ms, shot and killed himself morning. It is said he had om losses in bucket-shop

GORE & CO.,

TRADE SALE GOODS, ct. 28, 9:30 a. m. t. 28, at 9:30 a. m..

CIAL SALE

INCLUDING . Cologne Sets, pidores. Bronze Lamps, &c. this year's importation, and emergina.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Shoes, d Rubbers AUCTION Oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m

orted Custom Made Men's oths', Women's, Misses', and Wear, Quality Rubbers, of Stand-

GEO. P. GORE & CO... E. RADDIN & CO.,

TION SALE ioes & Rubbers DAY, Oct. 28. GOODS,

Valuable Bankrupt Stock. ESDAY, Oct. 29. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. SANDERS & CO.,

loes & Slippers

liadeiphia and New York Women's, dren's shoes. Eastern and Westers, 8 Boys and Youth's, of every grade, of Fancy Slippers and Sandals. 1. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1879---TWELVE PAGES.

MEE'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Gentlemen's

1-2 Hose.

WILSON BROS.

113 and 115 State-st.,

Invite all persons in

want of Underwear

and Hosiery to call and

inspect their stock,

products of the best

English, French, and

American Manufac-

turers. Their variety

of lines has no equal,

and they guarantee

their prices to be as

low as the LOWEST.

Sole Agents for

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Ticket.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

John Guerin.

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FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

THIRD DISTRICT.

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"MARS" COLOGNE.

An Artist in Odors

originated the "Mars"

Cologne. Its perfume is

as lasting as it is fra-

Druggists and Perfum-

Paris Kids.

FURNITURE.

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description. Headquarters for the

Desks and Office Furniture of the

best quality. Prices always satis-

STATE & ADAMS-STS.

Parlor Sets.

We have the largest assort-

ment in this city, of our own

design and make---entirely dif-

ferent from any other dealers---

at prices that will convince you

that we are lower than others.

221 & 223 State-st.

Factory, 24 & 26 Van Buren-st.

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Will be received for the following described property, belonging to the estate of the Fidelity Savings Bank

10 o'clock on Thursday Morning, Nov. 6, 1879.

THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY,

best FOLDING BEDSTEADS.

Factory, 86 to 92 West Randolph-st.

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS.

VOLUME XXXIX.

Immense Assortment!

5,000 **CLOAKS** and

150 STYLES!

Prices Guaranteed the Lowest

AT \$10.00:

All-Wool Plain Beaver Cloaks, doublepressied, with rolling collar, trimmed with Pekin Stripe Satin Velvet and Silk, iniahed with rich silk fringe.

AT \$12.00: All-Wool Beaver Cloaks, double-breastd, pocket cuff and revers of Lyons Velvet, in Pipings, and an elegant Chenille

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Heavy All-Wool Beaver Cloaks, very elaborately trimmed with silk folds, satin pipings, and revers of silk, clasped with rnamental passementerie buttons, the ottom and pockets finished with a rich

AT \$13.00:

An exceedingly stylish Dolman, of Coruroy Beaver, "CZARINA" shape, back trimmed in folds and satin pipings, clasped with rich passementerie ornacorrespond, and finished with deep Che-

AT \$20.00:

Double-breasted Plain Beaver Dolmans rnamented with satin velvet striped and corded with same, a handsome passe-menteric ornament, back and edges fin-ished with stitching, and two rows

of heavy silk fringe.
SILK PELISSES, CIRCULARS, and
CZARINA WRAPS, fur lined, in many novel and striking designs, from

\$45, \$50, \$60, \$75, to \$200. Our assortment of low-priced CLOAKS is large and varied, prices ranging from

\$4, \$5, \$6, and \$8. INSPECTION SOLICITED.

NOW READY: Our descriptive catalogue for out of town distribution only. Send for it

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Peal Estate bought and sold on commission.

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lies Relate Mortgages for corporations and individ
aid (without charge). Will take full charge of Real

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LEGAL. The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan R. R.

Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property. stees Sale of Railroad Property.

In hereby given that the undersigned, as asmed in a certain deed of trust executed by anti, wabash & Michigan Railroad Company sted on the first day of July, 1871, and made bonds for two millions of dollars issued and distilroad company, the principal and in-hich is now and for more than six months as been due and payable, will, on the 5th day left, A. D. 1878, between the nours of 10 and a. m. of said day, at the office of said Company, extending from the first of the firs PURE

> PAPER. PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

SUGAR. HONG KONG TEA CO. 110 & 112 Madison-st. Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.,

A four-story stone-front, fire-proof building, containing about thirty-seven hundred fire and burglar proof safes, more than two thousand of which are now rent-ed, situated on Randolph-st., directly opposite the new Court House. Adolph Moses. THE BANK BUILDING. 40x70 feet, adjoining the above, also four-stories. The Banking Office is elegantly finished and completely FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT. HOOLEY'S THEATRE, Walter Trumbull. Adjoining the Bank, rented for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per year, and lease having near four A VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT On the northeast corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av. eing 50 feet on Madison-st. by 80 feet on Fifth-av. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, BIDS de for the whole or any part of the property. Gustaf H. Carlson. TERMS OF SALE: Cash down: or one-third cash and the balance in one and two years with seven per cent interest.

Proposals must state whether bid is for all cash or part on time; to be indorsed 'Proposals sfor Fidelity Property," and addressed to the Clerk of the Superior Court of cook County.

All proposals to be opened at the time specified and in the presence of the Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Court. Abstract of title will be furnished, and a deposit of 10 per cent required of the successful bidder.

For further information or particulars address

V. A. TURPIN. Receiver,

145 Randolph-st. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, FIRST DISTRICT.

For Sale.

Those Three Elegant Residences on Thirtyfifth-st. at head of Grand Boulevard.

The owner is about going abroad, and we are authorized to offer them at a great bargain, as they must be sold before he leaves.

MEAD & COE,
149 LaSalle-st.

SHIRTS

ORDER **WILSON BROS.,**

113 and 115 State-st.

Solicit the orders of all who want GOOD GOODS, SKILLFULLY MANUFAC-TURED, and PERFECT-FITTING. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SPECTACLES. MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN RIBUNE BUILDING

STATIONERY. THE J. M. W. JONES STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.,

POLITICAL. Secretary Sherman Address-

es a Big Meeting in New York

Cooper Institute Crowded with an Appreciative Audience.

Gov. Robinson Avows His Intention to Fight It Out to the End.

Nothing Can Push Him Filden, He Says, Has Noth-

And Emphatically States that

ing in Common with His Interests. which embraces the

Notes of the Campaign in Western and Northern Wisconsin.

The South Carolina Democracy Flatly Repudiate Slippery Sammy.

He Must Not, They Insist, Enter the Presidential Race in 1880.

Acklen Openly Avows the Purposes of the Louisiana Democracy.

The Redistricting of That State to Be Gerrymandered to Order.

SECRETARY SHERMAN. SPEECH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cooper Institute was densely crowded to-night. Thousands were compelled to stand uncomfortably wedged toether in the aisles and doorways, while as many were turned away as were able to gain amission. The immense audience was attracted by the announcement that Secretary Sherman would speak, and it listened to the addresses of Mr. Sherman, the Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, and Gen. Kilpatrick with deep attention, approving their points with generous and cordial applause. Secretary Sherman's speech was listened to with most patient attention. At one time it was interrupted, when a man fainted from the crush and heat; but the speaker turned the ex-citement off in a laughlug way. The address of Mr. Stoughton kept the audience in the very best humor, while that of Gen. Kilpstrick, who found it difficult to satisfy the audience with flashes of wit and humor, kept the hands and feet going with tempestuous applause. Mr. Stoughton, the Chairman, succeeded in provoking two rounds of applause for Gen. Grant before he finished his introductory speech. Gen. Kilpatrick, in the course of his elequent address, asked a question, rather unfortunate under the circumstances, and a scene ensued. Speaking of Cornell, the General was putting a series of queries. "Did you nominate Mr. Cornell because he had been your leader in many glorious contests?" Here there was ominous silence, as the candidate was not inconspicuous as a leader of defeats; "or because he was put out of his office by the President?"
"Yes, yes," and "That's it," came from all parts of the house. Gen. Kilpatrick's feeling can be imagined when he realized what he had done, and that the man who had ousted Cornell sat within ten feet of him. Secretary Sherman's position, at the moment, was certainly interesting, and the episode was keenly appreciated by nearly everybody in the vast audience the result being cheers and shouts of laughter SECRETARY SHERMAN SAID IN OPENING: "The political contest of 1879 has been transferred to the imperial State of New York. It is the forerunner of the great contest of 1880. All eyes are now turned on you. Maine, California, Ohio, and Iowa have all spoken their opinions, and now the Republicans of the United States await your decision, whether you will take the head of the Republican column, and secure for them and yourselves honest money

always redeemable in coin, free and fair na-tional elections, the enforcement of national laws in every State and Territory of the Union, and the protection by national authority of every citizen of the United States in enjoyment of equal rights conferred by the Constitution whether he be rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or black. Upon this broad platform the Republican party is now united. There may be shades or difference of opinion as to details and methods, but there is no disposition or purpose with the Republicans anywhere to re-cede from the specie standard of money, or abate one jot or tittle of the civil and politica rights of any American citizen. We are equally resolute in purpose that these rights shall be enforced by National authority, and not be overthrown or dwarfed by fraud or violence, whether by mobs or rifle lubs, by cities or States; but legally enforced by the Legislative, Executive, and Judicia authorities of the United States. It is to thes topics of dispute between the Republican and Democratic parties I wish to speak." He first

grant. It is distilled only by Buck & Rayner, THE SUBJECT OF RESUMPTION at length, and of the hopeful changes and prosperity brought about by that means. The National banking system he declared a most important aid in the business of the country, the advance of its credit, and refunding of the multiple debt. the public debt,-an admirable system, free as any other occupation in life. After speaking of the free coinage of silver, the Secretary came to what, he said, were more important issues than the financial question—the securing to every lawful voter the opportunity to vote, the forcing of the laws of the United States every where, and the maintenance of National su-premacy in all National matters. He repeated he assertions made by him at Paterson, Saturday evening, regarding the unalterable purpose of the Administration in these matters, and gave a telling review of the South's broken gave a telling review of the South's broken piedges, her threatening attitude, and the State-rights movement. His conclusion was as follows: "I appeal to you, citizens of New York, on whose votes now hang these issues, to pause a while amid the commerce and trade of this great city, and examine and rightly decide them. Let the people of this great State now take their stand for honest money, free and fair elections, and the enforcement of National law. They will all be practically secured by the power of your name and the strength of your influence. In the presence of such issues, how insignificant appears the question whether Mr. Cornell or some other Republican heads the ticket. He was nominated by a Republican Convention, fairly and openly. All elements of opposition had the opportunity to be heard, and, if they failed in their choice, they should not make the Republican party suffer. I know no objection to Mr. Cornell's personal character or his ability to discharge faithfully the duties of the high office to which he is nominated. I can say for the President, that, while he does not think it proper for him to try to influence in any way the nominations made by party conventions, and did not in way interfere with the Saratoga Convetion, yet, from the time the nomination was made, he has openly expressed his desire for the success of the entire Republican ticket. As for myself, I regard the election of Mr. Cornell of the highest National importance, and if I had a thousand votes and a thousand voices they would all be for him. It is the cause, and not the man. Let the Republicans of New York, without division and without coasition, give to the ticket, and the whole ticket, and to the cause, their political voice. Then equal rights and civil liberty will be peacefully secured under the protection of National authority."

ROBINSON WILL HOLD ON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Gov. Robinson will stick to the canvass. There is no such word as withdraw" in his vocabulary. Apropos of the many rumors of a possible compromise or Clarkson N. Potter, the Governor has allowed himself to be interviewed, and said what all who knew his character expected. After stating his unwillingness to be a candidate three years ago, and his determination to retire any how after his term was served, he said: "I should have carried out my determination, and sincerely desired to do so, but, when an overbearing faction undertook to bulldoze the great Democratic party of the State, and, because they and their friends could not make use of m Administration for their purposes, uttered brutal threats of bolting and giving the State to the Republicans if the choice of the Demo cratic Convention should fall upon me, the honest, independent Democracy throughout the State determined to make me their candidate I was no longer in a position to decline. Had done so, it would have seemed a triumph the arrogant and overbearing clique, and made it appear that John Kelly, backed by corrupt rings that had felt the power of an hones; Government, held supreme control over the Democracy of New York." Not willing to see the Democracy destroyed by yielding to such pressure, the Governor ac cepted the nomination in the interest, he said, of the Democracy and people of the State.

HE ADMITTED HE WAS NOT INPALLIBLE, the main, he was willing to let his record stand criticism. Regarding Tilden's alleged control Gov. Robinson exclaimed, "It is utterly false to say any man has controlled my administration, which has been controlled only by respect for the Constitution and laws, and my own sense of justice and right. As to Mr. Tilden,

in the way of counsel and advice, with my administration than many promipent and intelligent Democrats of my acquaintance. . I have not seen Mr. Tilden for six months, and can think of no single act of my prospects," he said, "are of a hopeful and cheering character. Our friends count on sucthat reports coming to headquarters are liable to be colored by kind feeling and enthusiasm of our well-wishers, and must be taken with som grains of allowance. My own reliance has been on the good sense and honest in tentions of the people. I cannot think, any large number of Democrats will lend the nselves to a conspiracy to give the State to our political opponents, and uphold a bolt which has not a shadow of principle for its palliation."

whose calm reliance in the people is hardly shared by his more knowing supporters, did not think much of the attitude of the Republica Administration toward this canvass, pronounce ing it degrading. He concluded: "Why, such a pitiable sight might well shame Mr. Conkling's

dog, if he owns one." The Herald, which has been trying, singularly enough for an independent journal, to bring about a compromise, now gives it up, and also all hopes of saving the State to the Democracy. It says: "The total failure of all efforts for an immediate reconciliation of the Democratic faction will disappoint most severely those Southern and Western Democratic politicians who have been active agents in the undertaking without fully comprehending its difficulty."

FRED DOUGLASS ON NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Fred Douglass has just returned here from a stumping to lass has just returned here from a stumping tour in New York. He says the Republicans everywhere are confident. They are having overflowing and enthusiastic meetings in all parts of the State. No doubt is felt anywhere as to the election of the Republican ticket by a very large majority. The most effective blow was given to bolting by Mr. Evarts, and that settled it. The ranks are well closed up. The Liberals and all discontented Republicans have rejoined the party, and the spirit of 1868 is fully revived. This campaign is treated everywhere as a the party, and the spirit of 1868 is fully revived. This campaign is treated everywhere as a preliminary to the election of 1880, and both sides are putting their best foot forward, with a decided advantage for the Republicans. The campaign will soon be closed, and it is the intention of the managers to make the last week a hot one, and close the canvass with a furore and euthusiasm such as even New York has never before seen.

A BOURBON'S ADVICE. The Washington Post, the Bourbon organ here, in a desperate appeal to the Democracy to organize or all will be lost in 1880, advises giving up Ohio, at least for a time, and abandoning all design of carrying it for the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party next fall, although not conceding the impossibility of its ultimate redemption. ultimate redemption.

WISCONSIN. THE OUTLOOK IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE

Enecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Oct. 27.—This is the home of Senator Angus Cameron, who is now here, having but recently returned from the Ingalis trial at Topeka and this western trip through Colorado, only to plunge into the practice of the law, and to assist a little in the campaign now pro ceeding in this section of the State with great vigor. Senator Cameron estimates the majority for the State ticket at about 10,000, though he admits he makes the calculation from old-time data with which be is familiar, rather than actual figures. The Democrats are not doing much in this portion of the State towards campaigning their cause. They have not yet held any meeting here, and are not likely to make much headway in the riangular fight which is in progress. The Senator says the Greenbackers are stronger in La Crosse than in any other county in the State. This is also the home of that fallen political angel,

BRICK POMEROY. who has been stirring up the fire under the Greenback kettle until he has got the pot to boiling. Pomeroy is personally very popular with the masses, and his advocacy of his peculiar financial ideas has been attended with a good deal of success. In this county there are about 4,000 votes of all parties, of whom 700 or 800 at least are staunch, steadfast, crazy Greenbackers and followers of Pomeroy. The Greenbackers themselves claim that they will carry the county in the coming election, but

It is barely possible that some of the minor county officers may get elected, but this even is doubtful. The best-posted Republicans here think the party will carry the Assembly district While there have been gains to the Greenback party in this county, they have lost in numbers in the adjoining Counties of Jackson, Marion, THIS IS HARDLY PROBABLE.

and Grant. In Jackson, Fred D. Condit is the nomines of the Democratic and Greenback par-ties against Price, Republican, for the Senate. Price is a furious temperance agitator, and as such has antagonized the entire body of the anti-Prohibitionists in the district of all parties. Price's election is therefore problematical. He was a Greenbacker himself a few years ago,

and is now fairly back in the Republican fold. If he gets the full Republican vote of his district, it is conceded that he will be elected. Senstor Cameron thinks Gov. Smith will run

been for many years very popular here. In what is known as the Northern District, where the snow begins to fiv in September and lies on the ground till the following July, a nice tittle fight is going on between two Republicans for a seat in the Senate. Sam Fifleld, once a Speaker of the Assembly, a whilom backwoodsman. succeeded in obtaining

THE EBGULAE NOMINATION
of the Republican Convention of the district.
D. R. Baliey, a popular business-man of the district and the present incumbent, is going for the backwoodsman by running independent. What the result will be cannot be foretoid without the gift of prophecy. The probability seems to be in favor of Fifield. The Republicans of the district are averse to a bolt, and go in for strict party discipline.

In the Grand Rapids district the Greenbackers are trying to make capital out of the assas-

In the Grand Rapids district the Greenbackers are trying to make capital out of the assasination of Judge Hayden by Cochrane. Hayden was a strong Greenbacker, and his friends claim that the charge of intimacy with Mrs. Cochrane was trumped up for the purpose of entrapping him and killing him. A strong effort is being made by politicians to make the case a counterpart of the Barksdale-Dixon affair. The pretense is almost too weak for success, however.

Senator Cameron will not take an active part in this campaign, and his friends say here that he will positively retire from public life at the close of his present term in the United States Senate. There will be a grand scramble for his place. The principal contestant, as is well known, is E. W. Keyes. His rivals will be Sawyer, Greorge C. Hazelton, Gov. Smith, and Gen. C. C. Washburn. The Senatorial election takes place in 1881.

A ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING
was held at Turner-Hall in this city this evening,
at which were present one United States Senator and two Representatives in Congress from
Wisconsin, viz: Senator Angus Cameron, L. B.
Caswell, and George C. Hazleton. Mr. Thomas
M. Nichols, of Racine, who has been canvassing
Ohio in the interests of the Republican party,
delivered a crushing answer to Brick Pomeroy's
soft-money sophistries, which will do much toward setting at rest the ghost of Greenbackism,
which still baunts these streets. He compared the financial and political records
of the two parties, showing that
all the reforms and all the progress this country
had ever made had been under the auspices of
the Republican party. He corrected some of
the errors of statement and false premises of
argument of the Greenback orators, and completely turned the tables upon them. He compared the currency of to-day with the uncertain
rar-money of 1860 and prior years, and showed
by figures that the creditors of American National banks had lost less during the past sixteen years by their failure than the creditors of
the banks of any other country in the world.

Mr. Nicholl goes to St. Paul to-night to ad-A ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING

teen years by their failure than the creditors of the banks of any other country in the world. Mr. Nicholl goes to St. Paul to-night to ad-dress the people there upon the money question. Congressman Caswell, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., made a short address. Mr. George C. Hazleton excused himself from making a speech on account of the lateness of the hour, and the audience dispersed, instructed and pleased.

JUST A LITTLE ROSY. NUST A LITTLE ROSY.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Oct. 27.—Gen. Parkinson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is in the city to-night. He claims that the Democracy of Wisconsin have never been more united or prouder of their platform and candidates than in the present campaign. Few of the Greeleyized Republicans will, in his opinion, return to the old party ranks, while Jenkins has developed a popularity which warrants him in developed a popularity which warrants him in making the assertion that he will run between 4,000 and 5,000 votes abead of his ticket. The Hon. James G. Jenkins, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is bulletined for a speech at the Academy of Music on Saturday

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 27.—Gen. John A. Logan has accepted the invitation to be present at the grand mass meeting in this city on Thursday, Oct. 30, to be held under Burr Robbins' mammoth tent, when will also be present Zach Chandler, S. R. Hurbut, E. W. Keyes, R. S. Tuthim, and Charles G. Williams.

A BALLY AT BELOIT. A RALLY AT BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

Beloit, Wie, Oct. 27.—The Hon. C. G. Williams drew out a large audience here to-night, and gave them a speech full of good Republican campaign thunder. There is hardly enough opposition to Republicanism here this fall to make it interesting. The opposition seem to have lost all heart and given up the contest in advance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THEY WON'T HAVE TILDEN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27 .- The Charlesto (S. C.) News and Courier, received here, has this significant paragraph about Tilden: "The Democratic candidate must come from the East, and, if he is to have the faintest chance of election, he must not be Samuel J. Tilden. To nominate Tilden is to throw away the Electoral vote of South Carolina, and lose two or three Coppressmen. Can the National Democratic party afford it? Nor is the evil confined to South Carolina. There will be trouble with oth Florida and Louisiana if the candidate be Tilden. To speak plainly, while the South, wielding an enormous power, is not disposed to dictate who shall be nominated, it has already said that the nominee should not be Tilden." This influential Democratic journal declares for Senator Bayard, "because he has never truckled to the passions of the hour, and because he has steadily opposed every measure that savored of public or private dishonesty."

LOUISIANA. HOW THE REDISTRICTING IS TO BE DONE.

Special Dispatch to The Iribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Representative Acklen, of Louisiana, in an interview here, makes the following bold announcement of the purposes of the Democracy of Louisiana: That Wiltz will be elected Governor by a good maedistrict the State; that all the Congressional Districts are assured to the Democrats now, but that his (Acklen's) district is considered to be doubtful. He says that he has carried it twice for the Democrats, and can carry it again, but that, in the abundance of caution, it will be so arranged in the redistricting of the Congressio districts as to made it easier to carry. As to Kellogg he said: "The Democrats are unanimous that he ought to be unseated. Still, I do not think anything will be done until after the Presidential election. I think, after that, Kellogg will have to go, and that the Senate will not seat Spofford, but will simply declare the not seat Spofford, but will simply declare the seat vacant. In that case Gov. Wiltz will appoint a Senator for the unexpired term. We have now provided for bieunial sessions of the Legislature. If Kellogg is turned out in 1881, there will be no session until his term would have expired. Hence Gov. Wiltz would have the appointment."

GEN. BUTLER.

VISIBLY DEPRESSED. washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—Gen. Butler has left his campaign for a few days to come in this direction on business. He is represented as feeling deeply grieved over the fact that so many members of the present Administration have taken part in the political contests of the summer and fall. His political friends report him as much less confident than last year, and visibly depressed over the prospects of the Massachusetts campaign.

MASHINATIONS TO SECURE A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Star to-night coutains an interview wish a politician who claims to be intimate with Ben Butler's plans

PRICE FIVE CENTS

and aspirations. In it are rehearsed some curious political machinations on Ben's part to "boost" himself forward as a Presidential possibility. Boiled down, the Butler plan is to secure for himself the nomination of a third party. The interviewer thus discloses the secure.

secure for himself the nomination of third party. The interviewer thus discloses the secret:

"I suppose he will be nominated by the Greenback party. Indeed, I'm sure of it, occause he has been manipulating and directing that feeble and fast-decaying organization, if it can be so dignified, for a long time. Why, he instigated and directed the movements and votes of the Greenback members of Congress of the Greenback members of Congress of the exception of several whose old party ties were stronger than their love for the new concern. Satler brought the National View, the Greenback paper, info existence, and one of his henchmen bas, in fact, had control of it from the start. He expected great things from this enterprise, but never realized them. My impression is that he intends to first secure the Greenback nomination for the Presidency, and then endeavor to induce the Democrats to indorse him as their candidate. He expects to capture the Democrats will have abandoned all hopes of electing a straight party man, and that they will be willing to join hands with anybody who can offer any promise of defeating the Republicans. He would promise the Democratian anything, and no doubt he would fulfill his promises, too. He cares nothing for party. If he can attain his purpose by returning to his old Democratic love he, would gladly do so, and he would gladly he as stalwart a Democrat as the Solid South could desire."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECLINES.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Col. Gillespie, noninee for Lieutenant-Governor, refuses to allow
his name to be put on the Republican ticket.

FIRES.

ROSEHILL.

The handsome German Catholic Orphan Asylum at Rosenill was burned to the ground Sunday morning. The fire originated from some unknown cause in what was called the "Sisters house,"—a frame building twenty by thirty, in the rear of the main brick structure, and fifteen feet from it,—in which were the kitchens and living rooms of the Sisters. The hour was between 2 and 3 o'clock, when everybody was in bed, and the flames, having it alk their own way, spread very rapidly. The Rev. D. De Dycker and the Sisters, however, did not lose their firesence of mind, some running to the church and ringing the bell to alarm the neighbors, while others exerted themselves to get out the 125 children who were asleep in the Asylum, which they accomplished successfully.

NEAR ELGIN, ILL.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 27.—Early this mor barn and other out-buildings on John Bennil's farm, between Gilberta Station and Dundes were totally burned. Four borses and three cows were also burned. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$900 in the Rockford.

AT IONIA, MICH.

DETROIT. Oct. 27.—Late last evening a fire broke out in Lauster's Block, at Ionia. Mich.,

The aggregate loss is \$30,000; insured for \$20,000. AT URBANA, ILL.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 27.—The tile factory of Scott & Co., near Urbana, burned to-day. The loss amounts to near \$3.000. Insured in the Imperial & Jorthern, of London, for \$1,285. AT FOND DU LAC. Special Diseases to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC. Wis., Oct. 27.—The old Goss

esidence and barn, owned by ex-Deputy-Col-ector Ogden, burned to-night. Loss, \$2,000; NEAR DUBUQUE, IA. Opecial Dispose to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, la., Oct. 27.—Charles Unga' flouring-mill, in Jefferson County, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, \$4,000.

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Oct. 27.—There was a general resumption of business this morning in all branches of trade. Stores that have been closed since last July were opened by the proprietors, who have returned to the city, and the wheels of commerce are once again moving rapidly along. Through trains on all the railroads, excepting the Little Rock route, arrived and departed. The streets present their wonted animated appearance. The Cotton Exchange is open to visitors and members. The regular quotations and receipts and shipments of stock will be posted as heretofore.

But one case of fever is reported,—Mrs. Ross.

Valkinar, who was stricken three days ago.

The weather is pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27—Evening.—No new cases or deaths since morning.

Camp Marks was broken up to-day. The peo ple moved into the city. Camp Father Mathew

ple moved into the city. Camp Father Mathew will be broken up to morrow.

But one nurse has been sent out by the Howards since last night, the sick person being Miss Bettie Braggs, residing four miles east of the city. Two hundred passengers arrived by the Louisville train this afternoon.

The first through train on the Charleston Railroad arrived at midnight.

The Howards received \$300 donations to-day.
Dr. J. B. Cummings telegraphs from Forest City, Ark., that two suspicious cases have developed there. The people are restive under the quarantine regulations, and desire to return to their homes.

LITTLE BOCK. Ark., Oct. 27.—The Board of Health to-day raised the quarantine at all points in the State.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 27.—The Davenport DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 27.—The Davenport Pump Company, an incorporated institution, which has been in business in this city some ten years, made an assignment this afternoon to Amos Cutter, Jr. Bad debts and pressing creditors are the causes of the firm's financial troubles. They are at present doing an active and paying business. Their liabilities are about \$14,000; assets, \$24,000; of which at least \$14,000 can be realized upon in a few months. The principal creditors are in Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Newton Falls, O. The factory will continue in operation for the present just as usual.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 27.—Two prominent Decatur lawyers were married last week.—Mr.

Brice J. Sterrett to Miss Cline, of Lewisberry,
Pa., and John H. Bund, younger son of the Hos.

A. B. Bund, to Miss May Elliott, of Peoris, Ill.

The newly-married couples will reside to Decatur. De Witt N. Lyford, of Lincoln. Neb., whose relatives reside here, and Miss Amanda Bean, of this county, were also married in Chicago.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.
CINCLEMATI, O., Oct. 27.—The America
an Suffrage Association will hold its next
meeting in this city next week, Tuese
Wednesday. Arrangements have been
with the Gibson Bonse for reduced re
botal accommodation.

seen, and more particulary set forth in d, as follows, to wit: ea, sidings, switches, turn-tables, and the functure as it now is, and the right of way bed, and all the real estate used and held lay of said road, with all improvements succes now owned, and all rolling stock of stone owned by said Company and naced in droad, and all station-houses, tools, and every description, and all property, real, mixed, and on the line of said railroad rating the same, and necessary or applies operation, and all rents, issues, and near the said roll, the operatine and of the property, and lands afore-tranchises, rights, and privileges of said, the owners of said line of railroad. The will be cash, but the Trustees will release to the highest bid, or any part therese of said Railroad Company, secured by trust, for such proportion of the face laterest, as would be applicable to the pay-bonds, and interest, from the proceeds of sound secured by and deed of trust being a counity in such proceeds.

FOREIGN.

The Afghans Again Repulsed in Shutargardan Pass.

How Five of Gen. Cavagnari's Murderers Were Punished.

South Staffordshire Nail-Workers Resolved upon a Strike.

A Movement Involving the Interests of Over 28,000 Persons.

Arrest of a Noted Embezzier Who Absconded from Liverpool.

The Spanish Floods Again Reported on the Increase.

Shocking Details of Brothel Purvey. ing at Hong Kong.

AFGHANISTAN.

HAVE COME TO STAY. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- A correspondent at Simls writes: "The idea must be abandoned that we end to stand aloof from the internal affair of Afghanistan. It cannot be too soon pub shed that we mean to remain in the country Those who now assist us will not hereafter b left to settle accounts with a future ruler.' The correspondent indicates that the tendency of opinion at Simla strongly favors the policy of disintegration rather than an attempt to up a strong central Government at Cabul. He points to the fact that Herat, Candahar, and Afghan Turkestan remained tranquil under petty Chiels for months after all control from Cabul had been withdrawn. HIS OCCUPATION'S GONE.

dent at Candahar denies that the Governor of Khelati-Ghitzat fled with his whole stall. He left because he lost all authority, and at the request of the British officers, GREATLY DEPRESSED.

Yakoob Khan is voluntarily in Gen. Roberts camp, and is in a pitiable state of apathy and

THE JOURNALISTS GAGGED. The new rules for the guidance of the news paper correspondents in the field have arous a storm of indignation. Their object is evidently to put it in the power of the General to suppress everything savoring of criticism. The rules emanate from the Military Secretariat. It seems certain that neither the Viceroy nor the Commander-in-Chief had any hand in their com position or promulgation. It is hoped, there fore, that the general condemnation they meet will cause their withdrawal.

INVESTIGATING THE MASSACRE. Inquiry into the massacre at Cabul is proceeding. The Ameer's father-in-law, the exnor of Cabul, and the Minister of Finance are under close arrest.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. CABUL, Oct. 27 .- The five men hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassay include Kotwul, of Cabul, head of the city Mollahs, and two Generals, one of royal blood. One of the Generals, it is charged, dragged the head of Maj. Cavagnari from th British residency to Bala-flissar. SHUT HIMSELF UP.

SIMLA, Oct. 27 .- The troops now at Khelat-Chilzai will winter there. The Governor of Ghuznee has shut himself up in the citadel. PROMISE PRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 27 .- A dispatch from Cabul hundred Kohistan Chiefs, who promise friend AGAIN REPULSED.

The Ghilzais have again been repulsed by British force in the Shutargerda CLEARING THE WAY.

A dispatch from Cabul says: The forces here will occupy Butkhak the 1st of November They have commenced the opening of communication through Khurd and Cabul with Gunda-

GREAT BRITAIN. ROSENBERG'S SENTENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 27 .- Adolphus Rosenberg, charged with libel by Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West, was summoned to the bar of the Central Criminal court soon after it opened this morning. The proceedings were very brief. The trial had be-come so notorious that the prisoner was curiously, scanned by the spectators. But few of the parties to the case were present when the Clerk bade Rosenberg rise, and Justice Hawkins proceeded to address him. The Judge's remarks were caustic and severe. The same earnes borne trial marked his observations on the prevalence of libel and the instant need of repressing it. He expressed his abhorrence of ase, and wished that the law empowered him to impose a heavier sentence The printers, he said, were much to blame. They were both men of respectability, and the high commercial esteem in which their house was held had made Rosenberg's libels the more

Sir Henry Hawkins did not believe they knew the nature of what they printed, but for this they were legally responsible. It was scanshould go forth from the press of an eminen frm, and, though not bearing their im-printure, should gain moral weight from their excellent reputation. The Justice then sentenced Rosenberg to ighteen months' imprisonment on the dictment charging him with publishing defama-tory libels against Mrs. Langtry, and to six months' imprisonment on each of the indictments charging him with similar offenses against Mrs. Cornwallis West and Lord Londesborough, and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment he is to be boun over in his own recognizances in the sum of £1,000 for good behavior for eighteen months.

THESE SENTENCES WERE CONCURRENT, and therefore the whole term of imprisonment will be only eighteen months. The printers were held in their own recognizances of £1,000 to come up for sentence when summoned. They were also beld to the offer they made on Satur day to pay Mrs. Corawallis West's costs in the

It is stated that a daughter of a French General of Division, De Galliffet, commandant at Tours, has eloped from Paris to Loufor the purpose of marrying a of Musurus Pasba, Turkish Ambassador here. Both families concerned are exceedingly well known in European society. The Marquis De Gelliffet, General of Di-The Marquis De Gellisset, General of Di-vision of the Eighth Corps d'Arme, is one of the most brilliant soldiers in France, whose voice is growing strong in the State. There is no military command to which he may not aspire, and none to which his record does not entitle him. Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, had lived al-most in retirement since the day, twelve years aro, when his wife fell dead at a ball given at the India House in honor of the Sultan. He is much respected by the Queen, and has been a constant visitor at Windsor Castle. His sons are Secretaries of the Turkish Legation.

PARNELL INTERVIEWED.

corthy, Parnell, the agitator, submitted to an interview. He said the fourth year of bad crops reduced the farmers to dire distress. They had been borrowing for three years. Their credit was gone and their creditors pressing while merchants refused longer to trust them for the actual necessaries of life. If they were forced to pay their rentals, every one else must go unpaid. The heavy inflow of grain from the United States is revolutionizing the markets of Ireland, and the day of immense landed estates and princely incomes is past. The present generation must contend with a powerful for eign competition, not only in agriculture, bu n all branches of trade and business. Ireland must be freed of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, and the irish land-laws must be reformed alto

A LANDOWNER AND ARISTOCRAT. Said the reporter: "Why, Mr. Parnell, yo are yourself a landowner and an aristocrat; bow do you reconcile your position with your do trine?" Mr. Parnell responded: "Yes, but my aristocracy is leavened with American blood. My mother was a daughter of Admiral Stuart. I have lived long in America, and my aristocratic instincts have been tempered and toned down by republican associations. By the way, sail for the United States on the 20th of December to remain two months. The English aristocratic press call me violent, but I hope th Americans will find the contrary to be true. I know we have the sympathies of that great people in our present struggle, and I am going among them to ask material assistance for our distressed people during the coming winter, which promises to be unusually severe.

The Irish National Land League will be formed with a Central Committee in London. The land meeting at Enniscory ye sterday was at tended by 6,000 persons and addressed by Mr.

JUGGED FOR LIBEL. Adolphus Rosenberg, of the Town Talk, was entenced to-day to eighteen months' imprisonment for publishing defamatory libers against Mrs. Langtry, and to six months' imprisonment on each of the indictments charging similar offenses against Mrs. Cornwallis West and Lord Loundesborough, and at the expiration of his mprisonment he is to be bound over in his own recognizances in £1,000 for good behavior for eighteen months. Justice Hawkins regretted could not add to the sentence hard labor. These sentences are concurrent with the eight een months' sentence in the case in which Mrs. Langtry was complainant, and therefore his whole term of imprisonment will be only eighteen months.

FAILURE. The Standard, in its financial article, says the liabilities of the firm of W. D. Tomlinson & Co. are estimated from £60,000 to £100,000. princially due to bankers and private mercanti firms. The concern, it is reported, have claims for differences on arrival of contracts which have not yet passed through the Liverpool

THE SAME THE WORLD OVER. It is stated that the daughter of the French neral of Division, De Galliffet, Commandant at Tours, has eloped from Paris to London for the purpose of marrying the son of Musurrus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador here. WON'T STAND A REDUCTION.

The Consett, Jarrow, Hartlepool, and Stockton iron-plate mills have stopped, because a certain class of workmen refuse to bear any por-tion of the reduction under the recent award of EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

geries. The bank is reported to be a heavy suf-LORD ROSEBERY'S GAINS. The tur! winnings of Lord Rosebery last week amounted to \$150,000.

A clerk in the Bank of Scotland has been de-

tected in a systematic course of extensive for-

IT IS WAR TO THE KNIPE. Labourhers, editor of the Truth proposes continue his personal war with Lawson in the

courts, and threatens to subpæna Beaconsfield OUGHT TO READ UP A LITTLE. The Saturday Review, one of the ablest and most impartial of the London journals, says the clamor raised by the Republicans against the

Southern States is for the purpose of producing disaffection for electioneering purposes, AN EMBEZZLER.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The Courier says

Charles Tomlinson, of the firm of W. D. Tomlinson & Co., the suspended cotton brokers absconded, leaving behind a wife and eight children. His frauds are said to amount to £36,000 against Liverpool banks, and £10,000 against London banks, but these figures must be accepted with caution. There is no reason to suppose that his partners were aware of his malpractices. He was subsequently arrested at his home on a charge of obtaining £10,000 with intent to defraud.

ANTI-RENT MEETINGS. DUBLIN, Oct. 27 .- The anti-rent meeting yes terday at Enniscorthy, County Wexford, is the topic for long editorials in Government organs this morning. It is claimed 25,000 were in at tendance, and Parnell's speech was the boldest

he has yet delivered. AGRARIANISM. Agrarian outrages are reported from several

RESOLVED TO STRIKE. LONDON, Oct. 27.—The South Staffordsbire sail-makers have resolved to strike. The intersts of 28,000 men are involved in the movement.

PROSPECTS OF WAR WITH RUSSIA There is no disguising the fact that the relaons between England and Russia are in a very precarious condition. The allusions in Lord alisbury's recent speech to the policy of Great Britain in the East have aroused the most bitter animosity in Russia, and the tone of the St Petersburg press, both official and unofficial, is daily becoming more threatening and hostile to England. Army circles here are considerably agitated, and are earnestly discussing the contingency of war, which is considered as among probabilities of the near future. The leading London journals are also printing extremely suggestive articles, pointing significantly to the progress and probable results of Gen. Kauffman's campaign in the East. Altogether the

situation may be regarded as rather perilous. The drain of gold from England to America s steadily increasing, and future demands are expected to be still more enormous.

HANLAN'S REPUSAL Hanlan's refusal to come to Engla surprise in rowing circles, and his offer to pay the expenses of competitors from this side to neet him in Canada is not accepta MURDER WILL OUT.

A man named Gayden has confessed to the murder of a lady at Chingford twenty-two years ago, and has been sentenced to death for the

STRENGTHENING THE CHINA SQUADBON. There are rumors current, which are believe to be well founded, that the British fleet in Chinese waters will be strongly reinforced in consequence of the threatening attitude of Rus

TRADE REVIVAL.

The revival of trade throughout Grest Brit ain is quite apparent, and the outlook for th winter is not so discouraging as it was a few weeks ago. The average of the crops in Ire

land is much better than was anticipated. VANDERBILT AND GRAND TRUNK.

Some London financiers suspect Vanderbilt of negotiating for the purchase of the Canada

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE TARIFF. Fernando Wood sailed for home to-day. He has written a letter to the *Times* commenting upon some statements of its Philadelphia corre spondent, in which he announces that no modification of the American tariff is probable. He also says that there are 45,000,000 non-manufacturers and only 5,000,000 manufacturers in th Enited States. The first statement is received with much disfavor, and the second is the topic of very general remark among the com

MORE TROUBLE APPERHENDED.

HONG KONG, Oct. 1.—Chinese official circle are exulting over the restoration of the Pro

ince Ilt by Russia, as the result of diplomati representations at St. Petersburg. Many diplo-matic agents fear that China, inflated by this unexpected accession, will become more arroant and defiant, since interested foreigners are attempting to foment trouble between China and Japan on the Loochoo question

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS. A startling revelation is made in Hong Kong of the system of human slavery by Chinese purveyors for brothels. Young girls are captured by desperadoes in the country, brought here and sold, and then kept until sufficiently ma ture and resold. One little Japanese girl was ound, showing that the trade even extends to Japan. A rigid examination is progressing, an extraordinary disclosures are already made.

GERMANY.

HE WANTS PEACE. BERLIN, Oct. 27 .- Herr Von Puttkamer, Minter of Ecclesiastical Affairs, speaking at a pubic dinner at Essen, said: "You are aware that the Emperor has sacrificed his personal feelings to the public weal. He has done so because he hought it his duty to conclude an alliance which he hopes will secure the peace of Europs.

GORTSCHAHOFF COMING. Gortschakoff is expected here Nov. 11. The North German Gazette says: "Even ! Herr Von Puttkamer is correctly reported, i toes not follow that the Minister of Public Worship knows the correct history of the Vienna egotiations."

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- A dispatch from Berlin reorts there was a conference in the Foreign office Sunday between the German Ambassadors t France England, and Russia, which has attracted much attention in Berlin. The conference was connected with Bismarck's visit to

ASKED TO BE RECALLED. LONDON, Oct. 27.—A Berlin correspondent re-ports that M. de Oubril, Russian Ambassador to dermany, not enjoying the confidence of Bismarck, has asked to be recalled. MUST MAKE WAY.

A Berlin correspondent says it is not doubted that Herr Von Puttkamer must make way for some public servant more cautious in words and less independent.

SPAIN. MORE FLOODS REPORTED. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- The late disastrous floods

Murcia and other Provinces of Spain, which

were believed to have passed their worst point

are again increasing, and the rivers are rapidly rising. It is now believed that the number of lives lost will reach fully 3,000, while the value of property destroyed will amount to many EMANCIPATION. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- A Madrid dispatch says the Couucil of Ministers have unanim agreed to propose to the Cortes the plan of the

with half the Conservative party, will support RUSSIA.

Minister of the Colonies for the abolition of

slavery in Cubs, and Senor Canovas del Castillo,

the plan.

PERISHED BY FAMINE. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- A Paris correspondent avs 200 inhabitants of Injunpoint, in Eastern Siberia, have perished by famine

A NEW REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. BERLIN, Oct. 27 .- Intelligence from St. Peersburg has reached here that a new revoluionary party has distributed the first number of their journal, entitled "The Will of the People." It declares war against the Government, and its tone is very violent

TURKEY AND GREECE. THE FRONTIER BOUNDARIES.

Covers were open 2 Oct 27 .- The line of frontis roposed by the Greek Commissioner at the sitting of the Commission, Friday, starts from the Albanian coast, nearly opposite Corfu, runs along the watersped of the mountains which form the northern slopes of the two valleys, and reaches the Ægean Sea at a point a little above, the mouth of the Peneus River.

ITALY.

GRITTY GARIBALDL. ROME, Oct. 27 .- Gen. Garibaldi has written to the President of the Italian Irredenta Commit tee as follows: "Some persons talk of peace and friendship with Austria. Peace! Yes, since we have not courage to drive her out of Italy; but friendship with Austria would be a sacrilege and lie."

CENTRAL ASIA. A RUSSIAN DEFEAT. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- Dispatches received here last night state the deteat of the Russians at Geok-Tepe by the Turcomans was more dis-astrous than heretofore reported. The condition of the Russian army is pitiable, and they are in full retreat.

FRANCE.

FRENCH FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Paris, Oct. 27 .- The Prefect of Police has for bidden the appearance of the Mot d'Ordre newspaper, which was to take the place of the Marseillaise during its suspension for insulting

the Magistracy and defending occurrences which the law characterizes as crime. ALLIANCE BELGRADE, Oct. 27.—It is reported that Servia

and defensive alliance, which is directed chiefly against the threatening attitude of the Alba-

and Montenegro have concluded an offensive

BURMAH. AN EMBASSY. LONDON, Oct. 27.-A dispatch from Thyetmyo, says an Embassy from the King of Burmah was expected there on the 25th inst.

It will be detained and questioned on the object of its mission.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23-1 a. m.-Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, except in the eastern portions, light rains, northwest to southwest winds, stationary or slowly rising barometer, with no change in temperature. with no change in temperature. For the Lake region, fresh and brisk south-west to northwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain, slight changes in tempera-ture, and in the western and southern portions

rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cooler, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Clevetand, Section 5, Eric, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, and Section 6. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRIDAGO, Oct. 27-10:18 p. m.
Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind Rain. Weather.

ã	Albany 29.99	49	S., fresh Cloudy.
a	Aipena 29.52	51	S., fresh., Cloudy.
n	Boise City 30.46	48	E., light (Seaf.
I	Breakinrid ge 20.95	42	N. W., fresh Clear.
n '	Buffaio 29.78	52	S., brisk Cloudy.
-	Cairo 30.08	- 56	S. W., Irest Clear.
3.7	Cheyenne 30. 24	48	S. W., fresh Clear.
	Cmeago 29 70	51	W. fresh Clear.
	Cincinnati 29.93	54	S. W., fresh Clear.
-	Cleverand 29.97	50	S. E., fresh Cloudy.
•	Davenport 29,83	53	W., freshClear.
e	Denver 30, 29 Des Moines 29, 96	45	S., fresh Clear.
D.	Detroit 29, 72	55	N. W. fresh Clear.
	Dodge City 23.96	52	S. W., brisk Threat'g.
-	Dulata 23.68	44	N., light Clear.
0	Erie 29.80	49	N. W., fresh .22 Cloudy. S., brisk Fair.
40	Escanaba 20,47	44	N. W., fresh Cloudy.
	Fort Gibson 30, 17	44	Calm Cloudy.
	Grand Haven 29, 61	32	N. W., brisk . 03 Cloudy.
t	Indianapolis. 28.79	54	S freen Cloudy.
. 4	Keoxuk 29.87	58	S., fresh Cloudy. N.W., fresh Clear.
•	Lacrosse 20.73	51	N.W heisk Or Pate
3553	Leavenworth 30.04	59	N. W., brisk .02 Fair. N. W., fresh Clear.
2.3	Louisvine 29.98	54	S. fresh Clear.
(4)	Madison 23.68	45	N. W., briss . 00 Lt. rain.
•	Marquette 29.47	45	N. W., light Cloudy.
	Mempals 30.13	55 -	S. W., light Clear.
	Milwaukee 29.64	47	W., fresh Clear.
- 1	Nash711ie 30: 08	57	S. W., light, Fair.
N	New Orleans, 30, 11	63	Calm Clear.
•	Отапа 30.02	56	N. W., Iresh Clear.
10	Gawego 29,88	52	Des fresh Fair.
æ	Pembina 20.91	30	N. W., fresh Clear.
	Pioene 80.11	51	N. light Clear.
8	Pittaourg 20.92	48	S. W., fresh Clear.
	Port Huron. 29.84 Rochester 29.84	50	S., brisk Cloudy.
	Sacramento., 30, 11	51 67	S. W. fresh Cloudy.
e	Salt LakeCity 30.34	45	N. W., light Clear.
	Sanausky 29.76	53	Culm Clear.
10	San Francisco 30. 13	70	S., orisk Cloudy. Calm Clear.
23	Shreveport 29.14	48	Calm Clear.
23	St. Louis 99.95	-65	S. W., fresh Glear.
10	St. Paul 29.74		N. W. briak Cloudy
10	Tolego	55	N. W., brisk Cloudy. S., fresh Cloudy.
54	Vickshupe 30 te	61	S. E., light Clear.
	Virginia City 30 01 Winnemucca 30 31	45	Calm Clear.
	Winnemneca 37.31	45	E. ilght Clear.
	I ankton 30, 11	51	E. ilght Clear, N. W. fresh Clear. N. W. fresh Pal.
100	Springheld, 29,900	59	N.W. fresh Palr

RESTLESS REDS.

The Southern Utes Reported to Be Conferring with the Hostiles,

And the Feeling of Dissatisfaction Spreading to Adjacent Tribes.

Meeker Family on Their Way to the Los Pinos Agency.

Secretary Schurz Confident that His Policy Will Quiet All Troubles.

Spotted Tail's Band Indulge in an Outbreak-No Troops Near.

SOUTHERN COLORADO. THE WOMEN EXPECTED AT LOS PINOS. DENVER, Col., Oct. 27.- The following special been received by the Denver Tribune from

Los Pinos, Col., Oct. 24, via Delnorte, Col.,

Oct. 27:

A runner in this morning reports that the women and children were en route to the Agency, where they expect to arrive to-On the 21st, before Adams night. reached Merritt, the troops were concentrating at the wagon-road over the mountains, twentyfive miles south of White River Agency. Five soldiers were doing the advance picket duty in a small canyon. They saw the fifteen Indian scouts on the bluffs above, who were reporting to 300 Utes on the Grand River, and who has gone out with orders not to fight, and immediate ly fired, killing two Utes. Some of the Indians nsisted on killing the five soldiers, while others

opposed this desire. Several fired and killed two soldiers,-the peace argument of the Indian. The scouts then prevailed and the firing ceased. At the white River massacre the Indians report that, after killing Agent Meeker, they went after the women. One white man had retreated with the women and children to a room in the

Agency building, and, as they approached, he SHOT AN INDIAN through the shoulder and heart. They took the women and children, and, just at dark, they liberated the man, and he started on a run to wards the troops. As he approached the troops they fired, killing him instantly.

Ouray sent a runner yesterday to the South ern Utes' Reservation to quiet, if possible, the uneasiness of the Indians in that section caused by the approach of troops. Runners from various sections report a bitter opposition to the presence of troops. There is no doubt that couriers from nearly the contiguous tripes are conferring with the White River Utes, and, should the Colorado Utes be joined by the Utah Utes, and the East Shoshones of Wyoming, the Northern Arapahoes of Wyoming, and the Pueblos of New dexico, the Indians will be able to put in the field 2.500 warriors.

OURAT IS EXERTING EVERY EFFORT quiet his people, and I believe he will be able the troops do not advance. Should the ad vance continue he fears he will be unable keep the young Ute bucks Ouray believes that Gen. Adams bas not succeeded in checking the soldiers, and early this morning sent couriers with orders to the Utes to retreat in front of the soldiers, if advancing, until he himself, Inspector Pollock, and your Commissioner can reach the front,"

> "SPOT'S" BRAVES. AN ATTACK ON THE AGENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 27.—Information is jus received of a serious outbreak among Spotted Tail's band in Southwestern Dakota. A week ago a warrior shot an employe of the Agency, Henry Young, the only excuse being because his heart was bad from mourning his sister's That night the warriors fired on the camp from surrounding highes till morning, obliging the Agent to release the prisoner. On obtaining his liberty he was presented with thirty ponies and a wife. The nearest troops are 178 miles

HOW THE OFFICIALS FEEL. REJOICING OVER THE DELIVERANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27 .- Gen. Sherman when the news was received here that the women and children captured at the White River Agency had been delivered to Special Agent Adams, without conditions, said: "It is possible. I could not have believed such a thing. I had not supposed that they could have been obtained under the circumstances." Secretary Schurz is, of course, very enthusi-

astic at the result, and says that he does not suppose that there is as much indignation as there was when Gen. Merritt's column was ordered to balt at the White River Agency. Mr. Schurz said, this evening, that he was entirely confident that the plans suggested in the new instructions that have been telegraphed to Gov. Adams would result in an adjustment of all difficulties, and in preventing an Indian war. Secretary Schurz, however, declines to make public the exact nature of those new instructions, as he fears that if he did so they might reach the Indians, and defeat their purpose beore Gen. Adams could get there. It appears that the hostile

INDIANS HAVE HALF-BREED AGENTS at places not far distant from their camps, who watch for the earliest information affecting their iterests, and immediately convey it to the Indians. Speaking of the skill of the Indians in learning the intentions of the Government, one of the best informed officials of the Indian servce to-day gave the view of the origin of the war which the Indian Bureau has formed since the receipt of the latest information. This official said the last telegram which Agent Meeker sent to the Indian Bureau stated that he had sent for troops. It was Meeker's purpose to have the soldiers held at a distance of fifty miles from the agency, and that Thornburgh, with an escort of five soldiers, should approach the Agency. Agent Meeker's telegram was published, and soon reached the Denver newspapers. It was

lished, and soon reached the Denver newspapers. It was
CARRIED BY SPECIAL COURIER TO THE INDIANS,
who knew that troops had been sent for before
Thornburgh had hardly started. The Indians
themselves, it seems, proposed that Thornburgh, accompanied by a small escort, should
visit the Agency, leaving the troops, as Meeker
had suggested, fifty miles distant. This wish
of the Indians was communicated to Thornburgh, who refused to accede to it, and stated,
the Indians thought haughtily, that he could
go to the Agency. The attack then began, resulting in the loss of a great number
of Indians, owing to the unusual skill of Thornburgh's soldiers as marksmen. There have been
Indian wars of considerable magnitude where
the number killed in battle has not been greater.
The loss of so many of the braves infuriated
the 100 men,—for the Indian Bureau does not
believe that a greater number than that was
opposed to Thornburgh,—and when the couriers
arrived at the Agency, bringing news of those
deaths, the young men could not be restrained,
and Agent Meeker's neck is interpreted as showing
that the Indians understood that Meeker had
eant for soldiers to chain the Indians because
they would not devote themselves to agricultural phrauits.

To the Western Associated Press.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Gen. Sh WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Gen. Sherman thinks that the success achieved by Gen. Adams in securing the unconditional surrender of the women of the White River Agency entitles him to great credit, even if he should fall in securing the surrender of the murderers. Judging from the success already met with, he thinks it would not be surprising if Adams brought in the murderers to be tried by a civil tribunal. At the luterior Department the achievement of Adams is seeken. defers to be tried by a civil transfer and his further success is not doubted. However, the preparations of the military are in no way relaxed, and a strong movement will be made against the hostiles (notwithstanding the report

the moment the interior Department smounces the fulure of negotiations for the surrender of the murderers. This movement will be made from the south by combined forces now in the neighborhood of Alamoss under MacKinzie, and from the north by the force under Merritt, Supplies, etc., are being furnished both commands sufficient to last during the campaign. In case of necessity, Gen. Morrow, from the direction of New Gen. Morrow, from the direction of New Mexico, will lend a helping hand to crush out the Utes in Colorado.

The War Office is extremely desirous of avoiding a winter cappaign.

ing a winter campaign against the Utes, and everything in reason will be done to avoid it; everything in reason will be done to avoid it, but in case it becomes necessary everything will be in readiness to meet it.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

HOW HE SAVED HIS NECK. MINONK, Ill., Oct. 27. - Miss Martin, the victin of the deadly assault made one week ago Sunday by Honnis Deboer, of this place, died at her father's residence yesterday morning from the effects of her wounds. Hope had been enter tained of her recovery until Saturday, night, when she became worse and died. The people in this vicinity have been completely froused by this most hideous crime, and only swaited the result of Miss Martin's injuries before giving substantial expression to their feelings Sunday night unusual commotion was observed on the streets, and, later, several wagon-load of men were seen leaving town for the direction of Metamora, where the county buildings are located. No questions were asked, and this morning it was noised around that upwards of fifty well-armed men

around that upwards of fifty well-armed men had appeared at the jail and demanded young Deboer with a voice time was not to be trifled with, but they were doomed to disappointment, and upon investigation discovered that their vulture had flows.

As if to make complete another chapter in this book of crime, he had set fire to the jail at about 10 o'clock a.m., and had been rescued from the building with his fellows just in time to save his body from adding food to the flames. The jail was damaged to such an extent that it was necessary to remove the prisoners to Peoria for safe keeping, and this is what saved the youn, viliate from the clutches of a justly infuriate organization, whose purpose it was to nang his on the spot where the assault was committed. The funeral service, which was solemnized a colock to-day at the Presbyterian Church, i point of numeers, was the largest ever held in Woodford County. All places of business were closed, as were also the schools, and it seemes as though the whole community were bowed

POST-OFFICE THIEVES.

v the Revs. Hall and Marquis

lown by this great sorrow. The services were

in the extreme, and were conducted

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 27.-Marshal Crang at ested near this city two tramps giving their ames as John Montgomery and Charles Riley who are supposed to be the men who burglar zed the Post-Office at Chestnut, Ill., Friday night of \$50. They were turned over to Special Agent Porter, of the Post-Office Department who took them to Springdeld this afternoon to trial. They are hard-looking fellows. The

noney was found on their persons.

Special Dispatch to The Trimme.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—Charles Riley an Montgomery were before the United States Commissioner to-day on a charge of robbing the Post-Office at Chestnut, Iil., Friday night. They waived examination, and wer mmitted to jail.

AN ATCHISON TRAGEDY. ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 27 .- A shocking tragedy ecurred in this city yesterday, resulting in the death of two men. A negro named Monro Amos entered a saloon and called for liquor He was evidently drunk, and the barkeeper ordered him out. He went to the sidewalk, where he began talking very loud and making threats. Policeman Lewis Chew came along and attempted to arrest him, when the negro, who had a revolver in his hand, took deliberate aim at the officer and fired, shooting him aim at the officer and fired, shooting him through the abdomen. Chew fell, recovered himself, drew a revolver, and shot the negro, the ball entering just above the heart. The negro fell and died in a few minutes. Officer Chew died at half-past 2 o'clock to-day.

SHOT A NEGRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27 .- This afternoon oung boy, Nate Anderson, shot and killed Ed Brown, a colored man. Anderson came up to town to sell a pistol, and had a few with Brown in a bar-room. He was near home when overtaken by Brown, who renewed the diffell to his knees. Anderson shot him three times, and started down the street, when a crowd of negroes pursued him. Anderson ran while loading the pistol, and then turned to fire, when his pursuers fled incontinently then went to the station-house and surrendered

ESCAPED. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—A Deleware special to the State Journal of this date says: "Great excitement was created at 6 o'clock this evening by the escape a six prisoners from the County Jail. They were confined in the second story, and, while unnoticed, pried open the corridor doors with a stair rod and bunk chain. The principal persons who escaped were: Scott Huff, indicted for rape; Leander Parker, colored, indicted for cutting with intent to kill; Norman J. Biain and Orin Moore, indicted for grand larceny. The prisoners made good their escape before the opening was discovered." Van Buren, to State, Gen. Grant to review the

SHOT FOR DITCH-DIGGING. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27 .- This morning William Copeland and George Rhinehart, while engaged digging a town ditch across the land of William Witham, in the Town of Burton, four miles from Flint, were ordered by Witham, who miles from Fint, were ordered by without, who protested against the ditch, to stop work. The men not complying, Rhinehart was shot dead by Witham. Copeland, to escape a like fate, took to his heels. Rhinehart leaves a wife and several children in destitute circumstances.

Witham is not yet arrested.

THEY MADE A MISTAKE. cial Dispatch to The Tribune PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 27.-Yesterday the prison rs confined in the Woodford County Jail, at Metamora, concocted a scheme to burn it down and escape. They succeeded in the first part of their plan, but were captured and brought to the Peoria County Jail, where they are safely

Special Dispatch to The Tribune FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 27 .- Jack Swayne's trial for the murder of John Sheehy, on the Fair Grounds, on the 4th of last July, began today in the Criminal Court. The trial will last several days, and promises to be highly excit-ing, as Swayne belongs to a well-known and respectable family, and the murder is shrouded to some extent iff mystery.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27 .- In the United State Court to-day George C. Scouilar and Mary Ann lenderson were arraigned on a charge of utter-

ing counterfeit money, and pleaded not guilty. Wednesday was fixed by Judge Dyer for their trail. It is anderstood that Gen. Munn is com-ing here from Chicago to defend them. THEY'LL KEEP WARM. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27 .- A burglar entered the fur store of Burkhardt & Co., on Fourth street, last night, and carried away twenty-six fine sealskin sacques, valued at about \$5,000. No clew to the robbers is yet discovered.

PERJURY.
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 27.—Private-Detective Muncie, well known in this part of the country, was sentenced to-day in the Common Pleas Court to four years in the Pentientiary at hard labor for perjury.

Wild Goese as a Naisance.

San Francisco Chronidie.

The interior papers announce that the wild geese that last year wrought such ravages in the grain-fields and carried consternation to the grain-fields and carried consternation to the hearts of the farmers of the Sarramento and San Joaquin Valleys are back again in force. If they should become as dangerous, a puisance as they proved themselves a twelvemonth since, the grain-growers will probably be driven to desperate measures for sail-protection. It is to be hoped, however, that last year's practice of poisoning them with strychnine will not be resorted to, inasmuch as the birds that cat poisoned grain are liable to be shot before succumbing to the effects of the dose, and sold in the markets with other game, thus endangering the health, if not the lives, of innocent purchasers. At present vild geese are abundant in

chasers. At present wild geese are abun the markets, and are in general demand.

GEN. GRANT.

He Is Accorded a Rousing Reception at Virginia City, Nev.,

and Will Explore the Wonders of the Mines in That Vicinity.

The Chicago Reception Committees Working Away at Their Task,

Laying Out a Route for the Procession --Its Unexpected Length.

The Collectors to Start Out To-Day-Fifteen Thousand Dollars Needed.

VIRGINIA CITY. A BOUSING RECEPTION. VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Oct. 27 .- The day was pecially adapted to the reception of Gen. Grant. The streets were early thronged with

over nearly every building in the town. The military formed at noon, civilians folowing in carriages, including the Mayor, city, county, and State officials, and marched to the Gold Hill Depot, where at 1 o'clock the crowd had so increased that there was hardly standing room anywhere in the vicinity. The houses and nill-tops were dotted with heads.

When the train came in sight there was chorus of whistles, salutes, firing anvils, and shouts. There was a terrific jam at the depot platform as the General and party alighted from the palace-car. The Governor and staff were on the train.

Mayor Young delivered the welcoming adlress, extending the warm hospitality of a mining town, the hearts of whose people would on acquaintance prove, like the mines, to be warme they are explored. Grant replied with a bow and word of acknowledgment. He was escorted to a carriage drawn by six-in-hand, the military formed a hollow square about him, and, with considerable display, the procession moved through the streets, being about a mile long. A CARSON CITY DELEGATION

arrived soon after the Grant train, and joined the line. Fifteen bundred school-children of this city and Gold Hill were stationed in two rows on the divide, and the troops and the procession passed between. Capt. Sam, Chief of the Plutes, stripped to the waist and painted, together with thirty braves, were a feature of the procession.

At the Savage office the General left his car riage and reviewed the people, of whom there was an immense concourse in line. In response to persistent calls, the ex-President spok briefly, thanking the citizens for the reception He said: "It is impossible for me to make a speech on this occasion. I am not like your Senators, who are in the habit of making speeches for the purpose of catching your votes. I can't talk that way." [Prolonged cheers.] Senators Sharon and Jones and Col. James G. Fair were called for, and all addressed the people briefly, after which the crowd dispersed gradually.

·A sumptuous lunch was served at 4 o'clock after which the Mexican, Union, and Confeder-A general reception will be held from 8 to 10 o'clock this evening, followed by a dinner. Grant will be the guest of Mr. Mackay to-morrow, and visit the mines. He will have a reception from the pioneers in the alternoon.

IN WASHINGTON. DISAPPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribu WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27 .- The President, expecting that Gen. Grant would visit Washington at the coming reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, telegraphed inviting him to be a guest at the White House on that occasion During the afternoon Gen. Sherman received dispatch from Gen. Grant saying he could not come to Washington at the time of the reuni as he had agreed to be in Indianapolis on the 19th and 20th of November to attend a soldiers' gathering there. This announced to-night at a mass-meeting of about ments to welcome Gen. Grant on his arrival nere.

CHICAGO.

THE VARIOUS CITIZENS' COMMITTEES who have in charge the details of the recen of Gen. Grant are hard at work, and considera ble progress was made yesterday, five of them

meeting at the Palmer House, as follows: THE COMMITTEE ON PROCESSION met at 10 o'clock, with Gen. Stockton in the chair, and present all the members. After some discussion the following was agreed upon: Gen. Grant and party to get off the train at Park row, and to be taken over this route: Michigan avenue to Adams street, to Wabash, to Lake, to Clark, to Washington, to Franklin, o Monroe, to Dearborn, to Adams, to Clark, to

procession as it passes the Palmer House. On motion, Col. Sherer was given command of on motion, Col. Sherer was given command of the teams, Capt. Healy was requested to act as division commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and all the veteran organizations, and Judge Wallace of all civic societies.

There will be four divisions—military, commanded by Gen. Torrence, teams, veterans, and civic, commanded as above. All who are to take part are requested to report to the commanders of the divisions in which they will march.

march. march.

Gen. Stockton submitted a letter from J. Z.

Alstrop stating that the Danish Veteran Society had decided to take part in the procession with a band, and asking that they be assigned a place in the line. on the line.
On motion of Gen. Chetlain, the Executive

Committee was asked to set aside \$2,000 for music and horses.

Judge Wallace was requested to call on the Mayor and see if he will permit the Police and Fire Departments to turn out. A motion was agreed to asking the Executive Committee to request the business houses and public schools to close at 12 o'clock Nov. 12.

Mr. Root stated that the 'storekeepers along the line of march would decorate their buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS net at noon, E. F. C. Klokke in the chair, and met at hook, E. F. C. Rioke in the char, and present six members.

Mr. Root stated that Capt. John Prindiville had arranged to have the tugs and shipping decorated and placed off the Lake Park. It was thought, from indications, that the procession would be eight miles long, while the route was only two and a half. He therefore suggested that the line double up teams going rested that the line double up, teams going

The Committee then adjourned.

gested that the line double up, teams going three abreast.

A discussion followed regarding the grandarch which it is proposed to erect in front of the Palmer House, the design being to get at the cost approximately. A design of an elaborate arch, which would cost \$1,500 was submitted by Mr. Kurty. It was to be ninety feet high, surmounted by a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, supported by columns on either side on which were statues of Faith and Minerya, and in the centre was a festooned curtain with a medallon of Gen. Grant, over which was an eagle. In of Gen. Grant, over which was an eagle. In the cirle were the words, "First in war, first in peace, and foremost in the hearts of thy countrymen," and underneath "U.S. Grant" and "Welcome." On the reverse were evergreen circlets, one for each State, festooned with

A design for a minor arch, fifty feet high and very ornate, was also presented. The motto was, "Receive a Nation's Welcome." These designs were well thought of, but not

Mr. Jessey moved that an arch be erected on State street, near the Palmer Honse, at a cost of \$1,500. Agreed to.

On motion, it was decided to put up a small arch on Park row, another in front of Haverly's Theatre, another at Lake and Clark streets, and another in front of the Board of Trade.

After some further talk about arches, a number of designs being submitted, the aubject was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Jessey, Palmer, and Furst to report plans and the cost at 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Klokke and Gen. Beem were added.

After deciding to ask the Excentive Committee for \$2,500, the meeting adjourned.

met in Parlor O at 1 o'clock, Elliott Authony is the chair.

Col. Davis, by request, stated that the Committee would have charge of all invitations except those to Haverly's Theatre and the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee.

On motion of J. Y. Scammon, the following were appointed a sub-committee to consider the

THE COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS

matter and report at an adjourned meeting in Room 31 Palmer House at 1 o'clock to-day: Elliott Anthony, E. M. Teall, W. K. Sullivan, B. W. Raymond, L. R. Cameron, Frank G. Hoyne, William Floto, and Gen. Chetlain.

These gentlemen met, and appointed Messra.

Teal, Hoyne, and W. F. Taylor to get a list of the civic organizations in the city, and to rethe civic organizations in the city, and to p pare a list of persons to be invited.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE met at 2 o'clock, W. H. Bradley presiding.
The following were added to the Comm to take the places of men who had resigned:
E. A. Small, Franklin MacVeagh, James Gore,
John B. Sherman, W. H. Wood.
The members of the Committee were instructed to begin collecting this moraling. It is
intended to raise \$15,000.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE got together at 3 o'clock, Mr. Hoyne in the

got together at 3 o'clock, Mr. Hoyne in the chair.

Mayor Harrison, with reference to police, said there should be simply a platoon in front of the procession to clear the way. The others would be needed to protect the city, as there would be an immense crowd. A farge number of officers would have to be put in clitzens' clothes to chaculate among the people and prevent depredations. There would of course be men at diment, points to preserve the line. As to the Properations. There would of course be men at diment, points to preserve the line. As to the Properations. There would of course be men at diment, points to preserve the line. As to the Properations. There would of course be men at diment, be didn't think they should tune out. His idea was to give the reception as of the citizens. He suggested that the reception appeach be made at the Paimer House instead of at Park Row. It was not known what the weather would be.

Gen. Stockton, from the Committee on Procession, reported what they had done, and said Gen. Stockton said there would be strongers here, and the design was to allow them what Chicago had. He had received a letter from Selma, Ala., saying there would be a delegation from there.

The Mayor said he hadn't consulted with Chief Swenie, but a platoon would probably be detailed.

Gen. Wallace, who had figured out the num.

Gen. Wallace, who had figured out the number of people that could march in the line, said that, two abreast, there would be 15,000; four abreast, 30,000; but the teams would take up two-thirds of the space; so that, even if doubled up, there could be only 12,000. He wanted the

Gen. Stockton said it was impossible to take n the North and West Sides and cross the oridges. The whole thing had been studied over.
The route was changed so as to make it north
on Michigan avenue to Madison, east to Wabah

The report was then adopted.
On motion of Mr. Root, the matter of actual velcome was referred to the Chairman of the committee on Reception—the Mayor. A motion was agreed to that the citizens be equested to close their places of husiness at noon on the 12th, so as to give their employes and teams an opportunity to participate in the Another motion requesting that all public ffices and the schools be closed was also car-

ed. Mr. Klokke stated what had been done by the Committee on Decorations, and asked fi The same gentleman moved that the Commit-tee on Invitation request the Board of Education to arrange for the school-children to take part.

The Committee adjourned. ARMY OF THE JAMES. An adjourned meeting of the Army of the James will be held at the club-rooms of the Grand Pacific at half-past 7 o'clock this evening. All former members of this army, whether be-

JO DAVIESS COUNTY. RCULAR FROM THE OLD SOLDIERS & SAILORS

ASSOCIATION. HEADQUARTERS OLD SOLDIERS & SARCES Association of Jo Daviess County, Galesa, Ill., Oct. 25, 1879.—To the Old Soldiers and Salors of Jo Daviess County and surrounding country—Comrades: Our late commander, Gen. U S. Grant, is expected soon to return to his old home in Galena. The citizens of Galena and aur rounding country have determined to recol tion and esteem in which he is held by the people who knew him before his fan

This is a matter in which all old soldiers ar sailors have an interest peculiar to t and beyond that felt by the citizen, who knows nothing personally of the struggle in which the General displayed the qualities that have caused the nations to do him honor.

Our association, representing the old soldiers and sailors of Jo Daviess County, are co-present and sailors of Jo Daviess County, are co-operating with the citizens here in making arrangements for said reception, and a cordial invisation is extended to all honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors to join with us upon that occasion and make it one long to be remembered. It is desirable that we appear and take part in these proceedings as a body. Appropriate badges will be provided, and every comrade who can be present is requested to report upon arrival in the city at the Court-House, to the President or Secretary of this association, or to Maj. George S. Avery, its commanding officer, and receive their badges and be assigned to places in our ranks.

It is expected that the General will be been about the 6th or 7th of November. The case date of his arrival, however, cannot now to stated, but will be announced as soon as seen tained through the public press.

The General returns to his home a primise citizen. As a citizen of our common country, we believe he is entitled to our respect. Alour old commander, we know he has the report, affection, and esteem of the men who serred with him in the armies of the Union. We believe he respects the men in the ranks whose valor enabled him to demand the unconditional surrender of Donelson, Vicksburg, and the sword of Lee at Appomattox, and know that he will appreciate our presence upon his arrival home. Turn out then, comrades, and join with us in bidding him a hearty welcome.

By order of the Association.

WILBUR F. CRUMMER, Secretary. ranks.

Rufus Choate's "Bosh."

Boston Courter.

A well-known Boston lawyer sends us the following story of Choate, which, we believe, has never been published: A case at East Cambridge had been dragging its slow length along through a warm, oppressive day. It was a maritime case and had proved tame and uninteresting to a tiresome degree, exhausting everybody's patience alike. Finally, just before the adjournment, a seaman in giving testimony stated that he had in the course of the voyage in question stopped at St. Helena. Choate had hitherto been issless and inattentive, but at the sound, "St. Helena," he started up, and in an instant the whole life of the exiled Emperor appeared to be blazing in his mind. He seemed to be electrified. Interposing an objection as a pretext, he launched forth into a wild and extravagant rapture of Napoleon. Judge, jury, partes, spectators, all sat with heads craned forward, rapt in attendance upon the glowing world of the vivid, picturesque orator. After a belliant monologue of twelve or fifteen minutes Choate suddenly sat down, and the Court immediately adjourned. Afterward, as Choate was walking over the bridge on his way back to Boston with the rest of the through. immediately adjourned. Afterward, as chase was walking over the bridge on his way back to Boston with the rest of the throng a friend approached him, and, as if feeling the necessity of uttering a copmilmentary pursus, said, "That was a magnificent tribute you just paid to Napoleon"; but Cnoate instantly, with a deprecatory swing of the arm and his customary smile, sad and worn, full of pleasantly and a trifle sarcastic, responded: "O that was all bosh."

No Prejudice on Their Side.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The Chinaman who married a young Americal lady in Cincinuati about two years ago now lives in the Chinese quarter of this city. They have opened a business establishment, which is liberally patronized by the curious Mongolfaus. One well-informed Uninaman says that his people want to show the American that such a than want to show the Americans that such at as race prejudice does not exist among Chinese, and that they are as willing to exa a helping hand to the Mongolian, as the band of a white lady, as if he had marriclestial maiden.

Boston Advertiser.

The export movement at this port co on immense scale, the total value of shi for the past week being \$1,303,735, \$981,724 for the same week last year. It value for the past four weeks is \$5,183,8 increase over the same period last year. increase over the same period last year, total value for the year to date is \$2,816,33, an increase of \$741,217 over last year, an \$8,800,996 in excess of the same period of 1871.

Boston Beraid (Ind. Dem.).

Gen. Butler asks how Gov. Andrew co have called a man a "d—d scoundrel" in what is of a contested election case in Congress. Republican member said to Thad Start Both the claimants are d—d scoundred. That may be "get old The Congress.

THE CO

Passage of the Ordin Manuia

Amending Those in Shops and Pa Clark Street and the l

Back-Taxes The Baltimore & (

Allowed The Council held its last evening, Mayor Han Il present except Kno A communication Mayor returning with order directing the C Works to issue a permit

fill, and pave Monroe at The vote was recons r the veto was I THE NEW TEL A communication w Mayor indorsing the rea Board of Trade asking to Telegraph Company be city with its lines. It we

A communication wa zens' Executive Commi The invitation was accer A communication was eross Jefferson street power into their new bu A motion to pass prordinance, however, w A communication was spend \$50,000, in add propriated May 26, in er ipes, the money to be redit of the Water Fr of the water-pipes laid t \$54,786; cost of pipe partly laid and to be pot yet distributed to 283; cost of hydrants

above, \$15,000; cost of not yet paid for, \$22 deficiency of \$42,729. The necessary order THE 182 Ald. Dixon moved to pended in order that the ferred to the Finance Co Be a ordained, etc.. The and City Trensurer be and ized and directed to transfrom the taxes of 1873 and of the City Trensurer and to the credit of the Generable the city to meet its to become due. The motion was agree so disposed of.

The motion and a collapsed of.

CLARK STE

The report of the Co
Alleys, South Division,
street railroad tracks, re
of the compromise ordin
provides for the giving
and the erection of a
also the paving of the st
the property-holders.

Ald. Turner said the c
the Michigan Southern
from the Council for no
Island \$125,000 a year fo
After some talk the o
yeas, 30; nays, 4,—Tur
and Barrett.

The same Committee
ing of the ordinance gri
Ohio Railroad Company
telegraph poles in any
limits. It went through un

The Committee on Popurchase for a police at Block 69, O. T., 60x191 Block 69, O. T., 60x191 \$175 per front foot. To south side of Washingt Haisted streets. The r The special order— for the BEGULATION AND IN was taken up and pe

was taken up and passe or no comment or or Throop, and Rawleigh and Be if ordained, a whoever employs, or any person or pern workshop, or other shall not be permitted to in any one room than the rant; all such rooms or nave a ventilator or ver to carry off all foul and whall also have sufficien the escape of the employement, and drams of ments, when so located ployes when engaged shall be, as far as practic Sec. 2. Every vat, pan with molten metal, or with molten metal, or rounded with proper se accidents or injury to the hem. SEC. 3. All factories

SEC. 3. All factories kept in a cleanty condition of a drain, privy, or other gases, vapors, dust, and dy manufacturing procedurious to health.

SEC. 4. All the walls tory or workshop, whether workshop, whether workshop with the passages and at been painted with oil of years) shall be limeway avery fourteen months; painted or varnished, water and soap within the painted or varnished, water and soap within to or workshops which may so cleaned may be excep SEC. 5. The Commissi or cause to be visited by workshops, or other plathe city, as often as nec visions of this ordinance shall have such other she deemed necessary for the employes.

SEC. 6. Any corpora ployer, or agent, refusin workshop, or other plates officer, or refusing to off this ordinance, shall dollars (\$50) and not dollars (\$50) and not dollars (\$50) and not dollars (\$50) and special of this ordinance, shall dollars (\$50) and not dollars (\$50) and not dollars (\$50) and special of this ordinance, shall dollars (\$50) and special of this ordinance, shall dollars (\$50) and not dollars (\$50) and n

"THE LUMB! Ald. Thompson, from and Water, asked the committed, for the resubmitted the Commit munication from the who asked that they be to the report of the Coreference to

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recommending the acc done, and the empi Superintendent to co cerry out their contr was taken up.

Aid. Thompson thou the work now the cit rights.

Ald. Clark asked if involved the appointm
Ald. Rawleigh was i
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anothing for him to do
The Chair, in answe
building was now beit
to the contracts,—as n
sioner of Public Wo
Kirkland could find or
Ald. Ballard moved
en file.

Aid. Ballard moved on file.

Aid. Cullerton was taking hold of the thi ration in order to se growing.

The motion of Balla in any 2,—Cullerto The Committee on I amendment of the TUNK AND SECOND

UNK AND SECOND-

SEC. 2. No person or tonduct the business or lealer in second-ham Shicago without havin

om the Committee on Pro-est they had done, and said prroved it. ed what he had said, sid there would be 50 mg of what he had said.

if there would be 50,000

the design was to show
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k.a., saying there would be

o had figured out the num-ould march in the line, said here would be 15,000; four the teams would take up ace; so that, even if doubled only 12,000. He wanted the d it was impossible to take West Sides and cross the e thing had been studied inged so as to make it north to Madison, east to Wabash.

en adopted.
Root, the matter of actual ed to the Chairman of the ption—the Mayor, reed to that the citizens be their places of business at a as to give their employes causity to participate in the

requesting that all public corations, and asked further anted. nan moved that the Commit-quest the Board of Education school-children to take part. djougned.

neeting of the Army of the at the club-rooms of the ilf-past 7 o'clock this evening, re of this army, whether be-

IESS COUNTY. BE OLD SOLDIERS & SAILORS'
SEOCIATION.

OLD SOLDIERS & SAILORS'

DAVIESS COUNTY, GALENA, -To the Old Soldiers and Salounty and surrounding coun-Our late commander, Gen. U. ed soon to return to his old be citizens of Galena and sur have determined to receive that will testify the anneab n which he is held by the peo-

in which all old soldiers and erest peculiar to themselves of the struggle in which the the qualities that have caused im honor. representing the old soldiers baviess County, are co-operat-ns here in making arrange-ection, and a cordial invitation

ection, and a cordial invitation honorably-discharged soldiers with us upon that occasion and to be remembered. It is repear and take part in these body. Appropriate badges and every comrade who can be ed to report upon arrival in int-House, to the President or association, or to Maj. George manding officer, and receive be assigned to places in our

that the General will be here the of November. The exact val, however, cannot now be announced as soon as ascere announced as soon as ascerpublic press.

turns to his home a private
izen of our common country,
attited to our respect. As our
we know ne has the respect,
sem of the men who serred
armies of the Union. We bethe men in the ranks whose
to demand the unconditional
nelson, Vicksburg, and the
promatox, and know that he
ar presence upon his arrival
then, comrades, and join with
a hearty welcome.

Association.

Association. WILLIAM RIPPIN, President. MMER, Secretary.

Choate's "Bosh." Choate's "Bosh."

Boston Courier.

Boston lawyer sends us the of Choate, which, we believe, this lied: A case at East Camtragging its slow length along me, oppressive day. It is case and had proved necessing to a tiresome ag everybody's patience to before the adjournment, a testimony stated that he had a two voge in question stopped to at the sound, "Statup, and in an instant the exted Emperor appeared to be dectributed. But at the sound, "Statup, and in an instant the exted Emperor appeared to be dectributed."

d. He seemed to be electrian objection as a pretext, into a wild and extravagant bleon. Judge, jury, parties, with heads craned forward, se upon the glowing words fesque orator. After a brilled twelve or fifteen minutes sat down, and the Courturned. Afterward, as Choate ver the bridge on his with the rest of the thronged him, and, as if feeling the magnificent tribute you just; but Cnoate instantly, with any of the arm and his custom of the arm and his custom of the seed of the thronged in the country present when you have the country with any of the arm and his custom of the seed of the

dice on Their Side. dice on Their Side.

runcisco Bulletin.

ho married a young American
about two years ago now lives
arter of this city. They have
establishment, which is liberthe curious Mongoliaus. One
naman says that his people
Americans that such a thing
does not exist among the
they are as willing to extend
o the Mongolian, as the haslady, as if he had married a

sing at Boston.
sement at this port continues
e, the total value of shipments
we being \$1,308.735, against
me week last year. The total
four weeks is \$5,158,884, 48
same period last year.
vear to date is \$42,816.88,
741,247 over last year, and
s of the same period of 1871.

d Scoundrels."

Beraid (Ind. Dem.).

ka how Gov. Andrew could a "d—d scoundrel" in whose vote of thanks. That reminds election case in Congress. A ber said to Thad Stevens, nants are d—d scoundrels. said old Thad; "but which is 122.

Passage of the Ordinance for Inspecting Manuactories.

THE COUNCIL.

Amending These in Relation to Junk Shops and Pawnbrokers.

Clark Street and the Railroad Tracks-The Back-Taxes of 1873-'74.

The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Line Allowed Entrance.

The Council held its regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair and all present except Knopf and Meyer (Fifteenth). A communication was received from the Mayor returning without his approval the order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to issue a permit to W. E. Shaw to grade, fill, and pave Monroe street between Robey and The vote was reconsidered, and a motion to

pass over the veto was not agreed to. THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE. A communication was received from the

Mayor indorsing the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade asking that the American Union Telegraph Company be allowed to enter the city with its lines. It was laid over temporarily. COMMUNICATIONS. A communication was received from the Citizens' Executive Committee inviting the Coun-

to take part in the reception of Gen. Grant. The invitation was accepted. A communication was received from the Law Department sending in an ordinance authorizing Furst & Bradley to run a wire or rope cable

scross Jefferson street near Fulton, so as to get power into their new building. A motion to pass provoked some discussion it being urged that it was a bad precedent. The ordinance, however, went through.

A communication was received from the Comper of Public Works asking authority to spend \$50,000, in addition to the \$125,000 apropriated May 26, in extending the main water pipes, the money to be taken from that to the edit of the Water Fund. The estimated cost of the water-pipes laid the present year to date 18 \$54,786; cost of pipes distributed on streets partly laid and to be laid, \$35,660; cost of pipes not yet distributed to be laid this season, \$39, 283; cost of hydrants and stop-valves for the above, \$15,000; cost of pipe contracted for and not yet paid for, \$22,000; total, \$167,729,—a deficiency of \$42,729.

The necessary order was passed.

THE 1873-74 TAXES.

Ald. Dixon moved that the rules be suspended in order that the following might be referred to the Finance Committee:

Be u ordained, etc., That the Mayor, Controller, and City Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and directed to transfer the money received from the taxes of 1873 and 1874, now in the hands of the City Treasurer and hereafter to be collected, to the credit of the General Fund of 1879, so as to enable the city to meet its obligations now due and to become due.

The motion was served to, and the document The motion was agreed to, and the document

CLARK STREET TRACKS. The report of the Committee on Streets and Aileys, South Division, in reference to the Clark street railroad tracks, recommending the passage of the compromise ordinance, was taken up. It provides for the giving up of half the street and the erection of a wall east of the tracks; also the paving of the street without expense to the property-holders.

also the paving of the street without expense to the property-holders.

Ald. Turner said the question was, whether the Michigan Southern should get the street from the Council for nothing or pay the Rock Island \$125,000 a year for the use of their tracks. After some talk the ordinance was passed,— yeas, 30; nays, 4,—Turner, McAuley, Lawler, and Barrett.

The same Committee recommended the pass-tree of the ordinance granting the Baltimore &

ing of the ordinance granting the Baltimore Ohio Railroad Company the right to put telegraph poles in any street within the c

It went through unanimously and without any debate.

The Committee on Police recommended the purchase for a police station of Lots 9 and 10, Block 69, O. T., 60x191 feet, for \$10,500 cash,— \$175 per front foot. They are located on the south side of Washington, between Union and Halsted streets. The report was concurred in.
The special order—the ordinance providing
for the

for the

REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS

AND FACTORIES—

was taken up and passed as follows, with little
or no comment or opposition, only Phelps,
Throop, and Rawleigh voting "nay":

Be it ordained, etc.: Secrick 1. That
whoever employs, or causes to be employed,
any person or persons in any factory,
workshop, or other place of employment,
shall not be permitted to put at work more persons
in any one room than the laws of health will warrant; all such rooms or places of employment shall
have a ventilator or ventilators sufficiently large
to carry off all foul and impure air; such places
shall also have sufficient doors and stairways for
the escape of the employes in case of fire or any
other accidents: the belting, shafting, gearing,
slevators, and drums of manufacturing establishments, when so located as to be dangerous to employes when engaged in their ordinary duties,
shall be, as far as practicable, securely guarded.

SEC. 2. Every vat, pan, or other structure filled
with molten metal, or hot liquid, shall be surrounded with proper safeguards for preventingsecidents or injury to those employed at or near
them.

SEC. 3. All factories and workshops shall be

them.

SEC. 3. All factories and workshops shall be kept in a cleanly condition, free from the effluvia of a drain, privy, or other nuisance; also from all gases, vapors dust, and other impurities generated by manufacturing process or handicraft, and injurious to health.

by manufacturing process or handicraft, and injurious to health.

Sac. 4. All the walls and ceilings inside a factory or workshop, whether plastered or not, and
all the passages and staircases (if they have not
been painted with oil or varnished within seven
years) shall be limewashed at least once within
every fourtieen months; and, if they have been so
painted or varnished, shall be washed with hot
water and soap within the same period; factories
or workshops which may appear not to require to be
so cleaned may be excepted.

Sac, 5. The Commissioner of Health shall visit,
or cause to be visited by an officer, all factories,
workshops, or other places of employment within
the city, as often as necessary, to see that the provisions of this ordinance are complied with, and
shall have such other arrangements made as may

see deemed necessary for the safety and health of the employes.

SEC 6. Any corporation, manufacturer, employer, or agent, refusing admission to his factory, workshop, or other place of employment to such officer, or refusing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50) and not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each offense, such fine to be recovered in the name of the city, and, when collected, shall be paid into the Treasury of the city.

The econd special order—

"The Linker Ordinance"

"THE LUMBER ORDINANCE"-

and water, asked that the ordinance be recommitted, for the reason that since it was
submitted the Committee had received a communication from the Board of Underwriters,
who asked that they be heard.

It was so ordered.
The report of the Committee on Buildings in

the report of the Committee on Buildings, in

THE CITY-HALL,

secommending the acceptance of what has been
done, and the employment of a competent
superintendent to compel the contractors to
carry out their contracts in every particular,

at taken up.

Ald. Thompson thought in the acceptance of
the work now the city forfeited all its legal
lights. THE CITY-HALL,

Tights.

Ald. Clark asked if concurring in the report involved the appointment of a new officer.

Ald. Rawleigh was in favor of a Superintend—

to the stime came, but there would be abthing for him to do all winter.

The chair, in answer to a question, said the building was now being constructed according to the contracts,—as near as hs, the Commissioner of Public Works, and Snperintendent Lirkland could find out.

Ald. Ballard moved that the report be placed on file.

Aid Cullerton was in favor of the Council taking hold of the thing and making an investigation in order to set at rest the continual growths. The motion of Ballard was agreed to,—yeas,

B; navs, 2,—Cullerton and Throop.

The Committee on License recommended the amendment of the

TUNE AND SECOND-HAND DEALERS' ORDINANCE, flows, and their report was concurred in: Sign 2. No person or persons shall carry on or conduct the business or calling of junk-dealer or faller in second-hand goods within the City of Daicago without having first obtained a license so is do. in accordance with the provisions of this thapter, under penalty of not less than \$50 nor note than \$100 for each and every offense.

Sign 3. The Mayor is hereby authorized to grant a license to junk-dealers or dealers in second-hand soons on the following conditions: shall, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, be a person

shall, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, be a person of good character.

Second—Persons so applying for a license as junk-dealer, respectively, shall pay therefor, respectively, to the Collector the sam of \$27, and the person so applying for a license for dealer in second-hand goods shall pay to the Collector therefor the sum of \$100.

Third—The person so applying shall execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of \$300 conditional that the said applicant will, in every particular, conform to the requirements of this chapter, and with the requirements or provisions of any ordinance hereafter to be passed concerning junk-dealers and dealers in second-hand goods, as the case may be, and thereupon the Clerk shall issue a license under the corporate seal, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of every person licensed as dealers in second-hand goods under the provisions of this ordinance to make out and deliver to the Superintendent of Ponce, every day before the hour of 12 a. m., a legible and correct copy from the book required in Sec. 5 hereof, of the minute description required by said section, of all personal property and goods received or purchased ouring the preceding day, together with the hour when received, the residence and description of the person or persons by whom the such property and goods were delivered or from whom the same were purchased or received.

It is hereby further provided that the books required by this ordinance to be kept by the said junk-dealer, or dealers in second-hand goods, shall be kept in the English isanguage.

No personal property, or goods of any kind whatever, received or purchased by any such dealer in second-hand goods shall be slot or permitted to be removed from the place of business of such dealer in second-hand goods before the hour of 6 a. m. or after the bour of 8 b. m. during the months of May, June, July, August, and September of each year. Nor shall any person appearing to be intoxicated, nor from any person honow

They also recommended the amendment of THE PAWNBROKERS' ORDINANCE

as follows:

SEC. 1. No person or persons shall carry on or conduct the business or calling of a pawnbroker within the City of Chicago without having first obtained a license so to do under a rensity of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

SEC. 3. The Mayor is bereby authorized to grant a pawnbroker's license to any person of good character who may apply therefor on the following conditions: The person so applying shall first pay to the Collector a sum of money in proportion to the sum of \$150 per annum for the time such heense shall be granted, and shall execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of \$500, conditioned that the said applicant will, in every particular, conform to the requirements of this chapter and with the requirements or provisions of any ordinance hereafter to be passed concerning pawnbrokers, and thereupon the Cierk shall issue a license in due form under the corporate seal, signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Clerk.

This was passed.

This was passed.
The Committee on Fire and Water reported adversely on Ald. Turner's WOODEN SHED ORDINANCE,

it, in their opinion, permitting the construction of two-story frame buildings.

Ald. Turner believed in giving the people in the outside wards an equal chance with the lum-bermen, and he moved that the ordinance be re-committed with instructions to report it with

committed with instructions to report it with the lumber ordinance.

The motion was agreed to.
The same Committee recommended the pas-sage of the usual ordinance providing for the collection of delinquent water rents. It was Ald. Wickersham, by consent, presented two communications from persons offering \$100 a month for the privilege of advertising on the

bridges.
They were referred to the Controller with power to act.
The Council then adjourned.

LOCAL CRIME.

MR. HEALEY ONCE MORE. It would appear from recent events that the path of a Chicago dramatic correspondent for a New York sheet is by no means laid amid beds of roses, but that on the contrary it is beset by numerous trials and difficulties which, far from ring it a sinecure, tend to give it such character as would be inviting to those only who are physically strong and courageous. Especially is this the case when the correspondent in question is of such a tender age that his youth and inexperience cause his otherwise profoundly critical nature to descend to personali-

ies, diatribes, and petty quarrels. There is in this city a young man named F. J. Healey, who earns his bread in an insurance

Healey, who earns his bread in an insurance office on LaSalle street during the day, while during what would otherwise be his leisure hours he amuses himself writing so-called "dramatic aotes" for the New York Mirror. It was this unfortunate penchant for literature in a small way which brought the young man into a peck of trouble before this. He it was whom a newspaper man proposed to annihilate, in company, with a small army of theatrical people.

The first trouble was caused by some personal paragraphs written in a boyish strain by Healey, and reflecting on various people. Not satisfied with his previous trouble, Healey has now become involved in another little difficulty. A short time ago be referred to Billy Emmet, of the Academy of Music, as "Billy Clapp's sired man," and further stated that Emmet's wife, whose stage name is Katle Howard, couldn't sing or act to satisfy the severe young critic of the Mirror, and was being pushed into prominence simply because she was the alleged prominence simply because she was the alleged wife of Billy Emmet. Emmet was also charged

by indirection with throwing red pepper on the loor at the recent opening of the Olympic.

These "criticisms" were more than any manager could stand, so last week Emmet sailed into ager count stand, so last week Emmet sailed into the insurance office with the firm intention of almihilating the "critic" or extracting from his oracular lips an humble apology. When he arrived there, however, instead of the man whom he expected to confront, he found only a conceited young man with an eve-glass perched on his nose, who was so young and defenseless that he could not be well whipped without being killed. Emmet, therefore, contented himself with informing the young man that in the future he must refrain from using Emmet's name or

that of his wife.

In his next batch of "correspondence"
Healey again made use of Emmet's name in anything but terms of praise, and this last
Thursday brought Emmet to the insurance Emmet used language calculated to make Healey shoot him, but the latter has not

et done so. The last chapter in the difficulty occurred yes The last chabter in the difficulty occurred yesterday when Healey was informed by some of his condjutors in the office that aman was "laying for him" on the opposite walk. Healey secured the services of a policeman and had the man arrested. On being taken to the Armory he acknowledged that he was in the employ of Mr. Emmet as doorkeeper and fireman, but refused to any what, his object was in watching sed to say what his object was in watching

Healey.

The matter rests there, but it is safe to say that the steady abuse heaped on Mr. Emmet will not win any sympathy for Healey in the

THE GARRITYS. Something less than two years ago two of the nost notorious scoundrels that ever disgraced Chicago were temporarily placed under restraint and in the Penitentiary. The reference is to the Garrity thugs, Hugh and John. These cowardly hounds, it will be remembered, assaulted in a most brutal manner Mr. John Dowling, a man who, although he is a gambler by profession, is a quiet and well-behaved citizen. They caught him unawares, pounded him over the head with a bottle, bit him, kicked him, and would have

At great expense and inconvenience, Dowling secuted these scoundreis, one of whom cut the bowels out of a man on the North Side fifthe bowels out of a man on the North Side IIIteen years ago, and served part of a ten-years'
sentence in the Penitentiary for that crime, being
set free by the mistaken lenity of one of Illinois' Governors. The thugs took a change of
venue to Kane County, having been indicted
here for assault with a deadly weapon, mayhem,
and conspiracy to commit an assault. They
were tried at Geneva for the assault, and escaped with a two-year sentence, which they have
nearly served out.

The other indictments remained on the docket, and at every term were continued, Dowling

murdered him but for an accidental interposi-

The other indictments remained on the docket, and at every term were continued, Dowling
employing legal help to see that the cases were
attended to. It was, and is, his intention to
prosecute the murderous villans on both the
charges. They elected to go to Kane County,
thinking to terrorize the jurors there, and the
cases are consequently to be tried in Geneva.

But recent advices from Geneva show that in But recent advices from Geneva show that in some mysterious way these cases were nolle nolle prosed or stricken from the docket. If this action is definit and unalterable, it is an outrage and a crime. The State's-Attorney of Kane County has absolutely no right to strike these cases off without the consent of the prosecution and the State's-Attorney of Cook County. At the time of the trial there were many suspicious abroad as to the way in which some of the local authorities worked the assault case, and it was freely trial there were many suspicious abroad as to the way in which some of the local authorities worked the assault case, and it was freely charged that ther were, to say the least, lukewarm in the prosecution. If these men, or any others, have dared to thwart the course of justice with regard to these miserable Garrity thugs and murderers, they will have a heavy reckoning to answer for. There is one consolation, however, about the matter, and that is that even if by some hoous-poous trickery these indictments have been quashed, the Garritys will at once be arrested on their discharge from the Penitentiary, and will be tried for their assault upon Mr. Gore, of this city. But aside from this, the decent citizens of Chicago, to whom the murderous Garritys have been so long a menace and a terror, have a right to ask the authorities of Kane County in plain terms who dared to nolle pros. those cases.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

A few days ago Detectives Shea and Keating arrested Arthur Banyon and Fred alias "Gash' Mayo, two experts in the thieving line. The former is but shortly from Joliet, where he served a year for house-breaking. Yesterday the detectives administered one of their patent "squealing" powders, or something else, which had the effect of causing Banyon to tell all he knew, and throw himself on the mercy of the authorities. One of the more recent burglaries which he confessed was that of A. Herzog's cigar store and factory at No. 212 Halated street. The night of the 23d the 212 Haisted street. The night of the 28d the side door opening into a narrow alley was forced open with a powerful jimmy, and about 10,000 cigars, valued at about \$400, were stolen. Some one in the neighborhood saw a close carriage leaving the alley about the time the burglary must have been committed, and this was the only clew. Prior to arresting Banyon the detectives had a pointer that he had been seen going out Blue Island avenue early one morning in a close carriage. This was conclusive proof to the police, at least, that Banyon was at his old tricks again, and that the trip in the carriage was taken for the purpose of getting plunder out of the city. But they had no idea what burglary Banyon had been into, though they suspected that it was one which occurred on the 23d inst. at the furniture store of Ulick Baurke, No. 100 West Madison street. Yesterday when Banyon confessed. ture store of Ulick Beurke, No. 100 West Madison street. Yesterday, when Banyon confessed, he was readily induced to tell where the cigars were, and offered to go with the officers and aid them in recovering the property. A carriage was procured, and Banyon directed them to the house of George Looch, a sort of road-house and saloon on the old Lyons road, and just southwest of the city limits. The stolen cigars were found hidden away in some old soap-boxes, and were brought back to the city. The cigars had not been sold to Looch, but were simply stored in his house. Looch formerly kept a junk and second-hand store on Halsted street, but was frequently arrested for receiving stolen property, and finally his license was taken away

property, and finally his license was taken away from him.

The detectives are holding "Gash" Mayo for the Bourke burgiary, and yesterday succeeded in recovering a portion of the carpets, knives, forks, and spoons stolen from there. The entire amount stolen was in the neighborhood of \$125 worth.

MISCELLANEOUS. J. M. Hall, of No. 182 Howe street, complaine that at 8:30 Saturday evening two thieves purposely ran against him at the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, and snatched his gold watch, valued at \$100. One then ran east on Madison street and the other escaped down La Salle street. He is unable to furnish good descriptions of the thieves.

Last Friday night thieves broke open a showcase in front of Sanborn & Krause's store, at No. 89 Madison street, and stole two tollet boxes, valued at \$20. Detective John Ender yesterday recovered the boxes at No. 140 Fourth avenue and at No. 292 State street. Charles Deming and Patrick Roach were arrested as the thieves, and were beld in \$200 each to the Criminal Court.

Detective Ryan yesterday recovered at Andre Andrews' pawnshop, No. 320 State street, three sets of lace curtains valued at \$120, which were stolen Friday night at the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street from the delivery wagor of T. Middleton, of No. 958 Wabash avenue. Andrews had advanced \$25 on the curtains, and had them properly registered on his book, and on his report to the police.

Three years ago a gang of thieves, who beowing to their manner of working, made a rich haul of plunder from private houses in all sections of the city. Last Saturday evening the "climbers" inaugurated the season by elimbing up a post and opening a second story window in the residence of W. C. Stevens, No. 1 Hubbard court. The family were at supper, and the thieves had full sway on the upper floors, and gathered up about \$100 worth of clothing and jewekry.

The Central Station detectives yesterday arrested Celestin Blain upon a warrant charging him with doing a pawnbroking business without a license at Room 8, No. 169 Washington street, the room formerly occupied by Barter, of match-bond notoriety. The complainant is Ole Johnson, of No. 22 Silver street, who pawned with Blain a gold watch. When he went to redeem the pledge Blain charged him 60 per cent interest on the loan. The police say they have several similar complaints on file against Blair

WASHINGTON.

Proposition to Reduce Taxation-Railway Postal-Service Statistics-Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—An attempt is to be made at the next session of Congress to reduce taxation on the ground that the Government has a larger surplus than is necessary, and is reducing the debt monthly at a more rapid rate than is deemed essential to National prosperity. The argument made by those who will press this measure is that the rapidly-growing surplus should be used, not to reduce the public debt, but to reduce taxation; that the purchases already made of United States bonds for the Sinking Fund are five years in advance of legal requirements; and that there should be no more accumulation for the Sinking Fund until the five years shall elapse. In this manner it is proposed to reduce taxation by at least \$35,000,000. Democratic leaders, who are casting about for an issue, will try to make this one of the new issues to detract public attention from the ruinous policy of a Solid South.

South.

A delegation of Virginians, who have been here to endeavor to secure the removal of Commissioner Raum because he wrote a letter denouncing repudiation in Virginia, have visited the President and claimed that the writing of the President, and claimed that 'the writing of such a letter was a violation of the Civil-Service order. The delegation has been surprised to find that the President approved of the Raum letter.

that the President approved of the Raum letter.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—The President, accompanied by Postmaster-General Key and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hawley, will leave here to-morrow evening for Baltimore, to attend the lecture of the Hon. Schuyier Colfax for the benefit of the Masonic Library Fund.

Postmaster-General Key to-day issued instructions to Postmasters in New York City, Louisville, and New Orleans to refuse hereafter to rent boxes in their offices to lottery companies or lottery agents.

The forthcoming report of the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service will show that during the last fiscal year fifty-nine lines of railway post-offices have been operated and over 17,340 miles of railway, performing about 50,000 miles daily service, and nearly 18,000,000 miles service annually. The aggregate number of miles of railroad mail service of all kinds (including the transportation not only of postal cards, but of

railroad mail service of all kinds (including the transportation not only of postal cards, but of closed pouches) was over 98,000,000 miles during the year. The number of letters handled and distributed by the employees of the Railway Mail Service on postal-cars during twelve months was about 1,668,000,000, besides which there were nearly 980 newspapers, showing an increase of about 400,000,000 pieces, or nearly 20 per cent in the amount of work as compared with the preceding year.

the amount of work as compared with the preceding year.

Supreme Court decision No. 968, Sherman A. Ricker, appellant, vs. Nathan Fowell et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United Sustes for the Northern District of Illinois. This is an appeal from the order of the Circuit Court dismissing the petition of appellant for leave to file a bill of review in the case of Nathan Powell vs. Samnel J. Walker, Ricker, and others in said Court. Without intending to decide that an appeal will lie to this Court from the order of the Circuit Court refusing leave to file a bill of review for newly-discovered evidence, this Court is of opinion that the refusal in the present case was right. The decree of the lower Court is therefore affirmed with costs.

Secretary McCrary will return to Washington Wedneaday night or Thursday morning of this week.

Senor Justo Arosemens, Minister to the United

Senor Justo Arosemena, Minister to the United

States from the United States of Colombia, called on the President in company with the Secretary of State-to-day, and presented his credentials.

Standard silver dollars coined to date, 44.458.—850. Of this number, 12.221,010 are in circulation; the remainder are in the Treasury.

Dr. Eddins, convicted of ballot-box stuffing in the Western District of Tennessee, was pardoned to-day.

Mrs. Hayes, Webb Hayes, and Miss Fannie Hayes leave here this evening for New York, to attend the wedding of Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, and Miss Morgan, daughter of ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York.

CASUALTIES.

CREMATED ALIVE. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 25 .- Yesterday James \$1. Nash, a well-to-do farmer living in Henrico County, came to Richmond and got on a spress. He returned home last night pretty full of liejuor, and went to the stable and put his horse away. He then went to the fodder-house, a small log building, to get some fodder for his borse. He carried a candle with him. The fodder-house was entered by means of a very small door. By some means, after the unfortu-nate farmer had opened the door, he dropped the candle in the todder, igniting it at once. In his drupken stupidity he overturned a heavy bale of hay, which rolled against the small

door, shutting it and closing it completely. The fodder blazed at once, and the man in the midst of a blazing furnace slowly roasting the midst of a blazing furnace slowly roasting alive! His screams brought his agonized wife and children to the scene, but they could not force open the small door, which had a mass of bales of hay jammed against it. The house being built of logs, they could not effect an entrance by knocking down the sides. Through the large cracks between the logs they could see the man burning alive, and his contortions were horrible to look upon. Surrounded by fire, with his lothes blazing, he was soon sobered by his intense suffering, lifting bales of the burning stuff in his hands in his endeavors to clear the way to the door. At first his hair blazed; then they saw his eye-balls burst open from the intense heat, and be fell to the floor.

In his screams of agony before be fell he

intense heat, and he fell to the floor.

In his screams of agony before he fell he cried for "Water! water!" and he saw the small crowd outside and screamed: "What are you all standing there for when I am burning? Help me, for God's sake!" Very soon after he fell his sufferings ended in death, but not before both arms had been completely burned off. This morning all that was taken from the ruins of the fodder-house was the headless trunk of what had been a man.

what had been a man. JUMPED THE TRACK. ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 27.—An accident oc-curred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad opposit this city yesterday. Engine No. 88 started to back down from De Kall), Mo., to East Atchison for coal and water, with five persons in the cab of the engine,-N. M. Holmes, Superintendent of Bridges; D. A. Adams, telegraph operator; J. C. Mull, brakeman; and the engineer and fireman. near the lake, about two miles east of this city, the engine suddenly jumped the track and urned over in the ditch. The fall threw young Adams under the tank-box, and he was in-stantly killed. Holmes and Mull were dread-fully scalded. A Hansibal & St. Jo east-bound train passed by just before the accident occurred and saw the Rock Island engine fall into the and saw the Rock Island engine fall into the ditch. They stopped and ran back to their assistance. Holmes and Mull were brought to this city, where their wounds were dressed and every possible attention rendered them. Mull died at 8 o'clock last night, and Holmes at 8 this morning. The engineer and fireman escaped without injury. Holmes had been Superintendert of Bridges on the Rock Island Road for many years. He lived at Genesee, Ill., and had a wife and five children. Adams was from Altoona, Pa., and Mull from Cooperstown, N. Y. The Superintendent of the Rock Island Road telegraphed instructions to have the bodies placed in metallic caskets and forwarded to their placed in metallic caskets and forwarded to their

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 27.—Robert Kellogg, a 12year-old boy, an inmate of the County Asylum, was missed from that institution Saturday evening. His body was found late last night lying in a little stream of water a foot deep, into which he had probably failen and drowned while in an epileptic fit. An inquest was held, to-day by a Coroner's jury, which rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."

OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28 .- Dr. W. S. Mudge, a roung physician, lately from Williamsport, Pa., died here to-day; supposed from an overdose of morphine. He had formed the habit of taking the drug by hypodermic injection. A syringe and empty bottle which had contained morphine solution were found on the stand

FATALLY BURNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—This forenoon Julia Krueger, employed as domestic in the family of W. S. Trowbridge, a resident of the Town of Greenfield, was fatally burned by her clothing taking fire from a stove in the kitchen.

POWDER EXPLOSION. GORHAM, Me., Oct. 27 .- The corning-mill of the Oriental Powder-Milis exploded this afternoon. A man named Stokes was killed, and Clinton Maberry seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 27 .- The fire in the Pinkerton Tunnel, on the Pittsburg & Connellsrille Railway is still burning, with no likelihood of being extinguished soon. A portion of the tunnel caved in.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

The St. Louis Life Again in Court—Extensive Fleecing Operations Hinted At.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27.—Insurance and professional circles were a good deal excited to-day by the presentation to Judge Wickham, of the Circuit Court, by Thomas T. Tatum, attorney for three policyholders of the St. Louis Life-Insurance Company, of an application, asking the Court to order Silas Bent, Receiver of said nsurance company, to bring suit against certain persons named, to recover money and property wrongfully taken or received by them, belonging to the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. The application is backed by an affidavit made by Frank J. Bowman, an attorney, which alleges that in 1873 certain well-known citizens of this city formed an Association and entered into the conspiracy to wreck the St. Louis Insurance Company in favor of the New York Life-Insurance Company; but, after taking the initiative step in the scheme, they found they could make more money by turning it over to the Mound City Life, and therefore wrecked it in favor of City Life, and therefore wrecked it in favor of that Company at the expense of many thousand dollars paid to different individuals for their aid or influence in the matter. One of the parties referred to in the affidavit is a prominent lawyer at the bar, who was present when the application was made, and entered a vigorous protest against its being granted by the Court. Spirited speeches were made on both sides, Judge Wickham finally ordered that the affidavit should be filed and referred to Receiver Bent, and that the latter make report in the case.

There are now suits pending against two or three prominent citizens other than those mentioned in this affidavit, brought by Receiver Bent to recover money alleged to have been filegally paid to them out of the funds belonging to the St. Louis Mutual Life, and this case seems to have grown out of the strong belief and positive assertion that a number of persons in this city have large sums of money which properly belong to this Company. There seems to be a pretty general desire, as well as a demand by the public press, that the causes of the failures of so many life-insurance companies within a few years past should be fully ventilated.

USUFRUCT'S UNPAID TAXES. New York, Oct. 27.—Argument took place to-day in the United States Circuit Court on the demurrer to the bill of discovery filed ! the Government in the suit against San Tilden for unpaid incomé-tax. Judge Biatch-ford gave a decision overrating the demurrer, and directed the plaintiff to serve his proposed form of order.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Oct. 27.—Steamships Sarmatian from Montreal, Kronprinz Frederich Wilhelm from New York, have arrived out.

THI! TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN THE PROPERTO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS For throughout the city, we have established Brab sh Offices in the different Divisions, as designates below, where advertisements will be taken for the same prior as charged at the Main Office, and will be received unty is o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. off atments.

aturdays: & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twonly-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av.,

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av.,

John Walden, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1003

West Madison-st., near Western-av.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and JOHN P. LEES Bruk Store, CASH Blue Island-av.,
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRIGUS, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanoy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincola.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Princing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between LaSaile and Wells.

DERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHI Burgert, who went West from Oblo to lowa ove thirty years ago. He is wanted immediately to protect a lady relative. Any information would be thankfull received, dead or alive. Address A 48, Tribune office PERSONAL—MAGGIE: COMMUNICATE WITZ me in confidence in regard to the education of May, etc.: do not let child suffer for fault of parents have no fears that I shall give you any trouble, or reven your present abode if you so desire; I shall keep faith with you; a friend might be useful. S. PERSONAL—FRED HARDY: PLEASE CALL OR send your address to A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearbornst., Room I. PERSONAL: J. D. RALPH: BY CALLING TO day (Tuesday) the trade can be consummated. PERSONAL-G. H. W.: LETTERS RECEIVED. PERSONAL-WILL THOS. MCMDRTHY, WHO APplied for a situation as watchman, call at the Boston Store.

POR SALE-TEN ACRES ON GRAND BOULEVARD and Vincennes-av., north of Forty-fifth-st. 20 lots Kenwood, 2 blocks from station, 8730 per lot. 25x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., \$40 per foot. 37x174, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., \$75 per foot.
21 feet, with brick house, Oakley-st. Price, \$2,100.
160 Fourth-av., with two (2) story house.
20 acres, Seventy-first-st., near Stony Island boulevard, \$500 per acre.
26 acres, Sec. 35, 33, 13. Price \$600 per acre, river front.

J. W. FARLIN, ROR SALE — GREAT BARGAIN — TWO BRICK stores, 53 and 55 Blue Island-av., one and a half blocks south of Haisted and Harrison-sta., south and east fronts; lots 46x100 to alley. Apply to A. J. COOPER, Koom 2, 152 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-\$110 PER FOOT WILL PURCHASE 5
x125 on Warren-av., south front, near Paulina-st
Inquire as 133 Dearborn-st., in bank. FOR SALE-WEST MADISON-ST., 20, 40, 50, OR more feet, improved or unimproved. We have some bargains. SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE-100x161 FRET ON MICHIGAN-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.; also 50x161 feet on Indiana-act, corner Thirty-second-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. Washington-st.

FOR SALE-VACANT LOTS ON WARREN-AV.
Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts., a.so on cross
streets, at old prices. SLOSSON & CO., 135 Lasalle, PUR SALE—\$3,50)—A DESIRABLE OCTAGON-front brick house on a northwest corner of a desir-able West Side street, close to two lines of cars; fine order; furnace and gas fixtures. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st. FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FORTY first-st., \$50 per foot. GEO. A. CHAMBERS, 14

LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—131x160 FEET, ON INDIANA-AV., northwest corner Twenty-ninth-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE PIECES OF ACRE property, also houses and lots, around Challend. T property, also houses and lots, around Oakland, of easy terms. CHAS. CLEAVER, Room 21, 124 Dear-born-st. FOR SALE-INDIANA-AV., 24x158 FEET, NEAR Eighteeuth-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 97 POR SALE—BARGAINS—NORTH SIDE OCTAGON marble front, first-class two-story and basement, on Oblo-st., near Dearborn-av., cheap; paying 9 per cent net. Apply at Itoom 46, 92 Lasalie-st. FOR SALE-100 FEET ON ONE OF THE BEST corners on indiana-av., with large residence thereon. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., 100 FEET, CORNER Twenty-third-st., with buildings. MATSON HILL 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE OR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from hleago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property market, and shown free: a setract free; railroad fare, cents. 114 BitOW, 142 La Salie-st., Room 4. POOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE TRACTS AND VA-Cant residence lots at Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park. Woodlawn, and south of these points, but con-stantly rising in price. Those who buy first will have the largest profit. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE-10, 20, OR 40 ACRES, CLOSE TO depot, 7 miles from Court-House; \$500; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

1 \$7,500 cash, 400-acre farm, all under good post and board fence (and cross-fenced), 60 acres in corn. 160 in meadow, 75 acres tame grass, good orchard. 40 acres good timber, pieuty of lasting water, 3 wells, first-class wild-mill, barn for 60 head of cattle, corn-cribs, and fine dwelling of 10 rooms, and spieudid land. All the stock, crops, and farm implements go with it at \$7,500; 47 head of cattle, 30 fine milch cows, 5 good horses, hogs, all the corn. 100 tons of tame hay, 3 wagons, 4-can milk route, reapers, mowers, corn-shellers, feed-milk, and everything complete for first-class farm. Only 56 miles south of Chicago, n. Alton & Chicago, R., 2 miles from depot. This-is the greatest bargain ever offered.

8:0 per acre—Eight miles west of Court-House in Chi-

R., 2 miles from depot. This is the greatest bargain ever offered.

\$-80 per acre. Eight miles west of Court-House in Chicago, and only ½ mile south of Poor-House in Cook County, ill.: the best of land; a splendid 10-room framed dwelling, orick basement; fine orchard, lasting water, No. Fboard fence: Jand under cultivation 76 acres. This farm, nearly adjoining corporation, ought to seil for \$80 per acre; want all cash. Harns, stables, edon-teribs, etc.; everything in good order.

\$3,000—Will exchange for city property an elexant 106-acre farm. 3 miles from depot, in Cumberland Co. Ill.; nicely improved, and clear. Would assume some. \$1,600—160-acre farm, 7 miles from depot; 100 acres under fence and plow; new framed house, 7 rooms, good stables, barn, and sheds for cattle; in Woodbury County, lows: \$500 down, balance 8 per cant, 2 years. This is No. I land.

T. B. BOYD.

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

Room 7, 179 Madison-8t.

FOR SAEE-\$3.50 PER ACRE—TWO PIECES OF land, 160 acres each; no better farm land in the State, three miles from Laporte, county seat of Wayne. County, Nebraska: improved farms adjoining. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE—\$2.50 PER ACRE—1,360 ACRES ROLL-ing prairie lands in Dixon and Cedar Counties, Ne-braska; especially good for stock-raising. The recents sale of the C. C. & B. H. R. R. to the Sloux City & St. Paul Railroad will insure railroad facilities at an early date to the vicinity of these lands. Address ALBERT G. PHELPS, Hotel Brunswick, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-PARTIES OWNING IMPROVED OR
unimproved real estate, and desire to sell can find
customers by leaving description with me. I have several customers also wanting residences or good lots to
build on. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. W ANTED-HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, EAST OF Hobey-st., west of Centre-av., and north of Var. Buren-st., worth \$2.500 to \$4.000 for cash. GEORGI A. CHAMBERS, 147 LaSaile-st. WANTED-\$125 PR FOOT CASH WILL BE PAID for 30 or 40 foot lot on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Address D 28, Tribune office. WANTED—I WANT TO BUY FROM 2½ TO 10 acres north of Sixtlethest., east of State, and south of Thirty-ninth. Owners only need answer. If at a bargain, will pay cash. Address D 23, Tribune.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-BY B. SLINGERLAND, HOT-BED mats, at Roseland, Ill. FOR SALK-AN A NO. 1 TALKING-PARROT.
parlor stove, first-class heater, base-burner, in
perfect order; pipe zinc. 356 Carroll-av.

MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Callor address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clark-st., Room 8. promptly.

I WOULD LIKE TO CORRESPOND WITH A Responsible lady that has an established business, either in millinery or dressmaking, with the view of entering into partnership. Reference exchanged. Address D 32, Tribune office.

PRICE-LIST FOR THE PLAIN PLOWER-PUTS for sale by the hundred or dozen. Call and examine at 535 South Clark-st.: 3-inch. 75 cents per hundred; 4-inch, \$1 per hundred; 5-inch, \$1.50 per hundred; 6-inch, \$2 per hundred; 8-inch, \$5 per hundred; 8-inch, \$5 per hundred; 8-inch, \$5 per hundred; S-inch, \$5 per hundred.

WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO SOlicit subscriptions for our fast-seiling works;
those of ability and reliable; liberal terms given and
permanent employment. The J. B. Burr Publishing
Co., 194 South Clark-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FIRST-CLASS COUPE AND EXTENSION TOP platforms victoria at a bargain; also jump-seats, phaetons, etc., very cheap. H. B. HILL, 394 Wabah-av. phastons, etc., very cheap. H. B. Hibb, 50s bash av.

FOR SALE—BLEGANT TEAM OF COACH HORSES I els hands high, bright bay, 6 and 7 years old, sound and handsome. Would take in part pay cheap team. HITCHCOCK, 690 and 701 West Lake-st.

FORSES TO WINTER—PARTIES WISHING their horses well fed and cared for had better apply to R. W. RATHBURNE, 189 Washington-st. Room S.

NEW AND SECOND-HARD BUGGIES, WAGONS, sleighs; old do. taken in exchange; repairing and painting; tres set at 50 cents. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-A LOT OF GEESE ON MY PREMISES, L OST-MONDAY AFTERNOON ON NORTH CLARK-st., a lady's portemonnaic, with name on outside, with small sum of money. Return to 243 North La Salle-si., and receive liberal reward. WANTED-OWNER FOR HORSE AND BUGGY
with the control of the control o

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED-TO TAKE HALF INTEREST In Stempel's Bridge-Gate, now in operation on Wests-st, bridge. A. STRMPEL, 141 South Water-st., Room I. Room I.

PARTNER WANTED—I WOULD LIKE TO INVEST
\$2,000 with some one who has same amount in cash;
reference exchanged. Address D 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1,000 IN A FIRSTclass restaurant on South Side. Reference given
and required. Apply to or address THOMAS SADLER,
182 Handolph-st.

FOR SALE-1 L. W. POND MILLING-MACHINE Fwith disi-pists. Inquire of FREEMAN & HOLMES, Room 15 Central Manufacturing Block, Chicago.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD SALESMAN in general store. Reference. Address M. Box 77. Gilman, Ill.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE stock clerk; must have satisfactory references; no other need apply. Address D 36, Tribune office, WANTED-A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AND y a good business correspondent possessing abiliti as a salesinan; he must be willing to make himself ge-erally useful. Good reference required; salary low commence with. Address D 64, Tribune office. WANTED-AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER: must speak and write German. Letters without references and name of former employers will not be noticed. Address D 38, Tribune office. WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN capable of keeping books and assisting in the business of shipping rain and provisions. Unexcentionable references required at to integrity, steady a bits, etc. Address with references and nature of experience, C 63, Tribune office. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; ONE
Who has had a thorough knowlege of the watch
and jeweiry business. Best of city references required.
Apply at 119 East Madison-st. atter 10 a. m.

Employment Agencies. W. ANTED-50 GOOD TRACK LAYERS AND 25 spikers; the hignest wages will naid for good men. Apply at once to Mchugh & Co., 68 South Canal-st. WARTED—20 BRIDGE CARPENTERS FOR RAILroad work; wages \$2.25 per day, and steady employment; free transportation. Apply to McHUGH &
CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, GO TOulght; winter's work; 200 for rolling-mills and
sawmills; 5 farm hands. ANGELL & CO., 10 South
Canal-st.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE VV Chicago & Northwestern; 50 for lova, free fare; 100 for the iron mines, at \$1.50 per day; 50 for the pineries; plenty of work on hand. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. WANTED-SALESMEN, CLERKS, CARPENTERS, bookkeepers, mechanics, etc. to fill vacancies in city and country. If merchanis, manufacturers, and others wanting help will apply to us we can fill all your vacancies. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 155 East Washington-st. WANTED - 200 GERMANS AND SCANDINA-Vians for Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan for N. W. Co.; 50 for station work, 25 quarry men. fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Trades WANTED-A PRACTICAL STEAM-FITTER AT the Northwestern White Lead Works, corner Sixteenth and Brown-sts. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER AT R. W. BAFES & CO.'s, 48 Adams-st. WANTED-UPHOLSTERERS AT W. W. KIM-BALL'S, corner State and Adams-sts. WANTED-TINNER: ALSO STOVE-BLACKER WHNTED-TWO GOOD TUCK-POINTERS. AP ply at 608 West Madison-st. JABEZ ROGERS

Miscellaneous. Miscolinacous.

Wanted-Men of Genteel Appearance to introduce a labor-saving invention upon a plan which brings the money every time and pays the agent 850 to 875 per week on \$25 to 850 capital. Our scheme pleases all who investigate. Call or send 50 cents for \$1 samples or stamp for catalogue. Merrill Manufacturing Company, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-MEN-NOT FOR ANY AGENCY BUSI-ness, but for a ligitimate Western enterprise, that will pay \$5,000 or more yearly; better than a gold mine. Address, with stamp. ENTERPRISE, P. O. BOX I, 384, Cincinnati. O. WANTED-FIFT: EXPERIENCED COAL-miners, Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 137 LaSalle-st. WANTED-SALESMEN, AGENTS, AND CAN-vassers throughout the United States. C. L. YOUNG, 187 and 189 South Clark-at. WANTED-BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, TO MAKE himself generally useful. 227 West Indiana-9.

WANTED-A HOTEL RUNNER: NONE NEED apply only one experienced in the business. Mountain House, 30 North Wells-st. W ANTED-FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING SOLIC-itor, Call at Room 70 Major Block, after 1:30 to-WANTED-A GOOD AGENT TO SELL OUR own manufactured olygers to the wholesa'e and retail trade on commission; only such who know the trade; state what territory you travel. D 41. Tribune. WANTED-ONE GOOD HOSTLEZ (NO FRAUD need apply) at 497 Fifth-av. WANTED-AN UNMARRIED SWEDE, NOR-wegian, or Dane who speaks German and En-glish and writes English correctly; a man about 30 years of age preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating business heretofore engaged in, D 22, Tribune. WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT BOY IN AN IN-surance office. Must be a good penman, live with his parents, and be acquainted with the city. Address C 74, Tribune office. Address C'4, Trionae omee.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WITH capital as guarantee for goods received, for State agency on the best money-making article in the American market to-day. 55:0 per month can be made by the right man. Our reference the best business men of Chicago. Those who mean business address C 67, Trib-

WANTED-YOUNG MEN TO STUDY FOR THE stage; engagements guaranteed. FRANK M. LINK, 167 Clark-st., Room 16. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domesticss

WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM
and Twenty-second-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work: also a young nurse giri in a small family. Apply at 499 West Monroe-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a family of six at Hyde Park. Call at corner of Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-sv. References required. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 815 West Washington-st. WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business to go 18 miles in the country
stands her business to go 18 miles in the country
on Northwestern Raliway; a good home, good treatment, and good wages to a capable person not afraid of
work. Apply Tuesday after 11 o'clock at Room 28
Iribune Building.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL IN A
family of three; must be a good plain cook,
washer, and ironer, at 1577 Wabash-av, near Thirtieth.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON
er, also second girl, in small private family. 246
East Ohio-st. East Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OF colored girl for general housework. Call from sto 10 Wednesday moraling at 1363 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD GIRL for general housework. Apply at 1609 Wabash-av. WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework. Call Tuesday afternoon at 267 Hermitage-av.

WANTED-GIGL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for two. 239 Park-av. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK at 432 Irving-place. WANTED-A CHAMBERMAID AND A DISH-washer at the Traders' Hotel, 70 Randolph-st. Seamstresses. WANTED-A GOOD DRESSMAKER FOR TWO OF three days. Apply at 23 South Peorla-st.

WANTED-A STRONG GERMAN GIRL WITH good accent to act as part nurse and teacher to a 5-year-old boy. Must be willing to assist in sewing and to make h-reelf generally useful. A good home, good treatment, and moderate wages to the light kind of person. Apply Tuesday after 11 o'clock at Room 25 Tribune Building. WANTED-A STEADY GIRL OF 15 OR 16 TO take care of children. Apply at 778 West Mon-WANTED-NURSE GIRL TO ATTEND CHILDREN
and do plain sewing. Apply, with references, at
72 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED-YOUNG LADY OF SOME DRAMATIC dian playing amsteurs, in war dramas. Address D 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Sides
TO RENT-LOW TO A GOOD TENANT-A VERY
desirable two-story and oasement brick house, partially furnished; house has just been calcimined and
painted throughout, and is in excellent repair. For
further particulars apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, Room
8 Tribune Building. PO RENT-\$13 PER MONTH-ELEGANT 6-ROOM cottage, No. 16 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 505 West

FR-AV. South Side. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN av., near Sixteenth-st. Inquire of GEO. G. NEW BURY, 164 LaSalle-st. BURY, 164 Lasalie-st.

TO RENT-SOUTH SIDE-COMPLETELY FURnished house. Will board, if agreeable, Address
D 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE—
South Side: or will sell furniture (new) at a bargain. Address D 27, Tribune office.

To RENT-NO, 606 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREEstory and basement brick, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, brick barn. Rent very low to good tenant. C. GILBERT WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

Sorth Side. O RENT-A COZY G-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE ON Dearborn-av. near Lincoin Park, neatly furnished, to the smallest detail. Five months since furniture (new) cost 2500: vill be soid now for \$3:50 cash. Rent reasonable. Immediate possession given. Place can be visited any afternoon. Address C 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house No. 352 North LaSalle-st. Inquire of E. FLENTYE, 111 East Kinzie-st., corner Weils. TO RENT-TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE FUR-nished house In ow occupy, with the grounds, cor-ner of North Lasalle and White-sta. Apply on the premises between 4 and 7 p. m. to G. S. HUBBARD, 243 White-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY FRAME DWELLING IN Lake View, with barn and large grounds, on Hai-stedest, near Graceland-av., formerly occupied by Daniel Goodwin. Ess., rent very low to careful tenant. SAMUEL GRIBE, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO BENT-FLATS South Side. TO RENT-AT 1438 MICHIGAN-AV. -ONE FLAT of six rooms, modern improvements. A.D. HYDE, Room 10, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS. South Side.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROUMS, NICELY furnished and cared for, very cheap, at 78 East Van WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-SMALL COTTAGE OR A suite of four or five rooms in good location West of Halsted-st. Address D. L. C., 26 North Green-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE-A SMALL-SIZE STOVE, SELF-FRED. er; will sell cheap. Address D 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SASH FACTORY BY A practical party accustomed to business, taking character, estimating, soliciting, etc. Address B 1, Tribune office. CITUATION - WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS MA-chinist and engineer of 22 years' experience in all chinist and engineer of 22 years' experience in all chinist and engineer of 22 years' experience in all chinist and engineer of 25 x Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG man as packer or to do any kind of work in a store; had 9 years expellence in the city. Can give the best of references Address N. J. CRONA, 270 North

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book Respers. Clerks. &c.
SITUATION WANTED-IN A WHOLESALE HARDware house as allessan or bookkeeper. No objection to travelling. Has had 23 years experience in the
business. Speaks German, French, and English. Address P.-O. Prawer 244 Green Bay, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AGEL 22, a permanent place with some grain commission firm. Address D 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-ACCOUNT-BOOKS OPEN-Sed, closed, or examined, accounts adjusted; posting, etc., attended to daytime or evenings by a thorough accountant. Address D 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY. ACTIVE D man (recently from Europe) having several years experience in the wholesale and retail hostery trade, etc.: is a good stockkeeper and salesaman, and willing to make himself useful. Address for three days, C 60, Tribune office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Haverly's Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety ntertainment. Engagement of the Valjean Brothers. Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Ra
Engagement of N. S. Wood. "The Boy Dete

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1879.

The Hon. ZACH CHANDLEB, of Michigan vill address the citizens of Chicago, unde the auspices of the Young Men's Auxiliar Friday evening, Oct. 31, at McCo. mick Hall, near Clark-street bridge, North Division. Old Zach will have his gun loaded for bear. Let there be a booming meeting

Gen. GRANT visited Virginia City yester day, and was received with characteristic cordiality by the people of that bonanze region. After leaving that vicinity his progs eastward will be quite rapid, as it is no his intention to make any extended or formal stops before reaching home the middle of

Every Republican who did not vote at the ndicial election in June last will fail to find his name on the registry list to be used next Tuesday unless he attends personally to the matter. It will not be possible to register after to-day, and an appreciation of the need of a large Republican vote at the ensuing county election should induce every voter to make sure of his registration.

Nearly twenty years ago, the exact date being Nov. 14, 1859, W. S. Bodie, the man who first discovered what is now famous as heavy snow-storm and perished. Search was made for the body, but to no purpose, the snow refusing to give up its secret. Last Sunday Bodie's remains were discovered about a mile from the town which now bears

Judge Tuley in the Circuit Court yester. day rendered an extended opinion in the case of the eighty-five complainants who applied for an injunction to prevent the entry into this city of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. The motion for an injunction was denied and the ordinance sustained which grants permission to the Railroad Company to enter the city within cer-tain prescribed limits.

In our columns this morning will be found an interesting article descriptive of the results attending the attempt to manufacture a merchantable article of sugar from the corghum cane at Crystal Lake, Ill. It is of vast consequence to the farmers of Illinois and other States of the Northwest to know that the attempt in question has proved sucthan those which may be expected to ordinarily prevail, and that the cultivation of cane can be carried on successfully

A statement in an article in our last issue upon the absurd policy of allowing the Indians to occupy so vast an area in the Western States and Territories did not make an exact comparison of the relative area allowed to Indians and whites. It was stated that the Indian averages 558 acres, while the Government allows the white settlers but 160. It would have been more correct had it read that the Government allows only 160 acres to the white settler, which means his family, and 558 acres to the Indians per capita, which would be an equivalent of nearly 3,000 acres to the Indian family. The contrast in the generosity of the Government only makes its policy still more absurd than we orginal-

The butchers who are moving heaven and earth to secure the removal of the efficient officer who has charge of the meat inspec-tion furnish in their exhibitions of spite ample evidence in support of the charge that they are not disposed to co-operate in any measure for the protection of the public health, but are trying to secure such a removal of restrictions and safeguards as will enable them to carry on a profitab traffic in diseased or otherwise unwholesome meat. There is no other reasonable the officer who detects, condemns, and con fiscates the stuff, and the war of the butcher against him should only have the effect of confirming the Health Commissioner in his fination not to lose the services of so

It is a fortunate thing for the editors and publishers of certain newspapers in this country given to scandalous publications that they did not enter the field of disreputable journalism in England.

London Town-Talk, has been sentenced to lism in England. ROSENBERG, of the two years and a half of imprisonment for ng libelous articles about Mrs. Land-TET and two other persons, and the Justice openly expressed his regret at not being able to add hard labor to the sentence. Yet ors which were published about Mrs.

to the attention of the American press, were not nearly so offensive nor outrageous as many attacks upon private character that have been made, and are currently made, by two or three daily papers in this coun try, which are not even called to account for their defamation and indecency. We be ieve, nevertheless, that, if there were some summary process for dealing with the scan ongers of the American press, public ent in this country would be as pro ounced against indecent journalism as it is in England; and it is certain that the news paper profession, as a whole, would be the gainer by the suppression of the nastines which is the distinguishing characteristic and chief raison d'etre of two or three of the

American dailies. The St. Louis Life-Insurance Company which has been for some time in the hand of a Receiver, is again brought to the attention of the Court, this time at the instance of certain policy-holders, who charge that several prominent citizens of St. Louis have had a hand in bringing the concern to its present unsatisfactory financial condition, and have in their manipula tion of its affairs enriched themselves to a considerable amount, which sum or sums the complaining policy-holders claim should be recovered by suit against the individuals in question. It is also proposed while they are about it, to go into a thor ough investigation of the business, and discover, if possible, the cause or causes which have contributed to the sickly condition of life-insurance companies in that locality for several years past.

The success of Special Agent ADAMS in btaining without conditions the release of the women and children captured by the Utes at White River Agency encourage the authorities at Washington to believe that this last Indian difficulty can be entirely settled without a winter campaign against the tribes who are harboring the murderers of MEEKER, THORNBURGH, and the rest. The fact that the women and children were humanely treated by their captors and were given up to Agent ADAMS without any stipulations as to the disposition of the Ute murderers when found certainly augurs well for the success of Secretary SCHURZ in his efforts to manage this affair without further assist ance from the army. The surrender of the guilty Indians for trial and punishment by the civil tribunals of Colorado is the object aimed at, and the chances are good for its ecomplishment.

REGISTER TO-DAY! To-day furnishes the last opportunity which Republicans will have to register for the approaching election. Every legal voter should bear in mind this fact: that the registry now being made for the election of next Tuesday is revised from the lists of voters at the late judicial election. Every citizen who voted at that election, but who subsequently removed from the precinct, not the ward, in which he voted, and every citizen who failed to vote on that occasion, must appear personally before the Board of Registry of his precinct and see that his name is entered, or it will left off the list. There is no excuse for failing to register, because the simple act of being registered will not consume five minutes of any citizen's time. As a matter of economy of time registry is of the utmost consequence, since the trouble of voting without registry is tenfold greater than with registry. Hence citizen who in but neglects to register, acts very illogically. But there is an especial commanding reason why Republicans should register. At the judicial election of last spring thousands of Republicans neglected to vote, while the Democrats cast a very full vote. But it is from the lists of voters at that election, as we have observed, that the present registry is made up. It follows that at the start, in the registry, the Democratic party has a clear advantage of about five thousand! This is no mean odds, and it is an alarming circumstance, in view of the fact that the Republican who neglects to register is apt to be deterred from going to the polls because of the supposed annoyance of voting without registry, which he fears to en counter. It is a fact susceptible of proof from the records of every election in Chicago that the Democratic party polls more votes by affidavit—that is to say, unregistered votes—than are polled by the Republican party. The law requires the witness to the affidavit of an unregistered voter to be a householder to whom not only the voter but the residence of the voter is known. Every person who is familiar with pollingplace scenes knows that the unregistered Democrat who seeks to vote never fails to find an accommodating "householder" who has known him from youth up! But Republicans are more scrupulous, and it is a common occurrence for the unregistered Republican to fail of finding a competent witness, and so to retire without voting. The advantage which the Democrats possess in their excess of five thousand names on the registry is an alarming feature of the situation, and there remains only one day in which to overcome it, and this is the morning of that one only day. To-morrow morning it will be everlastingly too late! It is therefore the duty of every Republican not only to see that his own name is placed upon the registry to-day, but to make a business of seeing that his neighbors also do not neglect their duty in

dragged into the ranks. After to-day it will be too late to dislodge them. The skirmish which is to come off to-day is decisive at least of the question whether the battle is to be fought against odds or on equal terms as to forces and position. This skirmish must be won by the Republicans if the whole army has to be brought into the field. Every other detail of the canvass should be utterly disregarded. If there is one man dawdling about headquarters he should be ordered to the front—the polling-places—with instruc-tions to bring in Republicans from the highways and byways to the registry. And if there were hundreds of men offering to serve they should be detailed to the same duty. The Central Campaign Committee and the various subordinate ward committees number hundreds. They have a single duty to-day, and that duty is to add the names of Reput

this regard. The General who, having the

resources of a well-stocked arsenal at com-

mand, should neglect to arm some thousands

of his troops on the eve of battle would be

regarded as an imbecile. But the registry is

the equipment of the voter; without it he

is absolutely powerless to help in the fight except by the assistance of other voters. He

is a straggler who has to be picked up,

armed on the spur of the moment,

lican voters to the registry lists. It is prac-ticable to organize victory to-day; but to-morrow it may be impossible!

natter by what persuasion, is almost sure to vote, but the man who fails to register, even from mere inattention, is apt to be quite as neglectful on the day of election. The regstry is the sure road to victory; any other road may lead to defeat.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA. The territorial progress of any nation necessarily lies in the direction of the least esistance. Applying this principle to Russia, her line of growth must of necessity run due east through the great plains of Central Asia, skirting along between the Altai Mountains and the great Chinese wall, until she reaches the Pacific. In Europe, the Danube, which she can never cross, shuts her out from the south and southeast, and the frontiers of Germany and Austria are impenetrable barriers on the west and southwest. It is only manifest destiny that this colossal nation should increase and spread brough Central Asia in the years to come. There is no other course she can follow, and her legions are already well on their way, far beyond the Caspian Sea, into Turkestan Khiva was conquered five years ago and s large part of it annexed. Two years later Khokand met the same fate, and the whole northern portion of Turkestan passed into Russian hands. Since that time Bokhara has yielded to Russian influences, and the last remaining obstacle to their progress in Turkestan is the Turcoman tribes, with whom Russia is now at war. With their defeat the whole Province of Turkestan, embracing the vast area between the Caspian Sea on the west, Siberia on the north. China on the east, and Persia and Afghanistan on the south, must sooner or later pass into Russia's hands, thus giving

her a position to control the commerce of

Central Asia and turn it to her own ad-

It is very questionable whether Russia

contemplates any invasion of English prov-

inces in Asia, or even any military struggle with England, unless she is forced into it. It is much more probable that the contest for supremacy will be of a commercial nature. Russia can injure England more through the pocket than in any other way; and there are not wanting many indications going to show that she is already preparing for a struggle of this kind, and will shortly inaugurate immense internal schemes of transportation by land and water which will not only secure the rich trade of Central Asia, but also tap the trade of Persia, Afghanistan, and India. One of the most colossal of these projects is the building of a canal from the Black Sea, or some of its tributaries,-probably the Don,-connecting with the Volga, and terminating at the Caspian Sea. She has also projected a railroad from the Upper to the Lower Caueasus, which, with the consent of Persia, already obtained, will skirt the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, terminating at or near Herat. A submarine cable has just been laid from Baku on the western to Krasnovodsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian. and this cable will shortly be connected with a wire to Astrabad, on the southeastern shore, and within easy distance of Teheran, the Persian Capital. A railroad is also projected from Orenberg, on the River Ural, which is the boundary between Russia and Turkestan, running southeasterly to Tashkend, situated in the extreme southern part of the latter ountry, with branches running to Samarcand and other points. Still more immense than any of these schemes is the proposal to turn the River Amoo, which now runs into the Sea of Aral, back into its old channels practicable), which would cause it to empty into the Caspian, thus giving Russia imme- has already happened in the iron trade will diate connection with a great river which is navigable almost its entire length, besides | cost of manufactures in this country will so converting thousands of acres of what is now barren soil into fertile farms and to buy manufactures in other countries, in fruitful fields. In the furtherance of these great schemes, which will bring the Black Sea and Caspian Sea into close connection, and intersect Turkestan with railroads having connections with Persia, Afghanistan, India, and China, Russia has gained the good will of China by ceding back to her her old Province of Kuldja, and has prepared the way for unrestricted commercial intercourse, besides securing a large sum of money for the province, which was of no special use to her, and which can be devoted

to these internal improvements. The importance of these great schemes in commercial sense cannot be overestimated. They are destined to bring an immense provnce, much of which is very fertile and rich in grain, fruit, silk, wool, and cotton, and besides this the centre of the carrying trade from China, India, and Persia to Europe, into the closest commercial connection with Russia, and will not only prepare the way for her further progress through Tartary and Mongolia to the Pacific, which she has already reached to the north through Siberia, but will make Russian influences predominant through all Central Asia. Such a struggle between England and Russia for Asiatic control would certainly be a more agreeable spectacle than a war of conquest; and, whichever nation should succeed in getting the lion's share of commerce or political power, the result would be the same in one respect,namely: the improvement of the condition of the uncivilized races in that vast and almost

PERILS OF SUDDEN PROSPERITY. It is time that the country should consider the present condition of business, and ask, How are the American people to arrange and settle their balances with foreign countries in the future? We have pretty much paid with our surplus exports our debt to foreign lands; we continue to export at the rate of \$275,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year more than we import from abroad. This enormous annual balance in our favor must in some way be balanced. The United States of America produce annually \$100,000,000 of gold and silver, which is equal to any demand as an addition to our currency, or for export as merchandise. In addition to this the balance on our foreign trade is coming to us in the form of gold, to the great disturbance of the money markets of the world, and this cannot continue unless this country proposes to become a market for

lending money to other nations. The effect of this inflow of the precion metals and this rapid addition to the currency of the country has been to add to the money value or to inflate the price of all other forms of property. It is possible to approximate the extent of this inflation

dy accomplished. In January, 1879, specie-payments were re sumed. The value—the asking or selling price—of the property in the United States at that time may be put down at about thirty billions (\$30,000,000,000). This was a considerable eduction from the value of 1870, as computed in depreciated paper. But this was the approximate value after an allowance for all the shrinkages which had taken place after the panic during the long depression place army in 1861 as a Lieutenant, and came out at the end, by reason of conspicuous gallantry

It was the value in coin money. The amount of money in circulation a year ago was somewhere, counting paper, gold, and silver, about \$850,000,000. The proportion of the value of property to that of the money in the country was something over 35 to 1. That is to say, for every dollar of money in the United States there was other property, real and personal, to the value of Since January, 1879, the additions to this sum of money in the country have been by gold and silver coinage, and by coin importat about \$125,000,000. The value of the property in the United States has risen approximately in proportion to this increase in the currency, and at the rate of \$35 property to \$1 currency, the money value of the property has advanced since Jan. 1, 1879, in the sum of \$4,375,000,000. The extent of the inflation following the expansion or increase of the money in circulation exceeds four billions of dollars. This increase is in the value of fixed property, and is independent of the current production of the year.

This inflation of values has become or less general. The flow of gold to the country continues, and speculation bas already become wild and extravagant. To-day wheat is selling in Baltimore at \$1.42 per bushel to be delivered in November, and at \$1.48} to be delivered in December,—that is, the purchasers are paying 6} cents a bushel for carrying wheat thirty days. In St. Louis the carrying rate is 41 cents, and in Chicago 21 cents. This rate in Chicago is, after deducting storage, 9 per cent per annum, while in Baltimore it is more than double that rate. The speculative spirit is raging in every direction, and it is timely to ask now, Where

is this all to end? We have for several years past ceased purchase in proportion to what we sell, and the weekly, monthly, and annual balance which is coming to us in coin is adding to and inflating the marketable value of all property. But it is leading the business public into a sea of speculation, and neces-sarily of debt and complications, and perhaps into other troubles. In 1871 Germany with an iron hand, took from France \$1,000, 000,000, and Germany for a while was intoxicated with the wealth and prosperity. The sum seemed inexhaustible. Under the stimulating exhilaration, prices mounted up; the abundance of money induced an inflation of values. Every branch of industry for a short time was expanded; the cost of material and of living rapidly increased; wages of workmen advanced; everything was on a "boom." The country reveled in its unwonted pros perity, and thought it would last forever The cost of manufactures rose so high that France, where an opposit state, of affairs existed, was able to supply all Germany's former customers with goods and wares at less prices than they could be produced under the inflation in Germany. Germany lost her trade. Not only so, but hundreds of millions of French goods found their way into Germany because sold for less than the inflated German manufacturers could make them. German industry tumbled down, grew weak, and was paralyzed. German labor was reduced to poverty, and her merchants to bankruptcy. Germany lost in speculation and inflation all she had seized from France, and more; while France, with her increased trade, got back all the money she had paid to liberate herself from the

conqueror. Is there no warning example in all this How often must men and nations experience the inevitable consequences of mad specula-tion and inflation before they learn wisdom? So long as the gold continues to pour into continue to rise. It is probable that what become more or less general, and that the increase that it will before long be cheaper spite of our enormous tariff, than to produce them at home at inflated prices. When that time comes, the foreign balances now paid us in coin will be paid in merchandise The high prices of manufactured goods will cut down the farmers' power to buy them. The era of extravagant living having set in, imports will greatly exceed exports, and coin will flow out of the country, while thousands of manufactories will stand idle as in Germany, by reason of the excessive expense of fabrication in this country. Then will commence a war of strikes and lockouts for a reduction of wages, such as we witnessed after the panic of 1873, with all their attendant

evils and miseries. SOME MORE PRESIDENT-MAKING. President-making is, just now, a favorit occupation among those persons who take an active interest in National politics. Republican enterprise in this direction has proceeded to the extent of casting about for a Vice-Presidential candidate. Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, son and namesake of the late Senator Douglas, has brought forward Judge SETTLE, of North Carolina, as an available candidate for Vice-President. Judge SETTLE was in the Confederate army, but made common cause with the Republicans at the close of the War, and ever since then has been a consistent, active, and resolute advocate of National Republican principles in the face of personal danger and social ostracism. He came prominently before the public as candidate for Governor of North Carolina in 1876 against Vance, and he is now United States District Judge in Florida. Mr. DOUGLAS professes to think that Judge SET-The could possibly carry both North Carolina and Florida, and was indignant at the very natural suggestion that ANDY JOHNSON'S career would probably deter the Republican party from elevating any Southern politician yet a while to a position where accident might make him President.

It may be that Judge SETTLE is all that Mr. Douglas represents him to be, but the history of the Republican party at the South and the Northern sentiment as to the political methods of that section will pretty certainly prevent the nomination of any resident citizen of the South for Vice-President. There is a native North Carolinian, however, whom the Republican party would gladly support for the second place on the Presidential ticket. His nomination would silence any cry of sectionalism that might be rought against the Republicans for ignoring the late Rebel States, and at the same time inspire perfect confidence among the Northern people that his election would not threaten a recurrence of the Johnson apostasy. We refer to Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, who was born in North Carolina, but is now a citizen of Connecticut. Gen. HAWLEY is a Nationalist. He was born a Southerner, but he fought for the Union. He has all the gallantry claimed by Southern gentleman, and all the loyalty to the Nation characteristic of Northern men. He is an able, educated pub heist, who has been conspicuously identified with National politics. He is a lawyer, an editor, and statesman. He entered the Union

and ability, as a Major-General. He has been Governor of his adopted State, and is now a member of Congress. He was President of the Republican Convention of 1868, in Chicago, which nominated GRANT for the first time. He was Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions in the National Convention of 1872, and Chairman of the same Committee in the Cincinnati Convention of 1876: he is known to have been the author of the admirable platform on which President HAYES ran. He was President of the United States Centennial Commission from the date of its organization to the close of the Centennial Exhibition. He is a man of fine address, an effective speaker, and a first-class presiding officer. HAWLEY would make an admirable President of the Senate, would be a safe and suitable man to intrust with a possible succession to the Presidency, and would bring pronounced strength to the Republican National ticket. All this is true as to his own merits; and, if it be desirable that the Republican party shall take its candidate for Vice-President from the South, then the fact that North Car-

olina is his native State will add another ele

The availability of Gen. HAWLEY as a car

ment of strength to his candidature.

didate for Vice-President will naturally depend to some extent upon the candidate for the first place. The nomination of Gen. GRANT would be especially favorable to him, for he would come forward as a representative of New England and the South to supplement the selection of a Western man. The nomination of BLAINE, on the other hand, would render Hawley's nomination for the second place impracticable, because the two candidates would come from the same section. The present political outlook has practically parrowed the contest for the Presidential nomination by the Republicans. in the opinion of many persons, to GRANT OF BLAINE. If GRANT'S name be received by the Convention with a hurrah. there will be no contest. If, for any reason the present disposition to hurrah for GRANT shall abate, or if Gen. GRANT himself shall refuse to be a candidate, then BLAINE will probably be found so strong as to leave little chance for a "dark horse." BLAINE'S nomination would almost certainly lead to the selection of a Western man for Vice-President, and Illinois would be apt to come to the front. Ohio might present the name of SHERMAN, but it is probable that the Secretary's higher ambition would preclude his acceptance of the second place. Michigan might bring forward old ZACH CHANDLER whose name would undoubtedly arouse considerable enthusiasm; but perhaps it would be thought advisable not to disturb his seat in the Senate, and to go further West, or to select a Union soldier to accompany the civilian BLAINE. Indiana could make a good showing with Gen. BEN HARRISON. But Illinois would have geographical and party advantage in many respects. The name of ELIHU B. WASHBURNE would be recognized as a tower of strength, if he would accept it, and, if BLAINE were nominated for Presiden without much of a struggle, Mr. WASHBURNE might possibly feel free to run as Vice-President. If it should be advisable to give the soldiers a special representation on the ticket, then the attention of the Convention

prospect for being Governor again. It was the suggestion of Judge Settle as candidate for the Vice-Presidency that led to all this speculation, which is harmless enough at the present time, and might be body. The nomination of any one for President except Grant will leave the contest for the second place "free-for-all" and "go-asyou-please," to use the pedestrian slang of the day. But, if GRANT be nominated, then it will be found that Gen. JOE HAWLEY, of Connecticut, can command a combination of advantages that will give him the lead over all others.

Mr. HERBERT SPENCER is charged with say

would be turned to the gallant old Dick

OGLESBY, who has been United States Sen-

ator and Governor of Illinois, and has a good

ing that purely intellectual culture is not, as a general rule, a preventive of crime; and if he is of that opinion he may find some valuable statistics bearing on his theory in Rock County, Wisconsin, which he can incorporate into his next volume on Sociology. That county is one of the most fertile, best improved, most densely populated in Wisconsin, and the people are among the most intelligent, moral, and conscientious that are to be found snywhere in the West. It is the garden spot of the famous Rock River Valley in an agricultural point of view, and the people generally are worthy of their fine heritage. Schools, churches, seminaries, villages, cities, railroads, and factories dot the ounty from one side to the other, and at Beloit and Milton are two excellent and well established colleges. And yet, in the very heart of all this higher type of civilization and enlightenment, three of the most atro-cious and cold-blooded murders that have been recorded during the past year have taken place within the limits of Rock County. I wo of these terrible crimes were preceded by adultery, which almost always stands next to murder in the Holy Scriptures and in the opinon of mankind. The first case was that of Mrs. Mack and her paramour, Dickerson, who nurdered Mr. MACK, the husband, and threw his body under the feet of the family horse, The next was the fiendish murder of little 'Sandy" WHITE, an interesting child of 5 years, by the brute, or devil, BAUMGARTEN, and his manner of doing the revolting deed was too cruel to bear recital. And last week the alleged lover of another married woman beats the brains of the husband out with an ax, and cremates the body afterwards in a burning hay stack. No wonder that the moral, law-abiding people of that section begin to clamor for the re-establishment of the death penalty for

Our religious journals every once in a while break out in fury upon "the average Sunday school novel." The Interior has lately publishe communications from ministers in regard to Police Gazettes, upon which it seems they have een making war. Our attention has been called more than once to the character of the literature provided for children by the religious weeklies themselves. As a specimen of "what our boys are reading" in the aforesaid journals, the pure and undefiled English with which thei minds are being made familiar, we have cut the following out of one of the continued stories of the children's column of the last number of th Interior:

"Give lister me, Noll Frenchy, or I'll make you and Humpy both see stars. Give it ter me. I say I'll sell it fer a hunk o' meat, an' let yer smell o' the gravy, and ye'll be slick as houserats in a jiffy. A snift o' good grub's with a power o' sech 'frash,' and the boy-villain laughed brutaily. "Paws off now, and none o' your snuffin'." The Interior has evidently been cribbing from

the confiscated Police Gazettes. The Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph, whose editor is a sort of walking encyclopedia on the biography of Wisconsin's noted men, is sometimes caught in omissions that are almost as bad as mistakes, and mistakes, we have been told, are sometimes as bad as crimes. For example, in noticing the Governors that Wisconsin he are activities of the contract of the contr sin has contributed for other States and Territories, the Telegraph mentions the late Charles DURKEE, Governor of Utah; ex-Lieut.-Gov.
LELAND STANFORD, of California; Gov. JOHN
W. HOYP, of Wyoming; and Gov. F. W. PITKIN, of Colorado,—but omits from the list TRIBUNE takes pleasure in jogging the memory of its bright Milwaukee contem cially as Gov. REED was conspicuous newspaper man, and must not be forgotten. He was early con-nected with the daily press of Milwaukee, and afterwards established the Menasha Conservator, and later a violent anti-Slavery paper a Madison called the Irrepressible Conflict. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, REED joined the army, and turned up in Florida at its close, and took his political tide at its flood and

Up to date, the Government mints have coined \$44,453,850 of the standard silver dollars authorized by the "Silver bill" which passed Congress in February, 1878, and of these only \$12,221,010 are now indicated in the second silver the second silve in February, 1878, and of these only \$12, 221,00 are now in circulation, the remainder being pile up in the Government's vaults. The Treasury Department has done its utmost to get them in general circulation, but they come back to it about as fast as they are paid out. — Evening Journal.

And up to date the Governmen oined over 80 millions of dollars of standard gold since February, 1878, and of these les than ten miliions are now in circulation remaining 70 millions being piled up in the Government's vaults. The Treasury Department has done its utmost to get this vast accumula tion of gold coins into circulation, but they come back to it about as fast as they are paid out. We don't see any other way than to monetize this gold as a punishment for not go ing into general circulation.

SIDNEY SMITH'S speech before the Fourth Ward Republican Club Saturday night should commend him to the suffrages of every decen citizen. It was a manly, self-respecting utte ince, showing, as THE TRIBUNE has stated, that Mr. Swith, if elected, will not carry politics into the court-room. That is all the Repub y has ever asked or desired of its candidates for the Bench. Mr. SMITH was nominated because he was known to be a man who would maintain he honor and dignity of the Bench on all occa sions: and the voters of this county will make a very serious mistake if they do not give his an opportunity to put in practice the principles which he has enunciated.

The Central Committee cheated the stalwar Democratic voters of the South Side out of thei candidate for County Commissioner, LOMAX was the choice of the Convention as against any nan except BRIGGS. But the managers though that Lomax didn't have a reputation that would help the ticket. So they caused Briggs to b ominated, knowing that he would refuse to stand. When he drew out, according to program, they put up a person named HIBBEN who thirsts for political honors, but could no get the nomination in convention. The friends LOMAX think a queer article of Democracy as been dealt out to them.

Young WALTER TRUMBULL sat down heavily on the Democratic Central Committee in the Unlich Hall Convention. The Committee tried to have Judge TRUMBULL nominated, though h had previously declined. The intention was t withdraw him and substitute Judge Moore as soon as the Convention adjourned. But young WALTER TRUMBULL was a candidate for office himself, and he wouldn't let the Committee carry out its program. Some Democrats sa that young WALTER was right, and that, if the party can't get along without a star chamber, it had better be defeated.

Speaking of the highly reprehensible practice of burning orphan-asylums, which the evening organ of Moses thinks should not be encour aged, we desire to know what candidates on the Republican ticket have been caught in the act The lest ornhan-asylums hurned by mohs in this country were in New York, and the persons engaged in that affair were not opponents of Moses. On the contrary, they were helping him, to the best of their ability, to destroy the Union. The allusion of the evening organ of Moses is very unfortunate.

B'rith. Read what the official Moszs organ BATE:

This is the first time the society has ever meddled with politics, having been organized in the interest of charity, in which direction it has accomplished Do the Sons of the B'nai B'rith admit that their noble organization has now begun to

EMERY A. STORRS said very truly in the Third Ward meeting that the self-made nomination of Moses for a Judgeship was "sheer impertinence." Moses is not entitled by his weight of years, or his experience, or his long rea the county, to be a Judge.

No nomination ever fell flatter than that of Dr. John Guerin. He has the support of Irish Democrats, but voters of every other nationality are completely ignorant of his qualification and claims to the office of Treasurer.

Some persons will not think any the worse of HIBBEN, the new Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, because he employs convict labor; but a prison-contractor is not usually considered a strong candidate.

The police will be deaf, dumb, and blind next Tuesday; but the Republican voters of this county have elected their ticket before now when the police were against them, and they can do it again. CHRIS CASSELMAN could not get the noming

tion for County Treasurer, but the Committee are glad to give him a forlorn hope of being Commissioner. He is wise to refuse an assess As the case stands now, ADOLPH Moses has

been unfaithful to every public trust reposed in him. Why should this entitle him to be a Judge in Cook County, where he is hardly known? The two great efforts of every campaign are

to cast all your own votes, and to prevent the other fellows from casting more votes than be-

This election can be won by a full vote, but t cannot be won unless Republicans show far Remember that the Democrats polled a heavy

majority at the judicial election, which has been made the basis of the present registration. Men who have been hanging about campaign

neadquarters and doing "the sanguine" heavily have been ordered to clear out. is it true that CARTER HARRISON has threat ened to discharge every fireman who doesn't

It will not do to count on the spathy of CAR-TER HARRISON. Whether he likes humble pie or not, he must eat it.

Gangs of repeaters have been organized, and will surely get in their work if pains are not taken to prevent them. The kid gloves and buttonhole-bonomets of

Mr. Moses don't seem to inspire confidence in his legal abilities. Arrangements have been made to cast 2,500 fraudulent votes for the Democratic candidates next Tuesday.

There are 200 fictitious names on the registrylists of the First Ward, and 100 in the Sec

The worst mistake of Moses was his attemp to drag the honorable B'nai B'rith into politics. Fine words butter no parsnips, and boasting about majorities never wins an election.

Spot the fraudulent names on the lists, an keep them for reference. Every vote registered to-day is a vote counted

The Israelites of the North as a class were

fuse to support an ex-Confederate officer at the The German enthusiasm for GUERIN is a long

More than one election has been won on regis tration-day. From CLINTON BRIGGS to HIBBEN is a great

Register to-day. PERSONALS.

"We are dead-broke, but still in the ring." An Unsatisfactory T

John B. is home from Europe, but will oon Gough on another lecturing tour In Jake Schaefer and Charlie Ford Chica

The most novel stock company yet formed is at Chester. Pa., where fifteen local capitalists own an animal said to be the best coon dog in the country. The secret of the remarkably fine game

go seems to have produced the best run

trotter of the year.

being played by the White Stockings in California is that they are strapped and trying to win the price of a ride home. The cheerful intelligence comes from

Alaska that the Indians in that country are fighting each other. That is the kind of Indian policy wanted in the United States. wanted in the United States.

A Canadian couple, on their way to Dakota to settle, weigh 614 pounds,—the man 310 pounds, and the wife 304 pounds. Let us hope that they will be careful what they settle on.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. W. P. Storey, of the Times, has been placed on the Grant Reception Committee. The scene when Wilbur and Ulysses rush into each other's arms will indeed be a touching one.

The Prince of Wales' sons receive as naval radets 25 cents a day, which will be raised to 45 cents when they become midshipmen. And yet, in the face of such facts as these, some people wonder why the English complain of hard times and heavy taxes. A California paper remarks on the nerve

displayed by the White Stockings during a recent reckless heroism which enables them to board at he Palace Hotel, eat four meals a day, knowing all the while that the entire assets of the amount to but \$3, 42.

The sale of Caleb Cushing's library began at Boston on Wednesday. The more solid works, many of them on international law, generally sold well, but the French and Spanish n Mr. Cushing read by wholesale, did not bring much. Most of the Chinese works, which were mportant, were bought for the

Library. A very much inebriated fellow stands a he edge of the sidewalk and looks doubtfully the crowd of carriages. Near him stands an ex-tremely venerable and dignified old gentleman, who, after looking on awhile, kindly takes the younger man by the arm and helps him across the treet. When he is safe on the other sidewalk, h blurts out with trosy gratitude: "Thank You know what it is to be drunk."—Exchang

Horace Wedge, of Long Hill, Bridgeport Conn., went out shooting recently and returned at night after a tramp covering several miles of ocket for his watch and found it wa watch lying near a beech tree in a run east of Lo so vivid was the dream that the following day be resolved to go and take a look for the watch. He found the tree he saw in his dream without diff he watch was not there.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is in favor of a revised Bible, from which the mythical and pe-plexing parts of the present Sefficiers are to be omitted. Under his rule the chief intelligences in Boly wir would consist of the headings to the chapters—New York Sun.

This is a rather obscurely worded item, the result, perhaps, by reason of too severe con-densation of the original; and is therefore liable E. Hale and other hypercritics like him get done with their eliminations of alleged "perpetities" and "mythicisms." they would leave nothing unless such men as the dissatisfied Hale tamper with the text of the Bible the better. Hands off!

"Young Wife"-The piece of chalk found in your darling's overcoat pocket is not to be considered as proof positive that he has been frequenting billiard halls. An organization known is
"The Society for the Violent Interruption of
Honeymoons" exists in Chicago, composed of
young men who have thus far evaded matrimon, and its members are pledged to do everything in their power to wreck the happiness of newly-mar-ried couples, with the male members of which they are acquainted, and the dodge of filling a man's coat pockets with chalk and champagne-bottle corks is one of their oldest. By the time they begin delivering at the house three-cornered pick notelets, addressed in a female hand to your idol you will know that their earlier efforts to wear your husband from his little tootsy-pootsy have been in vain, and that your grip on Charley is one

that will last for life. The following is the first verse of a sonnot recently composed by a highly respectable but intensely practical young man on the Board of Trade; who is engaged to marry one of the West Side's most fascinating 20-year-old batterfiles. The h. r. but i. p. young man does not propose to load himself up for life with a mere fashion-plate. however, and at the suggestion of his mother re-solved to discover whether or not his girl would be of any account in case he suddenly found himself several thousand bushels short on a kiting market o he indited this:

So he indited this:

Can my darling wash the dishes?
Can she scrub the kitchen floor?
Will she keep on mending stockings
When she hears the bay roar?
Does her nose detect bad butter.
With which revocery stores abound?
Tell me darlind, do your sheetsring?
Make a half-hitch, or go round?

If the answer is satisfactory, society circles will
soon be plectrified by the announcement of the ap-

soon be electrified by the announcement of the ap-The Rev. Talmage appears to have met

his match while in England. A London paper says: "He arranged, soon after his arrival to lecture at Bristol for £40. Shortly after this arrangement was made he wrote to the gentleman who had engaged him, saying that he must have 250, and asking for an immediate reply. The gentleman at once wired the simple answer 'Come!' Within a short time of the day fixed for the lectare another letter arrived from Talmage stating that he could not possibly go to Bristol under £60. This time the gentleman telegraphed more emphatically, 'Come! come!! come!!' Talmage came and delivered his lecture, and when he had done so, the person who was reasonable for had done so, the person who was responsible for the cash handed him £40. 'O this is wrong,' said Taimage; 'I said I should not come for less than Taimage; 'I said I should not come for ios taimage.' Thereupon his first letter—the one is which he had engaged to lecture for £40—was quietly placed before him, and he then discovered that the purchasers of his 'eloquence' had had the precaution to have the document stamped with a sixpenty agreement stamp, and thus rendered binding. Taimage was 'sold,' and had to walk off with collected.'

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 15 .- To the Editor of The Tribines: Do you pay for poems sent you for ublication? and how much?

The price' is regulated entirely by the merit of the production. When Tennyson, Whittier, or any of the free-for-all bands send in a verse of two cheek cost 100 is 100 in the production. a check for \$100 is returned by the next mail. or-dinary boetry, known to the trade as "Bl," and which grades a little above the productions of high-school girls, is quoted this week at \$3.05, and is quoted this week at \$3.05 per column, agate measure; while the general run of lyrics are unsalable. In all cases the Poetry Editor considers himself at liberty to reconstruct the little gems that come to th A fair specimen of his work is as follows. Samp

fall poem:

The glorfous autumn days are come,
With many a gorgeous dye;
The woods beyond the meadow brown
Stand red against the sky.

Same thing reconstructed:

The glorfous autumn days are come,
And corgeously they dye
The red-headed woods beyond the field.
Like rainbows in the sky.

It will be noticed that the sentiment has head
preserved, and the language whooped-up s little
so as to give greater effect to the verse. The
central idea of the poet is to convey the intelligence that there has been a frost in his neighborhood, and that, as usual upon such occasions, the
leaves have changed color. None of this has been
lost; the news is all there, but worked up in a
rather more sensational and attractive.

ANOTHER This Time It Is Water

The Amount May I dred

An Explanation of

It leaked out yester crepancy had been disco that the public money, \$10,000, had been misan in question. Owing to ment to suppress any i any facts in the case Hermann Lieb, Superin invariably referred th superior officer, Mr. Public Works. This This nothing to say, except t interest of the public t until the books of the

THE FACTS I tested bill was returne tleman residing in the n city. The gentleman sa before, and exhibited a r-cial stamp of the cashier This caused the up his ears, and he overhauling of Mr. Charles

Clerk for the Northwest the office about two m examination several dis and two experts have Moeckle's books up to have succeeded in provi to the loose manner in Department have been possible to lay the lar Moeckle has been in the ment for about fifteen ancies discovered were term of office. Mr. Lieb few days ago, requesting quest as yet.

A TRIBUNE repo

called on Mi questioned him regarding that he had beard rumo lorses had been discov facts. He thought it the discrepancies reached as the receipts were all Moeekle had told him everything charged again time. He had always lo-as a strictly honest man, lieve the charges broug reason that he had been ation was simply because fice such a length of time should give some one of Last evening a reporter

FULLY CONVERSANT W fully conversant we in the case, being "on the induced to divulge them his name should be supposed in the same should be supposed in the suppo All of thes covered. All of these of bioeckle, for, owing to the ner in which the affairs ducted, it was impossible uld be acc

not. It was alleged, no amount of several bund tributed to Moeckle, as ONE OF HIS METHOD is very simple. For inscome up to his windo tax on three of clerks are provided whe could take the man house—and put but one bill. Then he would take table, hand in the \$5, htake it back to his own de houses on the receipt, and—pocket the \$10. Of obliged to make all of the book, but, owing to the fanever checked back, his discovered, unless by som such as happened about gentleman said that in the office about had always been lo honest, faithful man. Hi the office had caused but paid to him, and it was that he had been sorely te There was no doubt of his ONE OF HIS METE

There was no doubt of i was only a question of the amount taken. COMMISS would say nothing on reporter accosted him prise that the papers said he had been qui what facts had been o lowing up bills which has but which the cash-book cautioned Lieb to keep i of public policy; be bare possibility, in gi-ot doing some one of doing some one very much that anythat anythat art figuring up Moc them down, he had quietly and show him the ky if there was any, and settle the same, and the abead. In fact, the inverse had been as a satisfied that gre without the knowledge the office, and he checking accounts checking accounts
future be impossible
not know who had a
would endeavor to fi
A reporter called u

at his residence, No. 636 found him to be a gentle of age, living id a ne and surrounded by a ly. When he made wn to the parlor. the necessary question the necessary question that the necessary question the necessary que erainst you?" asked the
"I have not," he ansi
"Gen. Lieb, of the
ster you."
"O, yes; I understood
up something again

ap something agair
poice,"

What do you kno
I don't know anyt
Did you never
keeping the account:
Lieb does not like
got out of the County of
trying to build himself ut
do or say anything for po

"You are charged with
large sum of money,
this ip

While I was in office

"While I was in office more persons clerking to cess to the books."

"Could they have mar when they were not with "Oh, yes."

"Who were these person in which were these persons."

"Do you know, or did making false entries,—as

HERE USED TO remember upon one oc ame to pay for six h showed that he had alre writing in which he had ted no one could reco -Confederate officer at the

siasm for Guerin is a lone

tion has been won on regis os to Hibben is a great

SONALS.

oke, but still in the ring."

from Europe, but will and Charlie Ford Chica-

ck company yet formed ere fifteen local capitalists be the best coon dog in the

remarkably fine game te Stockings in California

is in that country are fighting the kind of Indian policy on their way to Dakota s, -the man 310 pounds.

notice that Mr. W. F. has been placed on the

which will be raised to 45 ome midshipmen. And yet, facts as these, some people glish complain of hard times

Stockings during a recei ch enables them to board at r meals a day, knowing all b Cushing's library began day. The more solid wo

iese works, which we risted fellow stands at and looks doubtfully at

a awhile, kindly takes th afe on the other sidewark, he Long Hill, Bridgeport, or found it was missing. This ch tree in a run east of Lon am that the following day he ke a look for the watch. He

d Everett Hale is in favor a which the mythical and per-sent extipture are to be omitted: thich intelligences in Holy Writ-leadings to the chapters. —New

in his dream without diff.

il; and is therefore liable critics like him get done s of alleged "perplexities" hey would leave nothing un-

the better. Hands off! The piece of chalk found t pocket is not to be conthe codge of filling a man's chalk and champagne-bottle oldest. By the time they a female hand to your idel,

the first verse of a sond by a highly respectable but ng 20-year-old butterflies. fe with a mere fashion-plate ier or not his girl would b e, he suddenly found himself els short on a kiting mark

the announcement of the ap-

d, soon after his arrival, to letter arrived from Talmage 240. 'O this is wrong,' said ment stamped with a sixpeany and thus rendered binding. 'and had to walk off with

rds send in a verse or two quoted this week at \$3,600 ate measure; while the general ms that come to th

betumn days are come,
says they dye
and woods beyond the field,
was in the sky.
that the sentiment has b

ANOTHER SHORTAGE.

This Time It Is Located in the Water Office.

The Amount May Be Only a Few Hundred Dollars,

An Explanation of the Way the Thing

Was Done.

An Unsatisfactory Talk with an Acoused Ex-Clerk.

It leaked out yesterday morning, that a discrepancy had been discovered in the accounts of one of the cierks in the Water Department, and that the public money, to the amount of about \$10,000, had been misappropriated by the clerk in question. Owing to the determination on the part of the Superintendents of the Department to suppress any information in regard to ofter, it was extremely difficult to glean any facts in the case around the City-Hall. Hermann Lieb, Superintendent of the Water-Department, was close as an oyster, and byariably referred the reporters to his officer, Mr. Waller, Commissioner of Works. This latter gentleman had pothing to say, except that he deemed it to the rest of the public to keep the matter quiet notil the books of the Department had been

THE PACTS IN THE CASE as follows: About six weeks ago a protested bill was returned to the office by a genleman residing in the northwestern part of the dir. The centleman said that he had paid it before, and exhibited a receipt having the official stamp of the cashier as a proof of his assertion. This caused the Superintendent to prick his ears, and he immediately ordered overhauling of the books kept
Mr. Charles Moeckle, Division Clerk for the Northwest Division, who had left the office about two months previous. Upon examination several discrepancies were found, and two experts have been looking over eckle's books up to the present time. They have succeeded in proving discrepancies to the smount of several hundred dollars, but, owing to the loose manner in which the books of the Department have been kept, it was found impossible to lay the larger losses at his door. Moeckie has been in the employ of the Department for about fifteen years, and the discrepcies discovered were during Mr. Larrabee's few days ago, requesting him to call on him at the office, but he has paid no attention to the resuest as vet.

CALLED ON MR. LARRABER

at his place of business, 168 Lake street, and questioned him regarding the matter. He said that he had heard rumors to the effect that lorses had been discovered, but could give no facts. He thought it utterly impossible that the discrepancies reached the amount rumored, as the receipts were all stamped by the cashier. Mocekle had told him that he could explain verything charged against him at the proper time. He had always looked upon the accused as a strictly honest man, and could hardly be-lieve the charges brought against him. The reason that he had been removed from his sit-nation was simply because he had been in the office such a length of time that it was thought nid give some one else a chance. evening a reporter met a gentieman who

PULLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL THE PACTS fully conversant with all the facts in the case, being "on the inside," and he was induced to divulge them under a promise that his name should be suppressed. He said that some six weeks ago one of the clerks discovered an error in the books of Mr. Moeckle, and, being of a suspicious nature, he made further examination. He discovered so many "errors" that he was induced to report the matter to the chief of the Department. This he did, and a thorough examination of the books was ordered, two experts being employed for the purpose. During the year 1878, discrepancies to the amount of \$5,000 were discovered. All of these could not be charged to Moeckle, for, owing to the extremely loose man-Mocckle, for, owing to the extremely loose man-per in which the affairs of the office were con-ducted, it was impossible to tell whether these losses could be accounted for in back years or not. It was alleged, however, that losses to the amount of several bundred dollars could be at-tributed to Mocckle, as the proof was, strong

ONE OF HIS METHOD! OF PECULATION is very simple. For instance, a man would come up to his window to pay the water-tax on three of his houses. The clerks are provided with blank bills, and he could take the man's money—say \$5 per house—and put but one of the houses on the bill. Then he would take it up to the cashier's table, hand in the \$5, have the bill stamped, take it back to his own desk, put the other two houses on the receipt, hand it to the person, and—pocket the \$10. Of course, he would be obliged to make all of the entries on his own book, but, owing to the fact that the items are never checked back, his theft would never be discovered, unless by some unforceseen accident, ONE OF HIS METHOD! OF PECULATION

never checked back, his theft would never be discovered, unless by some unforescen accident, such as happened about six weeks ago. The centleman said that Moeckel had been to the office about fifteen years, and had alwars been looked upon as an honest, faithful man. His being a fixture in the office had caused but little attention to be naid to him, and it was thought by the "bovs" that he had been sorely tempted and had fallen. There was no doubt of his crookedness, and it was only a question of time as to ascertaining the amount taken. COMMISSIONER WALLER

commissioner waller.

would say oothing on the subject, and when a reporter accosted him he expressed some surprise that the papers had gotten hold of it. He said he had been quietly working it up, and what facts had been obtained had been by following up bills which had been marked paid, but which the cash-book did not show. He had cautioned Lieb to keep it quiet as a matter of public policy; besides, there was a bare possibility, in giving it to the press, of doing some one an injustice. He regretted very much that anything had been said, because, sitar figuring up Moeckel's accounts and tracing them down, he had intended to call him in quietly and show him the proof of his criminality if there was any, and expected that he would settle the same, and the city would be so much alread. In fact, the investigation had not gone far enough to show anything fangible, but he seed. In fact, the investigation had not gone for enough to show anything tangible, but he was satisfied that great abuses might exist without the knowledge of the superior officer in the office, and he had adopted a system of checking accounts by which it would in the fautre be impossible for clerks to steal. He did not know who had given the matter away, but would endeavor to find out.

A reporter called upon

MR. MOECKEL nce, No. 686 Sedgwick street, and bound him to be a centleman of about 55 years of the living in a neat, well-furnished house, and surrounded by a large and interesting family. When he made known his mission he was shown to the parlor, and proceeded to ask him the necessary questions to elicit the information analysis.

are you heard of the charges preferred it you!" asked the reporter. have not," he answered in broken English. en. Lieb, of the Water Department, is

hat do you know of the charges?" "I don't know anything."

Did you never hear of any mistakes in beeping the accounts in the Water Office!"

"Lieb does not like me, I know, and since he got out of the County Clerk's office has been trying to build himself up. I suppose he would do or say anything for political purposes."

Tou are charged with not accounting for a large sum of money, however. How about this!

While I was in office there were a dozen or more persons clerking under me and had ac-cess to the books."

"Could they have marked water charges paid when they were not without your knowledge!"

"Oh, yes."

Who were these persons?"
I would rather not say anything about it for

know, or did you ever hear, of their lee entries,—any one of them?" THERE USED TO BE COMPLAINTS. remember upon one occasion that a gentleman came to pay for six bouses, and the books howed that he and already paid. The hand-riting in which he had been improperly credied no one could recognize, however. Then

"But can't you remember a case where a person was marked paid, and the money had been collected and not turned over?"

The old gentleman hesitated for some moments, and the tears came to his eyes, when the porter again put the same question.

"I do not remember any such case."

Don't you remember being spoken to about

"I did once hear," he finally muttered,
"something about a mistake of \$38."
"Is this all!" "Is this all?"
"I think I heard of a \$16 mistake once."
"Were these mistakes looked into?"
The old gentleman again broke down, was still for a moment, and apparently deeply affected by the situation. He was cheered up and sympathized with, however, and he finally said

HE WOULD RATHER WAIT DEVELOPMENTS. when he would be prepared to defend himself.
"Were you in any way implicated in either

porter.
"I do not know what you mean."
"Had you marked either of the items as paid?"

"I told them at the office that if they proved that I had made any mistakes I would settle "Did you make any mistakes, however?"
"I told them I would settle everything."
"But were you ever called upon to settle

anything?"

"They are trying to make political capital out of this,—a Democratic Commissioner, one of Lieb's friends, told me so."

"But the public want the facts, since you are "I remember that after I left the office," he

"I PAID THEM \$28."

"What for?"

A They came to me and said I had made a mistake in that amount."

Did you make the mistake?"

I paid them \$28 rather than have any trouble, for I knew now Lieb would talk If I

did not."
"If you did not make any mistake, and paid them \$28, you did yourself a wrong."
"I paid them the money."
"You mean by 'them' the Water Depart-"Yes, sir."
"Did you never go look at the books to see if you had made the mistake?"
"I have never been to the office since I was discharged by the since I was

discharged,—about seven weeks ago."
"And you paid the money on their say-so?"
"I did." "Do you remember the case in which this mistake was made?" 'I cannot call the gentleman's name."

"Then you confess to one mistake?"
"I didn't go to see whether I had or not."
"I can't understand how you came to pay the roney back, then?"
"Well," looking over the reporter's notes as looking over the reporter's notes as

he spoke, "you better scratch that \$28 but What has been found in Moeckel's books has ler to examine what is known as the meter accounts, where it would be far easier to pilfer. He has found them scrupu-lously correct, and is greatly gratified thereat. The books of the other divisions have not yet been touched; but as soon as Moeckel's are fin-ished they will be taken up. It remains to be seen what they will show beyond a general looseness.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARTHA.

Martha LaBlanche
Nancy Belocca
Liouel Lazzarini
Plunkett Gottechalk The second week of the opera season com menced last evening with the performance of the well-known "Martha." The attendance was quite light, and for two very good reasons: First, "Martha" is pretty well worn out; second, it requires a very extraordinary cast to draw an audience, and this was not the case last evening. Opera-goers have been accustomed to see "Martha" done with very strong artists, and, unless the casts are strong, there is ver little inducement to attend the performance of s work that has been on the boards more than any other during the past quarter of a century By this we do not mean to suggest that the performance last evening was a bad one. It was fa from that, for it went off very smoothly, and with considerable sprightliness, but it lacked the breeziness and snap, and especially the rol-

licking, exuberant humor, which should characterize it. It is rare that we have had a prettier or more graceful pair at Richmond Fair than LaBlanche and Belocca. The former sang very daintily, but in action as too serious for the sprightly, dashing Henrietta. Belocca sang charmingly, and displayed more of the real humor of the work than any one on the stage, her comedy work was always refined, and pretty, and graceful. Lazzarini sang well, but was an indifferent lover, and Mr. Gottschalk was acceptable. While the performance was not up to the usual standard, it was agreeable and perhaps enjoyable to those who have not been surfeited with "Martha."

This evening "Norma" will be given HAVERLY'S Since the engagement of the Union Square ompany no such audience in point of numhers has assembled in this house as that of last night, the occasion being the reappearance of Gen. John Haverly's united, mammoth, masto donic, forty-strong minstrel troupe. The theatre was packed to the door, the show was a good one, and the people appeared to thoroughly enjoy the performances. It is just about one year ago since the troupe appeared here. Since then they have played in every city from New York to San Francisco, and, with the aid of circus-bill posting and a general hurrah, and, of course, talent of the peculiar kind needed for the organization, have attracted much attention everywhere. Many changes have been made during the year. The changes have improved the ensemble, and now we have a really strong body of minstrels, who at least try, and often succeed, in giving us something original. Particular attention has been paid to the setting of the first part, and the arrangement of the performers, the novel scenery, the strikingly original costumes of the eight end-men, all contribute to a pretty picture. Billy Rice, one of the ornaments of the extreme end, is the ornaments of the extreme end, is of course, a conspicuous feature, and Frank Cushman, upon the opposit corner, wins his share of applause, and deservedly too. The performance is long enough and varied enough, and varied enough, and the course of the performance is long enough and varied enough,—comic and scottmental songs, musical divertissements and clog dances, stump speeches and ventriloquial acts, making up the bill, of course, and the entertainment closes with an amusing burlesque circus, in which the leading performers take part. Among the vocalists should be specially mentioned Mr. Harry Roe, who has a rich baritone voice. He won a hearty recall for his song, "The Warrior Bold." Charley Reynolds is amusing in his magic act, Adams and Lee are clever musicians, Sam Devere is entertaining in his banjo songs, and the performers in "The Picnic," if those among them in female apparel would be a little less surgestive, would be quite as thoroughly appreciated. During the week the company will make their daily parades, we pressume, and will no doubt nightly attract as largely as they have elsewhere.

largely as they have elsewhere. HARRY MONTAGUE'S EFFECTS. NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- The executor of the estate of the late H. J. Montague, the actor, has reported to the Surrogate that the money in his hands is \$3,271, of which sum \$1,237 was paid over by Samuel French & Son on contracts existing at the time of Montague's death. The executor paid bills amounting to \$574. The only expenses remaining to be deducted are the attorney's and Surrogate's fees. The balance is to be sent to Montague's sister in England. She has received \$1,000 insurance on the life of her brother.

A CARD FROM SEWALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—In this morning's issue of your paper I notice an attack upon me which, to say the least, is extremely unjust. I did not accuse Mr. Hickey of making advertising capital out of his affair in Cincinnati; but, I did, and do now, accuse him of using improper remarks in speaking of the poor unfortunate who killed herself out of a mistaken idea of love for him. I am positive that the articles in the daily papers were not called out by anything which I may have said to any one, as I find, upon looking the matsaid to any one, as I find, upon looking the matter up, that most of the newspaper men had heard of it. many times before I mentioned it, and my mention was simply in the way of casual conversation, and not specially for publication. Mr. Hickey claims that I introduced myself as "an attache of an evening paper." The best evidence that this is not the case is, that he let himself loose, and this he has studiously avoided doing since his coming here to any of the "fraternity," as I find by inquiry this morning. We were not introduced at all, and have never been since one yearago

at Syracuse. The several gentlemen of whom he speaks were a prominent actor now in the city, unveit, Mr. S. M. Hickey, and a person whom I now understand is his brother, and who on that aftenoon carried the bullets and produced them, Sylvester only telling the story of the lady's attempt at "the Juliet business." As to my being 'a hanger-on upon the outskirts of the pres," I can only say that I trust Mr. Hickey's future is as well defined as my past and present has been and is. I am employed for certain duties which are well defined and paid for. I considered Mr. Hickey's remarks uncalled for and code-blooded in the extreme, and said so to a friend who had heard of it before, and who saw fit to publish the facts. The conversation was not distorted, nor was it built upon in any sense; in fact it was not given in versation was not distorted, nor was it outset upon in any sense; in fact it was not given in any paper so far as I have seen. I do not care to enter into a newspaper controversy, and only write this to satisfy ad advertise Mr. Hickey. Begging to be excused for taking so much of your valuable space, I remain yours, very truly,

H. W. Szwall.

DRAMATIC NOTES. N. S. Wood, the boy actor, made his first appearance at Hamlin's list night. Horace McVicker will seemd the next day or two at Grand Rapids, where the John T. Ray-mond company appear this evening.

The Olympic audience last evening were treated to a change of bill, the Valjean Brothers appearing in some new business. An American in London has been detected in the act of translating "Pinafore" into Weish Wghat! nvgr! wjell hrdgly evjt.—Theatre.

Mise Jeffreys-Lewis has been playing Miss Guilt at Baldwin's, while Miss Cavendish has been appearing in the same role at the California. S. M. Hickey's relations with the company of Mary Anderson remain undisturbed. He has been in the city for several days, but will leave for the East this evening.

They are going to have an Authors' Carnival an San Francisco, and, from the indications, we should imagine the papers will give it a warmer reception than it had here. Bummer Smith's warning in "M'liss," "Never taste another drop of liquor so long as you live!" is always applauded by the pit, and then the audience goes out and takes a drink.—New

Manager J. M. Hill arrived in the city last night. He reports that the Chicago business has followed Joshua Whiteomb in every city, the will leave for Buffalo on Wednesday night, where Den Thompson will appear on Monday.

J. K. Emmet last evening began the second week of his engagement at Hooley's as Fritz.
The audience was a large one. He will not appear on Saturday evening next, that night having been set apart for the benefit of John Hooley, Jr., the Treasurer of the theatre.

FRIENDS OF MR. MOSES.

An Argument for His Election.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—No good cause was ever njured by giving "the other side" a fair hear-

ing. If your opposition to Mr. Adolph Moses is based on sound public policy, no harm can come to it or you in allowing a friend of that gentleman to say some certain words in his behalf. The chief argument advanced against his election as Judge is that he was in the Confederate army. Seriously now, does that unfit him for the position to which he legitimately aspires? Are ex-Rebels by law, reason, or common sense inhibited from holding office anywhere in the United States? Was Grant a traitor when he selected Longstreet, Mosby, and other ex-Confederate chieftains for important offices? Was Haves disloyal when he made an ex-Rebel the Postmaster-General of the United States? Will the people of Cook County oe in any the people of Cook County oe in any way untrue to themseives or the Nation if they elect Mr. Moses Judge of the Superior Court! You know better, and so does every impartial citizen in this community. If Mr. Moses is to be defeated because, when a very young man. locality and associations drove him for a brief time into the Confederate service, then let there be no more Northern taunts against Southern political proscription.

A vague general statement is made that Mr. Moses ought not to be elected because he obtained his nomination in an undignified, unjudicial manner. Why not give one solitary de-

Southern political proscription.

A vague general statement is made that Mr. Moses ought not to be elected because he obtained his nomination in an undignified, unjudicial manner. Why not give one solitary detailed case in point? Mr. Moses claims, and his friends believe, this cannot be done. His nomination was fairly procured, against two estimable competitors, and not a single case of impropriety in the obtaining of the same can be shown. A general charge, unsupported by details, calls for no refutation. Mr. Moses' record has been that of charge, unsupported by details, calls for no refutation. Mr. Moses' record has been that of a fearless lawyer and a conscientious gentleman, and such men do not seek political preferment in any but the most legitimate and honorable of,

I will presume that you do not object to Mr. Moses because he is an Israelite, although in the last judicial election a Republican Jewish candidate was unmercifully scratched by the voters of his party. It will be curious to note if Democratic voters are not more liberal in their treatment of this question of race and religion. The slight objections to Mr. Moses having been considered, permit me to glance briefly at his qualifications. He is admitted to be a man of clear intellect breed culture theorems have and qualifications. He is admitted to be a man of clear intellect, broad culture, thorough legal attainments, business recutude, equable temper, and logical mind. These would seem to be essential qualities in a good Judge. His record in Chicago has been that of a successful lawyer, auxious to join or lead in any great movement leaking regard, the attainment of his experience. yer, auxious to join or lead in any great move-ment looking toward the betterment of his pro-fession and the public good. He did heroic work in weeding out divorce shysters, and cor-recting the evils of bankruntcy practice.—Any prominent member of the Chicago Bar will say there has been no measure of solid worth to the profession pushed to a successful finale during the past ten years with which Adolph Moses has not been closely identified. Surely such a man is not likely to make an unworthy Judge.

Mr. Moses has for some months past been known as legitimately seeking a judicial nomi-nation. How is it that no vial of newspaper wrath has been uncorred upon him until after the Convention? If there was aught against him, why was it not made public before? Is it not really the fact that the same abuse now dumped on him would have been loaded upon

dumped on him would have been loaded upon any other successful Democratic nomines? You profess to mourn because so competent a man as Judge Moore was defeated in the Convention; how many good words would you have had for him had he been nominated?

I believe Mr. Moses, if elected, will make as good a Judge as ever sat upon the Bench in Cook County. His antecedents, personal character, and present high reputation justify that belief. He is a lawyer, scholar, gentleman, and honest man. If those are not the attributes of a good Judge I would like to be informed to the contrary.

F. L. Chase.

Pompous but Useless. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 26 .- I see that Messrs. Goudy, Winston, and a few other "prominent Demo-Saturday night to signify their disapproval of

the nomination of Mr. Adolph Moses for the ion of Superior Court Judge. Happily, "they didn't do anything." It is only when "they didn't do anything." It is only when these august custodians of the Democratic vote "do something" that big results follow. They approved of Tom Lynch's nomination as County Treasurer two years ago; Lynch was badly defeated. They favored Kern's nomination as Sheriff a year ago; Kern was wofully beaten. They opposed Carter Harrison last spring; Harrison was. They frowned at the Democratic They opposed Carter Harrison last spring; Harrison won. They Irowned at the Democratic Judicial ticket in June; that ticket had an easy walk-away election-day. They are great hands at attitudinizing in behalf of those whom they graciously consider proper Democratic candidates, but they don't seem to pose on the winning side.

A Democrat.

HIGH-PRICED COAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—The price of coal was raised here to-day to \$5.50 per cart of twenty-five bushels. There is no Pennsylvania coal to be had at any price, and all that is now on the Louisville & Nashville Railway. The revival of trade and manufacturing interests, respecially the rolling mills, increased the demand for coal to such an extent that the Louisville & Nashville cannot meet the additional call for rolling stock, and has put up the transportation for coal from \$9 to \$24 transportation for coal from \$9 to \$24 per car load. The poor people complain bitterly that now, as cold weather has cotac, they are thus gouged to swell the carnings of a great railroad. Yesterday prayers were offered in many churches for rail, in the hope of a rise in the Onio, which is little better than dry. There is plenty of coal at Pittsburg, ready to be floated down, but no signs of high water, which old river men predict is yet many weeks off.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 27 .- The Hou. A. L. rown, Senator-elect of the district composed of Ross and Highland Counties, died last night at Hillsboro.

BEARISH. A Depressed Condition of Things in the

Wheat Market.

Which Is Also Shared in by That for Corn.

It Is Only in Provisions That There Are Any Traces of Life.

CHICAGO.

THE PRODUCE MARKET
was again very much excited and very irregular
yesterday, but the general result was downward, the latest prices of the day showing a marked decline all round from those of last week. Provisions were buoyant early under a big demand out fell off in the latter part of the day. Wheat and corn were weak from the beginning, and he later feeling was quite a heavy one.

At the outset the wheat market was a little firm, the firmer feeling of Saturday having induced a good many people to think there would be a reaction, and there were more buying orders from outside in consequence, but the local feeling was very weak. The hopes of those who looked for lower prices were dashed by tale grams from the other side, which indicated weakness all round the European horizon, buy ers holding off and not disposed to operate at the prices asked by holders. Our receipts were very large here, with a relatively light outward movement, and farmers' deliveries in England showed a material increase, the last fact being understood by the bears to mean that English buyers will

WANT A GREAT DEAL LESS AMERICAN WHEAT want a Great Deal Less american wheat in the immediate future than in the recent past. They said that English wheat had been unusually late in getting to market because it was so damp, and that it was not fit to use until a much longer time had elapsed than had been the rule in former years. They have been kim-drying it in larre quantities, stimulated by the higher prices paid, and that, with the quantity which is drying out in the natural way, enables. English rying out in the natural way, enables English colders to market their wheat very early. The holders to market their wheat very early. The bears started in to sell, and there was more gen-ulne "pounding" of the market in the first hour than has been witnessed for a week past. Not only were the European advices discour-aging, but so they were from other points. The aging, but so they were from other points. The markets were strong enough, but, when conservative operators saw that speculators were paying 1½ cents to 4½ cents in 8t. Louis and 6 cents in Baltimore for the carrying of a busbel of wheat through the month of November, it make them pause. They regarded it as an exceedingly unhealthy condition, and their feeling gradually permeated the crowd.

THE MARKET FOR DECEMBER opened at \$1.21%, with one or two sales at \$1.21%, declined to \$1.19%, reacted 1 cent, and then fell to \$1.18% at the close of 'Change. The latest price of the afternoon was \$1.18%, which was a decline of 3% cents from the latest price of Saturday. The market for November ranged 2 cents to 2% cents below December, closing at \$1.16. The market for spot No. 2 ranged about 3 cents below December, and January at 1 cent above December. The bulk of the trading, however, is in the last month of the year, except in ever, is in the last month of the year, except in those cases where changes are made to provide for the delivery on November contracts, which will be in order next Saturday. The shipping demand was flat, but the offerings of No. 3 were taken after midday at \$1.06\%, the market for that grade being relatively steady.

was demoralized. It was very weak early in the day, and almost unsalable. Prominent parties were loudly offering large and small lots for delivery this month and next, and found no takers. The offerings of round lots for this month seemed to be chiefly by parties who had loaded up when the market was in the neighborhood of 49 cents. They expected then that there would be a squeeze at the latter part of October which would enable them to turn over the stuff at a good round profit. The news of big receipts here, large deliveries in the country, a decline on the other side of the Atlantic, and the statement by exporters that they could not operate THE CORN MARKET

The market for May corn was not so weak as for this month and for next. After about the first half hour it ranged 1 cent above November, closing in the afternoon at 43% cents. THE GALA TIME OF THE DAY.

however, was in provisions. It seemed at the oustet as if the crowd could not buy enough and in the afternoon as if they could not sel and in the atternoon as it they could not sell enough. Liverpool quoted an advance of 6d a barrel in pork, and 6d per 112 pounds in lard, and hogs at the Stock-Yards were 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds higher. This started the boom. Under a rather heavy started the boom. Under a rather heavy buying pressure January pork advanced about 35 cents per barrel and lard nearly 30 cents per 100 pounds, a large line of local shorts being filled at near the top. The buying pressure, he ever, ceased about noon, and it was rumored that the big operators who lad been on the "short" side so long had nearly evened up on the deal. Then there was a rush to sell. The market for pork fell about 70 cents per barrel, from \$11.52\frac{1}{2}\$ for January to \$10.82\frac{1}{2}\$. It closed at \$10.90. Lard fell about 35 cents, from \$7.20 to \$6.85, closing with buyers at the inside figure for January dewith buyers at the inside figure for January de-livery. The latest prices were 25c lower on pork and 5c lower on lard than the last quota-tions of Saturday afternoon, and part of the decline was attributed to the statement that local agents of log-buyers had telegraphed out into the country to forward hogs, and the re-ceipts were expected therefore to be much larger in the middle of the week. Some operat-ors thought they would overslough buyers so as to cause a regular gitt in the market.

MILWAUKEE. A DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Ost. 27.—Wheat took a decided tumble to-day, because of conflicting and unsatisfactory cables and the now absolute certainty of large receipts for two or three weeks to come. The feeling among speculators was noticeably weak, even before the hour for the opening of the Morning Board arrived. Nevertheless, the first sales of December were made at \$1.21%, but there were only few of them at these figures. Cricago telegrams, received every few minutes, noted a strong downward tendency, and our market followed sympathetically, with a decidedly panicky teeling. Thence forward to the noon hour prices dropped slowly down the scale of fractions, until at the close the December quotation was \$1.19%. The weak feeling continued throughout the

regular noon meeting. New York was reported lower and speculators holding off. This seemed to take the tuck out of those who felt inclined to "bull," and December speedily sold down to "bull," and December speedily sold down to \$1.19, with large transactions at this figure. The market subsequently reacted to \$1.19½ for the deal, but the ground was soon lost once more, and \$1.19 proved to be the closing price sellers. Prominent bulls like McGeoch, the Youngs, and Kershaw did not manifest any special desire to operate. They appeared disgusted, and implied by their looks that they have got all they wint, for the present at least. Cash wheat was a perfect drug at \$1.15½. There are no shipping orders in the market at the present range, and the storage of the daily receipts is causing the elevators to fill up raridly. Angua Smith stepped into the pit twice during the noon meeting, and made a proposition to the effect that, if any one would ship 100,000 bushels or any portion thereof out of this elevator during the week, he would guarantee a deduction of the storage. The offer found no takets. Following were the closing quotations: No. I hard, \$1.19½; No. 1 plain, \$1.17½; No. 2 hard, \$1.16; No. 2 plain, \$1.15½; November, \$1.16½; December, \$1.19.

This afternoon prices again declined until December togehed \$1.18½, when McGeoch stepped into the ring and offered to purchase all offerings, large or small, at the figure. This served as a binff to the boys, who refused to sell, and paused for reflection. Subsequently, after McGeoch had withdrawn, the market dropped once more to \$1.18%. There were plenty of sellers at this figure at 3:30, and few or no buyers. to "bull," and December speedily sold down to plenty of sellers at this figure at 3:30, and few or no buyers.

Concerning the apparently small receipts of wheat here this fall, in comparison with other seasons of good yields, it may be stated that the falling-off is traceable directly to the Chleago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway lines. Through shipments to the seaboard have until recently absorbed a large amount of the Company's rolling-stock, while other large amounts are scattered along the new lines of road built or purchased the present season. Large additions of freight-cars and engines have been made, but they prove insufficient to accommodate the

greatly increased traffic. The officials in charge are making strong efforts to secure the return of cars from the East, and, by stooping the shipment of fourth and fifth class freight beyond Mitwaukee and Chicago, hope to be able to keep cars here with which to move grain forward from interior points as rapidly as shippers demand. Just now the clamor for cars comes from every line under the Company's control, only to be met with a promise of doing the best that can be done. Not less than twenty light trains were disbatched westward Saturday evening and yesterday. The total receipts of wheat bulletined on 'Change to-day were 150,000 bushels, and it is thought that the receipts for the entire week will be considerably in excess of 1.000,000 bushels. The large elevator of Augus Smith & Co., and the smaller one near by, controlled by Kershaw & Manegold, are known to be filled with wheat, with the exception of a few special bins. These special bins are being reduced in number as rapidly as possible.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the forty-eight hours ending at 9 a.m. were as follows:

Receipts. Shipments.

Amount of wheat in store, 1.530,000 bushels.
The grain inspection up to 9 a. m. to-day embraced 453 cars, including 356 cars of wheat, 9 of corn, 8 of mats, 76 of barley, and 3 of rye.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—Though the time left for consideration is short, nothing definit has vet been decided on by the Directors of the Consolidated Bank as to their future course. They must either go into insolvency on Wednesday or resume payment.

The counsel for the Orangemen have not yet eccived instructions as to the course to be followed in the case of Grant va Beaudry. It is thought, however, the case will go to appeal. In conversation with Mr. Dantre, he says the Orange case cannot be gone over again, and that the plaintiff will have to go to appeal. He wrote to-day to Mr. Merrick, M. P., asking for mstructions.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 27.—While walking on the Hamilton & Northwestern Railroad track to-day Mrs. Tabb was struck by the engine and fatally injured. Her child in her arms was instantly killed.

SHICIDE.

ecial Dispatch to The Tribune. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27 .- Saturday night Ed Moraham, a young man of Atlanta, suicided by taking forty grains of morphine. He had made three attempts before. No especial cause in

Assigned.

Assecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Davenforr, Ia., Oct. 27.—A special dispatch from Victor, Ia., gives an account of the suicide by hanging of J. R. Johnston at that place yesterday. Johnston was found in a hayloft, susterday. terday. Journton was found in a naylor, sus-pended at the point of the roof with not more than three feet of rope, including the noose, around his neck. He had been dead several hours. Johnston was a strange genius, without friends, whose home was at Morning Sun, in

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—The cabinetmakers held a meeting to-night to determine whether they should strike, but no conclusion was reached. There are two factions of them, one favoring, the other opposing, a strike. The probabilities are they will accept the proposition of the manufacturers to advance wages 10 per cent. The shoemakers are showing a disposition to de nand an advance of wages.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Congress Water—Its superiority as a ca-thartic and siterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crade, that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the micross membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid effectives.

\$10 to \$100 invested in Wall street stocks makes fortunes every month. Send for pamphlet explaining everything. Simpson & Co., 49 Exchange place, New York.

A good remedy to have on hand in cold sea-sons is Macallister's Cough Mixture. It is becom-ing very popular. Retail at 50c by all druggists. Elegant accommodations, lowest prices. Astor House, New York.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

(uticura

From the Hon. WILLIAM TAYLOR, State

Messrs. Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: To say that I am grateful, is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores. I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has heen called Eczems, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe, and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston I was told by my friends that Dr.— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the Doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among their Dr.— of East Boston, and Dr.— of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineflectual that at no time did I feel thats cure would result from them.

I have swallowed 500 arsenic pills, 5.20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, besides all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your Cuticura, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of Cuticura and some Cuticura, it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my Senator of Massachusetts. Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER-Gentlemen: To say

Boston, Aug. 22, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura Resolvent is the most powerful Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever compounded. Cuticura is the great external remedy for all Humors of the Scalp and Skin, Ulcers, and Old

Cuticura Soap is an elegant toilet and medicinal issistant to Cuticura for all external affections. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Drug-Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Fug-gists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Cuti-curs, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, contain-ing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Cuticura Sosp. 23 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75

VOLTAGE

PLASTERS

Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters the moment they are applied. They Instantly Annihilate Pain, Strengthen Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood, Prevent Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints.

Ladies' Underwear Corsets.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We have secured the stock of a large importer and manufacturer of the above goods at a discount that enables us to place on sale the following

"Decided Bargains:" 50 doz. Nightgowns at \$1.00;

85 doz. Nightgowns at \$1.25; Good value for \$1.75. 185 doz. Nightgowns at \$1.50; Would be cheap at \$1.90 50 doz. Drawers at 50 and 65c;

Worth 70 and 85c. Also the largest and best variety of Fine Underwear, hand emb'd and lace trimmed, ever shown in this city.

Bridal Trousseaux Infants' Complete Outlits "Corsets!"

300 doz. fine French Woven at \$1: Good value for \$1.50. 275 doz. fine Emb'd do. at \$1.50;

30 full lines of Corsets, including the best makes of hand-made French Corsets, in White, Rose, Blue, Gray, Black, and Scarlet. Children's Waists, Misses' Corsets, Riding and Dress Corsets always in stock at the closest prices! We recommend them as being specially cheap for good goods!

An early inspection asked!

Chas. Gossage & Co., STATE-ST., WASHINGTON-ST., 106, 108, 110. 56, 58, 60, 62. MILLINERY.

West End Dry Goods House, Madison & Peoria-sts.

MILLINERY. GRAND DISPLAY

BONNETS

Opera and Evening

ROUND HATS Popular Prices! TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.



CURES BY ABSORPTION.—The well-known medicinal properties of Glycerine, of which "SAPANULE?" is largely composed, is an assurance to the public of the wonderful curative powers of this cele brated Lotion for all Nervous, Inflammatory, and Skin Diseases. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Headache, Braises, Sprains, Burns or Scalad, Chilbiaina, Bunions, Piles, &c., yield at once to its soothing influence, and are permanently cured. Salt Rheum, Erysipelias, Humors, Chapped Hands, Roughness, and all Diseases of the Skin are quickly and positively cured. Used in sponge or foot baths removes all pain or sorteness of body, limbs, and feet. Sold by all Druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for fluminated dreular and cards. Samuel Gerry & Co., Proprietors, Office 287 Broadway, N. Y.

At wholesale by MORKISON, PLUMMER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS, No. 29 Pine-st., N. Y.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and neerest allowed on delly balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London.

Buy and sell all American Sesurities upon the Lon-on Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one rast sum has every advantage of capital, with akiliful management. Large profits divided pro rate on investments of 25 to \$1000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dearings, mailed free. LAW-RENCE & CO., 55 Exchange place, New York.

\$1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits week-iron stock options of \$100 50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Banker, 35 Wall-st., New York.

Unprecedented Values GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP.

8 Cakes Glenn's Sulphur Soap, 60 Cts. which will afford twelve ampie sulphur baths as effi-

Twelve Sulphur Baths for 5 Cts. Each, Twelve Sulphur Baths for 5 Cts. Each, Twelve Sulphur Baths for 5 Cts. Each FOR CURING

Obstinate Skin Diseases For Beautifying the Complexion. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP HAS BEEN COUNTER-

Observe "C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor," on each packet, without which none is genuine. Sold by all druggists. Depot 7 Sixth Ave., New York. Three cakes sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 75 cents stamps.

Instantaneous, and warranted The Best MOUSTACHE AND WHISKERS. Black or Brown, Fifty Cents.

SAFES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

84 DEARBORN-ST. J. GREENHOOD & CO.

CIS-ATLANTIC GLOVES.

KID, WALKING

DRIVING. Fisk, Clark & Flagg

CHOCOLAT. For Breakfast! CHOCOLAT

Menier. Ask Your Grocer For It!

PARIS AND LONDON. New York Denot, 286 Greenwich St. FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH & CO., CHICAGO, TO BENT.

To Rent, IN TRIBUNE BUILDING

Two very desirable Fire Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

> WM. C. DOW. 8 Tribune Building.

Moses Brags of His Contederate Service, and Is Applauded.

One of His "Mistakes" --- A Poor Record for a Judge. the Republicans Working Steadily and Unitedly

for Victory. Remarks by Messrs. Smith,

Swett, and Others.

Turn Out and Register ... This Is the Last Day.

Another Fiatist Ticket-Opinions of Correspondents.

HEADQUARTERS.

DISHEARTENED DEMOCRACY.

If ever there was a broken-up, disrupted and thoroughly demoralized crowd of disheart-ened Democrats visible on the face of the green earth, that crowd was visible yesterday morning at the beadquarters in the Schloesser Block, and at the saloons and other gathering-place for the unterrified. What with the dec qualified acceptances by candidates it seemed until afternoon that there was no hope for the cohorts of Moses. After that things brightened a little, and by 4 o'clock they had taken shape and the army had been placed in

battle array. At 1 p. m. the Executive Committee of the Campaign Committee met at the headquarters All the candidates were present, and a gang of prominent irresponsibles stood around outside waiting developments. After the trasaction of a little routine business

MR. HIBBEN. of Indiana, got the floor, and informed the Com of Indians, got the floor, and informed the Committee that he could not act as candidate for
Commissioner on the South Side. He said that
The Therefore exposure of his connection with a
convict-labor contract had convinced him that it
would be impolitic to run. He had a right to
make any sort of contract that there was any
money in, but he knew that this would kill him
with the workingmen, and he did not propose to
be slaughtered for fru. His resignation was
accepted without debate. recepted without debate.

It then became necessary to find some other fietim, and, after much tribulation, one was found in the person of

A committee of three was sent out to find Judge Wallace, and succeeded in the effort. He told the Committee that he would serve if they thought the exigency called for him, and that he would work his best for the ticket, although there would be an up-hill fight. The ticket was then for the third time rearranged, and, bar accident, the fight will be made with the present crowd in the city, and with Henry C. Batterman, of Arlington Heights, in the Third District. There is absolutely no chance for Batterman, for the district is overwhelmingly Republican, but then when sheep-killing day comes around tome innocent mutton has to be sacrificed.

One of the funniest things of the day was the ROUT OF THE "INSIDERS." JUDGE M. R. M. WALLACE.

THE ROUT OF THE "INSIDERS." a few of the more prominent lawyers and halfa-dozen dissatisfied leaders of the party got
together in the morning and decided that the
McCornick fall meeting should be constituted
a convention, and that it should substitute
Judge Moore for Moses and Judge Wallace for
Guerin. The latter's hopes are so now, and his Judge Moore for moses and Judge warrace for Guerin. The latter's hopes are so poor and his following so weak, that it was felt something had to be done. The Moore and Waltace boom assumed formidable, proportions during the forenoon, but it was "busted" in the afternoon scult to find a Democrat who would own up to

baving supported it.
Just what the meaning of Wallace's nomina-tion is, it seems no one knows. For several years past Judge Wallace has resided at Washyears past Judge Wallace has resided at Washington Heights, in the Town of Calumet, and the Fifth Commissioner's District. When Judge of the County Court it was his habit to pass a few months every winter in the city, that being more convenient than the night and morning trip to his country-house. But he now resides at Washington Heights, and it is reported on good evidence that he has recently voted there. He is certainly not a resident of the First (or eity) District, and is therefore not eligible, so good lawyers say, for the office to which he nominally aspires.

THE REPUBLICANS. The Campaign Committee of the Republican party held two meetings yesterday. During the day the headquarters were crowded, and the utmost unanimity of sentiment prevailed. The Committee having in charge the matter of closing up business-houses on election-day will meet this morning at 11 o'clock. The Campaign Committee adouted the following resolution: Committee adopted the following resolution:

Committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Committee hereby constitute
each ward delegation a committee for their respective wards to see that a true copy of the compiete registry lists is made and presented to this
Committee on Wednesday afternoon; and that a
thorough canvass be made of each ward to ascertain whether any names upon the lists are not entitled to vote, and if so, to make a record of all
such names, to be furnished the challengers on the
day of election, and that each of said committees
make a report in writing to this Committee on
Saturday next.

During the afternoon the Republican indepa-

Baiurday next.

During the afternoon the Republican judges of election met and received instructions as to their duties, being specially warned to look out for repeaters and non-residents. THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

have wakened up thoroughly to the necessity of attending to the registration to-day. Yesterday they appointed a committee to thoroughly canvass every ward and prepare lists of voters' names and residences, so as to block the repeating game, by which the Democrats hope to carry the First, Second, Firth. Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards. It is the duty of every good citizen to register to-day. The judges of election will be at their posts in every precinct from 8.2 m. to 9 p. m., and they are bound to put on the lists the name of every bona-fide voter who takes the trouble to show his quantications. This is a vital point in the election. The Democrats depend upon it, and if the Republican voters see to it that their names are on the lists half the battle will be won.

will address the Republican voters of Chicago Thursday evening. State-Senator Hamilton, of Bioomington, is down for a speech in the North Side Turner-Hall Wednesday evening, and a score of other good speakers are billed for meetings this week. PLAUDITS FOR TREASON.

RALLY OF THE STRIKERS AND BLOWERS of the Democratic party was held last night at McCormick Hall. Judge Otis presided and about 200 of the ward committeemen and district representatives were on hand. The first thing done was to announce that Cosselman and Wallace had agreed to sacrifice themselves as previously reported. The lesser Doolittle took the platform and made some announcements. He said that the

work was to be thrown on the precinct managers. Then the wards were called, and the representatives thereof announced where meetings would be held during the week. The recommendation of the Campaign Committee that no meetings should be held in the wards day evening was unanimously adopted, and the representatives of the wards selves as to time and place. Candidates were then called upon to come

the platform and announced that he was no speaker (a fact which soon became painfully been out on business and he knew that the North Side was a unit for the ticket. They

solid for Trumbull too. On this hint, Dr. Guerin spake, and assured his hearers that the North Side was solid for Trumbull. The crowd then hurrahed for Trumbull. Dr. Guerin called for an indorsement of Chris Cassaliman, "who had leapt bravely into the breach," and the gaug howied once more.

a proof of the difference between and Republican administrations, he read to the and Republican administrations, he read to the meeting some figures which he had gathered in the County Clerk's office, contrasting the cost of running that office in Gen. Lieb's time and at present under Mr. E. F. C. Klokke, and showing that while the pay-rolls for the year "NON-COMBATANT" MOSES
mived with a fusilade of cheers, and Judge
aracterized him as everything that was
and lovely. Mr. Moses, late of the

Louisiana Volunteers, C. S. A., said that he had been twenty seven years in the United Louisians Volunteers, C. S. A., said that he had been twenty-seven years in the United States, but that the last three days were the toughest he had ever gone through. It was not true that be had gone into the wards and manipulated primaries. It had been stated, and truthfully, that he had been in the Confederate army [frantic applause], and he was not ashamed of it either. ["Brayo," and continued applause.]

he was not asnamed of it entire. I Diayo, and continued applause.]

Mr. Moses went on to argue, as soon as the enthusiastic uproar which his declaration of his treason and his non-repentance therefor had called out, that his election would be an olivebranch held out to the South. He knew he would win if the Democrats stuck to him, and he believed they would. There were some men dissatisfied, but he thought they would come in before the day of election. He thought the judicial office should be "surrounded by judgment and respect" (whatever that may mean), and he would have imitated the action of Mr. Sidney Smith in declining to go down into the sewers and among the saloons if it had not Mr. Sidney Smith in declining to go down into the sewers and among the salcons if it had not been for the attacks of the press. He thought he ought to be elected. He had spent sixteen years in llinois, married, and had six children. On these and cognate grounds he asked their

chris Casselman said he was going to stick it unt even he got licked. The papers would buse him, but he could stand it, for he had seen running for office for twenty-five years, and he was used to it.

Walter Trumbull managed in a very indis-

water frumbuli managed in a very indis-tinct manner to state that he believed he was all right. Dr. Gueriu was all right. [Applause.] Everybody was all right. Moses was all right. [Frantic applause.] The ticket would win, and it was a good ticket.

MISTAKES OF MOSES. ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM. The mistakes of Moses multiply and grow

ore serious as they gather numerical force.

Even when the errors are acknowledged to be

the fruit of the unripe experience and judgment of the child of 23 years of age, they are wkward enough to their author, and quite disheartening to the supporters of the ticket which bears his name, but when the mistakes of the candidate for the Bench are shown to be of a legal nature, and of very recent date, the result is sore indeed to the parties most deeply interested. There will come up before Judge Barnum in the Criminal Court this morning, on a petition for a writ of prohibition and a rule upon the Justice to show cause why it should not issue, the case of Adam Mares, the Calvary saloon-keeper, whom the Village of Evanston sued, and kept on suing, for persistently selling liquor within the jurisdiction of the village, whose antinathy to such the interval to seed further mantion. sale is too well known to need further mention. The case has been called twice already in the Original Court, but, while the attorney for the village, Mr. E. B. Payne, has been each time ready to show cause why the writ should not issue, the lawyers of the recalcitrant saloon-keeper, Messrs. Adolph Moses, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Superior Court, and nominee for Judge of the Superior Court, and Mr. Rubens, have not been on hand to show why it should. In order to learn why this important case had suffered postponement, a TERBUNE reporter called yesterday at the office of Mr. Payne, and had a conversation with him

upon the subject. In speaking of the case in a general way, Mr. Payne said that THE WRIT OF PROHIBITION was a high and extraordinary writ, almost un-known to the laws of the United States, seldom used, and which had never before been made use of in the State of Illinois; and that it only lies from a superior to an interior court to pro-hibit the latter from exercising an excess of jurisdiction. There were three grounds on which the issue of the writ would be opposed: first, because it will not lie in any case where an appeal can be taken or where by an appeal the matter complained of can be remedied; secondly, that the writ of prohibition will only lie where the inferior court is usurping jurisdiction, and then only where the matter cannot be cured by appeal; and, thirdly, that where the matter is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Justice, as in this case, the writ will not lie merely for the inconvenience of the relator. On the last point Mr. Payne said that, as far as the question of inconvenience was concerned, the village suffered much more from that cause than Mr. Mares, as, while the witnesses for the village in the liquor cases were residents of Chicago, Mr. Mares witnesses were residents of South Evanston; and that if Mr. Mares had desired a jury in these cases, which were tried

desired a jury in these cases, which were tried at 6:30 p. m., they could be secured much more easily at that time than in the day time, as the male residents of Evanston nearly all attended business in Chicago in the daytime.

On these grounds, properly amplified in argument, Mr. Payne says he feels confident of convincing Judge Barnum that the writ should not be issued.

"But," said the reporter, "are not the legal centlemen on the other side equally certain that heir arguments will prevail?" "It does not look like it. In fact, I have reason to believe that they are afraid to make the issue. The case has come up twice for argument,—once last Friday, and again on the following day,—but postponements have been had at their request each time. The case comes up again to-morrow, and I do not see how they can odge it any longer."
"Well, it is not a very serious case; why,

"IT'S ON MOSES' ACCOUNT. "IT'S ON MOSES' ACCOUNT.

The application for the writ is, in fact. 'another mistake of Moses,' and just at the present political juncture a very serious one. Mr. Moses is alive to the fact that the writ of prohibition cannot issue in the ease and that his failure to secure it will add another to the list of arguments against his occupancy of the Superjor Court Judgeship. He knows that the argument in the case will result in that failure and hance in the case will result in that failure, and hence

be anxiety for postponement."

Then the continuation of the case is sought a campaign maneuvre of the defensive

kind."
"Yes, that's about it."
"If Mr. Moses gets a continuance to-morrow what will you do?"
"Have the hearing come up next day, and the next, and the next, until the question is dis-

THE REPUBLICANS. A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

of Fourteenth Ward Republicans was held ves

terday evening at Aurora Turner-Hall. After the meeting had been called to order by Mr. Julius Pedersen, Mr. Louis Martin was elected Chairman. The first speaker was Mr. Elliott Anthony, who, after congratulating the audience upon its large size and fine appearance, said that he had heard lately the speeches made at the Democratic Convention at New Orleans, in which it was the evident intention of the speakers to make the Republicans of the North odious and despicable in the eyes of the people. The nature of these speeches are more inflam-matory even than when the South was arrayed against the North on the great and growing question of abolition previous to War. The speaker reviewed the events which preceded the War of the Rebellion, and also the scenes of that great struggle in which it was settled that this was a great Nation, and not a compact of independent States. Not-withstanding this, the heresy of State-rights was being taught and preached at the South just as if it had never been referred to the arbi-trament of arms and decided in the negative. just as if it had bever been referred to the arbitrament of arms and decided in the negative. For this reason it was important that the ensuing election, though a local one, shall be conducted on the broad question of whether the Rebels were to have the control in the future or not. Local as the election might be, that question could not but be considered a part of it. In view of the action and sayings of the Confederate majority in the last Congress, he did not see how it could be ignored. The broad doctrine which he proposed to have the campaign run on was the same which had carried the Republicans to victory in Ohio and California, and he felt that it would be equally successful here. The speaker reviewed the Republican ticket, and paid special attention to the consideration of Mr. Sidney Smith, the nominee for the Superior Court Judgeship. He complimented Mr. Smith highly for his integrity and rare legal knowledge, and wanted it known that it was the fighting men of the Bar—the men of aggressive edge, and wanted it known that it was the fighting men of the Bar—the men of aggressive power and executive ability—who made the best Judges. Just such a man was Sidney Smith, and he possessed all the qualifications of a splendid Judge. All through the ticket was a splendid one, and therein lay the only danger in the campaign,—that of voters thinking that it was so good that it would win on that account, without great exertion on their part. The only danger lay in this apathy, which, if it was not removed, would lose the Republicans the election for the third time. The speaker considered the result of Democratic rule in Chicago, and showed how it had gone on from bad to worse until it had culminated in Carter H. Harrison. He showed that the present Mayor was utterly regardless of everything but politics, and cited his removal of Matt Benner from the Fire Marshalship as a proof of his disregard to the best interests of the city. As a proof of the difference between Democratic and Republican administrations, he read to the meeting some figures which he had gathered in

NO QUESTION AS TO THEIR POSITION. The Chicago Union Veteran Club have adop ed an address to old soldiers, in which they reter to the shelving of Judge S. M. Moore, an ardent Unionist, in order to make a place for a Rebel sutler, and a runaway Rebel at that.

With regard to the Republican ticket, they say: With regard to the Republican ticket, they say:

The Republican party of Cook County has placed in nomination an unexceptionable ticket; one worthy your warmest support.

The Hon. William T. Johnson, the nominee for Treasurer. is above reproach. A man who has been the "architect of his own fortune." He stands forth with a reputation for sterling integrity and honesty. A man of the pauple.

Sidney Smith, for Judge of the Superior Court, is a most fitting selection. Years of active practice in all the Courts has given him an extensive knowledge of the law in all its branches, while even his opponents concede his honesty.

Our comrade, the gallant Cant. John J. Healy.

1877, under Gen. Lieb's Democratic administra-tion, amounted to \$127,678.93, under the present Republican auspices amounted for the year 1878 to \$49,814.27, being a balance in favor of gie year.
The Gice Club, under the leadership of Frank Lumbard, sang a couple of war songs, which

were rapturously received.

MR. LEONARD SWETT,

Thusiasm.

For Surveyor, Alex. Wolcott has held the position and discharged the duties acceptably to all, and deserves a re-election.

Of the nominees for County Commissioners, all are good men. Three of them. D. V. Purington, Louis Hutt, and David W. Clark, Jr., served in the Union army during the Rebellion, while the Hon. H. C. Senne and John Rheinwald were conally loval, on being loudly called for, advanced and said that scarcely anything need be said on the eve of an election in Chicago further than to recall to mind a few facts connected with past elec-

to mind a few facts connected with nast elections. Chicago was a peculiar city in the way in which it swung between good and bad governments. This, he thought, was largely due to the system of primary election, which, when they were neglected by the better classes, resulted in bad nominations and in bad government. After a few years of bad government the people woke up again, attended to their political business, and swent out the pests upon society who had got hold of the City Government. Then they let things take care of themselves until the same evil state of affairs was

ment. Then they let things take care of themselves until the same eril state of affairs wasruling again. The speaker showed that
three years ago the finances of the
city reached a terrible condition through
the reckless mismanagement of a government
which had got into power through the apathy of the respectable classes. Then the people rose, and elected Mayor Heath, and he cleaned out the robbers, and the result was that the ex-penses of running the city during his Adminis-tration were reduced one-nail. Then again the people grew careless, and the government of the city went back to the class of coople who had it before Mayor Heath took hold. They hold it still, and the Democratic ticket just nominated, which contained the worst set of men ever nominated in the City of Chicago,the representatives of the dangerous classes the city, -showed that it was the intention the city,—showed that it was the intention of these people to retain power if possible. In contrast to the Democratic ticket the speaker, lauded that which the Republican party had put forward. One point of strength lay in the fact that many of the men who had been put forward at the Republican Convention had not sought but had been sought by the nomination. This was especially the case with Sidney Smith, the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court, whom the speaker Ruew intimately, and whom he conthe speaker knew intimately, and whom he considered a first-class man for the position for which he had been selected.

The speaker alluded to the necessity of the

Republicans preparing for the coming event of 1880. It was the fault of the American people that they did not guard sufficiently against com ing danger. Had they foreseen and guarded against the encroaching powers of the Staterights party, previous to the War of the Rebellion, they might have prevented that National disaster. They did not do so, and even now, disaster. They did not do so, and even now, when the same party was looming up fifteen years after its existence was supposed to have been crushed out in war, the people hardly seemed to fear danger in the future. There was danger, however, and it became the Republicans to guard against it. The speaker showed that a curious anomaly was presented in the Democratic idea of Nationality. The Nation was supposed to be willing to go to the end of the world to rescue one ing to go to the end of the world to rescue one of its citizens from danger threatened by an alien power, and yet it could not extend a finger to protect a citizen who was being murdered in Mississippi, Georgia, or South Carolina. Be fore closing, the speaker called the attention of the audiance to the arrival in the room of Mr. Sidney Smith. He had known that gentleman for twelve years, he had mingled with him, felt his blows in legal contests, and had measured his strongth, and knew that there was not a better man in the city for the position which he had been nominated to fill. He possessed all the necessary qualities of learning, honesty, courage, executive stollity, and the people of Chicago should be proud to think that they had a chance to elset such a man. For himself he was both also and proud to be able to introduce.

was both glad and proud to be able to introduce regular cuto describes, paracturarly whose among them were those not considered representative or henorable cidzens. When necessity requires the Club will put its own delegate ticket in the field, but this would be only done when a proper selection from tickets already in the field, sould not be made. Mr. Sidney Smith to the audience. MR. SIDNEY SMITH, who was received with prolonged applause, said that the present was the first time he ever met the audience in a political meeting. He had been selected by the Cook County Republicans ield could not be made. as their candidate for a judicial, not a political office,—that is to say, none of its duties required political action, as would be the ease if he were to be elected to Congress or to the General Assembly. All people came before the Court on an absolute equality. No political, religious or other question, save that which had brought them into court, came into the consideration of the occupant of a judicial bench. He and, therefore, deemed it best not to discuss political questions, which others, who knew them better than himself, could treat of. He had lived

twenty-three years in Chicago, during which time he had practiced as an attorney in the Chicago Courts, and he believed that such work was the best school for a judicial position. Hence he believed that, if the people of Cook County ratified the action of the Republican Convention, he would occupy the judicial position with credit. He had not sought the position. Not that he did not think it a high one, but because he did not think that a candidate for the Bench should be engaged in setting up matters beforeshould be engaged in setting up matters before-hand at the primaries. [Applause.] He be-lieved that a candidate for the Judgeship should be sought by, and not seek, the position. [Ap-plause.] There were a great many lawyers in Chicago, and he was happy to say that a great many of them had said that he had the ability to be a Judge, and that he had the honesty to be a just Judge. As far as party went, he would say that he was a Republican,—a pronounced Republican,—yet he knew that no Republican -not even the most rabid of the party-would

want him to make any distinction in court be-tween Democrat or Republican. The trust was a high and sacred one which no man of honor would think of betraying. SENATOR JOHNSON made a telling speech, in which he defended himself against the instructions that his action in opposing the 'truck' bill at Springfield was in opposition to the workingmen, and showed that he had the best interests of the workingmen at heart in so doing. He was followed by Mr. Richard S. Tuthill and others, after which the meeting adjourned

STILL ANOTHER TICKET.

The Convention of the Union Greenback Labor party was held last night in Greenebaum's Hall, about sixty delegates being in attendance. Mr. C. J. Beattie called the meeting to order, and congratulated the Convention on the character of its membership, noticing with pleasure the absence of the traders in politics, who operate side-shows and policy-shops in the interest of the Democratic party. None but good green-

of the Democratic party. None but good green-back men would be nominated for office, and there would be no trading.

The resolutions reported were of the usual Greenback kind, although the first one contained a plank a little different, in that it opposed inflation. It is as follows:

We are opposed to inflation in every form, whether by the General Government or private corporations, and we therefore denounce the recent and irresponsible inflation of the currency through the enormous issue of National-bank notes in aid of a forced and specious resumption of so-called specie-payments as an act of bad faith on the part of the Administration, and a means of I eading to unlawful and ruinous speculation that must inevitably result in another panic, which must necessarily bring in its fell train depression in business circles, such as recently witnessed.

The resolutions further recited that the party was opposed to usury, to National banks, to every form of proscription, to a solid Democratic South and a solid Republican North, to more than eight hours for a day's labor, to constitute the party was and to various other supposed for the supposed for

more than eight hours for a day's labor, to con-vict labor, and to various other supposed griev-ances that afflict the body politic. A resolution favoring the taxing of bonds was opposed by some of the delegates, and it was finally withdrawn by the Committee.

Mr. William Hoyne was elected Permanent Chairman, and the Convention proceeded to the selection of candidates. The following was the ticket put in nomination:

County Treasurer—E. R. Hurlbut, County Surveyor—F. O. Cook, County Commissioner, South Side—D. J. Shel-on. County Commissioners, West Side—J. A. Phelps and Dr. J. P. Shannon. County Commissioner, North Side—W. E. Mc-Fadden.

A meeting of the candidates was called for this evening at the Grand Pacific at 8 o'clock, and, after the Chairman returned thanks for the good order maintained, the Convention adjourned.

who served with distinction in Mulligan's com-mand, is named for re-election as Clerk of the Superior Court. No higher compliment could be paid him than was done by the Convention in nomnating him by acclamation amid the greatest en

act, indeed, when we recollect that opposed to Grant in that year was the stalesman and patriot, Horatio Seymour. And why, forsooth! Because he save, he wanted a "firm hand upon the South." A firm hand, to be sure, to hold her prostrate while the bloodt hirsty carpet-bagger overran her and plundered, her of her substance. Surely, such Demogracy should be rewarded, but not in Heaven or upon earth.

DEMOGRAT.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS. THE AUXILIARY CLUB OF THE NORTH SIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—It may not be amiss at the present time to give to the public a few facts connected with, and explanatory of, the rapid growth and flourishing condition of the Young Men's Republican Auxiliary Club of the North

This Club was organized a little over a year ago by young men, all of whom, excepting perhaps half a dozen, were, according to their professions of political faith, Republicans. For a number of years the primaries of the North Side had been at the mercy of, and entirely controlled by, professional politicians; and in nearly all the wards by disreputable, self-serving men, who managed to elect such choice specimens of bummerism to Republican Conventious as suited their fancy almost entirely by Democratic votes. The universal apathy of Republicans, both in regard to primaries and elections, made it necessary that there should be a reawakening of public interest in the cause of good government, narrienlarly local government. of good government, particularly local govern-ment. The young men believed that good and ment. The young men believed that good and economical local government could only be brought about by forcing all political varies to nominate the best and most responsible citizens for office. It was soon found that the Club was composed overwhelmingly of Republicans, and when the declaration of principles was adopted, the Democrats who had embarked in the undertaking disappeared altogether, or became assimilated by their surroundings. To-day the Club is enthusiastically stalwart Republican. In order that the organization may not become county, and State, to manifest their interest at the polls on the side of good Government and pure Unionism. It is just as essential to "dare to do right," in the present case as in the canse of temperance. Your votes will help to, swell the aggregate, and this present election will teach the Robels in Congress that the North is solid for the Union. Again, the Ceath-rates in the South have not been caused by drink but by the shot-In order that the organization may not become the dupe or tool of local politicians, or those who aspire to nominations, the constitution prowho aspire to nominations, the constitution provides that no employe and no incumbent of any local office, whether a branch of the City or County Administration, shall be eligi-ble to membership. No candidate ble to membership. No casdidate for office can become a member, and if any member of the Club desires to become a candidate he is requested to resign his raembership forthwith. No one under the age of 21 or above the age of 36 years is eligible to mem-

bership. The entire management of the Club is in the hands of the active members. From time to time the Club elects honorary members, who pay a nominal fee therefor, and who contribute occasionally of their own free will the financial support of the organization, but who have no voice whatsoever in its control or management. To-day the active membership of the Club consists of over 600 young men, all of whom live upon the North Side. The officers of the Club consist of a President, one Vice-President for each of the four North-Side wards, and one Secretary and Treasurer. there is a Ward Secretary, who In each ward assistants, each one of whom has a list of twentyfive members under his supervision. He is reuired to look after his men, call hem together when necessary, and to ive them instructions from the Club them together when necessary, and to give them instructions from the Club moon which they are expected to act. It has been found that by reason of thorough organization the entire working force of the Club may be called together in two or three hours. The young men act in harmony with the Rei lican Clubs of the wards as far as possible, a some wards they have refused to support the egular club delegates, particularly when among

proper selection from tickets already in the field could not be made.

After nominations have been made by the various political parties the Club has the blographies of all candidates written up by its own members, prints them in circulars, and distributes them in thousands all over the North Side. These blographies are made as truthful as possible, giving the past career and-present qualifications of every candidate. They are distributed for the purpose of informing the public exactly as to the character of the men for whose their suffrages are asked. The Republican nontinations are always supported by the Club, and those of the Democratic party never, unless the Republicans nominate a man who is absolutely bad. In that case the Club will not support such nominee. It has no favorits of its own, but only asks for good nominations. It is the houest conviction of the

best service possible, and remain true to their principles as Republicans, by refusing to indorse or vote for a man who, if elected, will disgrace the party, and, by making it responsible for his sins, bring disaster upon it.

One of the objects of the Club is to induce the young men who are to control the future of this country, and many of who n would other-wise take no interest in politics, to come out and assert themselves. The entite control of the Republican party is still in the bands of the men who have dictated its policy for twenty years. In its councils and at its meetings young men are seldom represented, and their opinious have been utterly ignored. While the lub has no intention of elimina tang the older club has no intention of chimatang the older heads, or dispensing with their wise counsels in conducting the politics of this community, yet it is proposed to infuse some new blood into the Republican body politic. Young men propose to be heard in its political deliberations as well as to be found voting for its men and measures. The Club has no end to subserve and no ambition to gratify that does not seek the welfare of the country at large, and this coramunity in

particular.

particular.

Besides arousing the young men to an appreciation of their duties as citizens of a republic, the meetings of the Club are ad aressed by the ablest speakers that can be secured. Informations with meetings of government, both local ablest speakers that can be seen. Mr. Information on all matters of governm ms, both local
and National, is aiways desired. It is
now conceded that the 'Jub exercises
a powerful influence over the primaries
of the North Side. At the expiration of another year the Club will be atrong enough in
every North Side ward to defeat at the primaries any tipics which is composed of bad men ries any ticket which is composed of bad mer r which is known to be in the interest of bad or which is known to be in the interest, of back men. The moral influence of the Club has aiready been acknowledged by the professional primary manipulators. It is confidently expected that its membership will include 1,000 active young Republicans by the opening of the Presidential campaign next spring. All your g Republicans of the North Side having the new sary qualifications will be gla liy welcomed to us ranks. Great credit and the sincere thanks of the young men are due to the ex-President, Mr. E. F. Cragin, and the newly-elected President, Mr. Samuel Collyer, who were the leading spirits that fathered the Club and perfected its organization. May the young men of the West and South Sides follow suit. On next Friday evening, at McCornick's Hall, North Side, under the auspices of the Club, the Hon. Zach Chandler, of the United States of America, will tell the people of this city what he knows will tell the people of this city what he knows

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. MOSES' QUALIFICATIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- Here are some of

auds of Moses:

First-He pretends to be qualified by educa tion and experience to fill the position of Judge, when less than ten years ago he was running a picture-gallery in Quincy, Ill. He has never ten engaged in any legal contest of importance Chicago, nor in one requiring extensive learnit g or great ability. He claims to have sug-g sted amendments to the Bankrupi law which met the approval of Judge Davis. This is his g reatest achievement. The Bankrupt law, how-ever, is repealed. There is no practice like it in existence in the State. It was simply a set of

OUT A WARRANT.

If the judges of election, in any precinct, on the day of election, and it necessary for them to have any assistance other than the city police they should promptly appoint as many reliable persons as is necessary to act as special constables during the election. The law requires the judges to preserve order at elections, and it is their duty, without regard to what the city police do, to see that order is preserved at the pulls. The county is bound to pay all persons who act as special constables by appointment from the judges of election. No warrant is necessary to arrest a person for violations of the Election law. This law is clear and explicit, as appears from the following sections: rules of practice, easily learned and familiar to every collection lawyer, of which Moses was an example,—that class of lawyers who seek to make men do what they can't rather than what they were. make men do what they can't rather than what they wor't.

Second—He pretends to be an honest man. This is his strongest claim. He will assert it a dozen times in a ten minutes' conversation, yet he faithfully promised not to be a candidate against Judge Moore. He pretended to be his friend, yet circulated hurtful statements against him. The enormous steal of the Greenebaum Bank Building he characterized as "simply a sharp business transaction."

Third—He pretends to be moral and respectable, yet he hobnobbed with low characters to secure his nomination.

Szc. 44. The judges of election may appoint any suitable person to act as a special constable during the election.

Szc. 45. /iny constable attending such election may call to lais aid a sufficient number of citizens to arrest any disordely person or suppress any riot or disorder during the election. Whoever conducts himself is a riotous or disorderly manner at any election, and persists in such conduct after being warned to desist, may be arrested without warrant. secure his nomination.

Fourth—He pretends to be a friend of the Fourth—He pretends to be a friend of the workingmen, vet he is the ardent friend and counselor of Henry Greenebaum who is not popular among the poor workingmen of Chicago. He is a graduate of Greenebaum's bank. Is this the picture of the workingmen's friend: a full suit of the finest broadcloth, cut in the latest style and of the most exquisite fit, no stain or dust upon it: a costly hat set in the most proper way upon a head brushed and oiled to the perfection of order and gloss; a button-hole bouquet, fresh every morning, kid gloves, fancy necktie, and polished boots,—can you tell me that a man who gets himself up in this way daily is a friend of humanity? No

The Central Committee of the Socialist party met laut evening in the office of the Arbeiter Zeitwag. A letter was read from Mr. Harry Rubram declining to serve as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Judge under any con-

large, generous, noble, self-sacrificing heart ever beat under such habiliments.

Fifth—He pretends to be a Democrat, and cites as a proof the fact that he was in the Rebel army,—no very high compliment, indeed, to the loyal War-Democrats of the North. Yet he makes a cowardly apology for even f his, urging his youth (28 years) and durees and portion (no sideration. This resignation was reluctantly ac-Socialists are obliged either to vote for Mr. Jergenson, the alternate, who finds but little favor in the eyes of the party, or land their sup-port to the Republican nominee, which latter course the majority are bound to take.

his youth (23 years) and duress and exercion (nexcuse, besides being faise). He socks to atom for the misdeeds of his youth by a serting that he voted for Grant in 1868, a month Democratic

act, indeed, when we recollect that opposed

THE DUTY OF TEMP ERANCE MEN.

some of the reformed men place them in the

towards the encouragement of strengthening

one another to stand firm and "dare do right

coming election, because it is not strictly a

of a right which should be as sacred to all re-

formed men and temperance people throughout this country and State, to show the people that

they have some little interest to assist in put

numbering into the thousands in this city, county, and State, to manifest their interest at

have not been caused by drink, but by the shot-

gun policy, so this present election has much to do in planning for the future fail-election by

electing men who will enforce all laws, and see that no guilty man escapes. I do hope that every reformed man and friends of the same

will think over this usatter, and not be led by a few in our ranks, and, be classed as fanatics and selfish. Love of self may give the Democracy more power, and I hardly think the "Moses" on their side will produce the pure water of the rock. Certainly, so far, this "Moses" has adultored the water considerable.

At our last city election wherein has the tem-perance vote bene fited us? Votes were thrown to the dust in the Twelfth Ward on Mr. Jerome W. Goodspeed, while every vote cast for him

was a vote for our present "spread eagle. What has he done for the cause of temperane

during his present administration? It is true his emblem, the "Eagle," hangs out in one of his licensed saloons on Clark street, while

State street. This is against us. Now are we

going to be fatiatic and have engraved on our banner "Love of Selt"? I, for one, say no. Our country, our flag, and this city and county are at stake. They demand every loyal vote to

put dishonesty down and kill forever the spirit

of secessionism. Let us show our maniness, and "dare to do right" on Tuesday, Nov. 4, for the upbuilding of an honest Republican Government, and then, when our cause gains the

esteem of the thinking public, they will, when the time comes, swell the minority into a ma-

THE PRIEND OF GREENEBAUM.

To the Edipor of The Tribune.

Judge, Mr. Moses.

nxious to use his skill

save Greemebaum from punishment is

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .-- Not being a politician nor

He has been claurged with having been in the

when becoming a citizen of these United States.

it is not likely that his "personal prowess"

unfit to become a Judge!

It is to be hoped that the Republicans, especially the Americans, will turn out en masse at next election, so that Moses and the rest of his

icket pany be buried so geen and so quick that

they do not know what burt them. Yours truly

JUHNSON AND LIQUOR TO MINORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHECAGO, Oct. 26.-I saw in your paper ves-

terd ay that the saloon-keepers had a meeting,

and, that Louis Schwichow made a charge against W. T. Johnson, candidate for Treasurer, that

he advocated a bill to prevent the sale of liquor

to minors, and that he got a committee appointed to investigate the charge. Now, as an ex-member of the Society, and an old saloon-

keeper, I hope that committee will do its duty

ask every respectable saloon-keeper to tender his thanks to Mr. Johnson for the manner in which he assisted them in ridding their trade of

men who are a disgrace in any community, and

that they will not only, vote for him on the

coming election, but will advise ever man to do so who has the welfare of Cook County at

so who has the welfare of Cook County heart.

B. Janssens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Second Precinct,

Fourth Ward, held a large and enthusiastic

W. T. Johnson, nominee for County Treasu-

rer, spoke briefly, calling upon the Republicans

of the ward to rally to the support of the ticket.

Referring to his record as a business man and

politician, he declared that it was open to the

inspection of the public. He promised that in

case of election he would endeavor to adminis-

ter the office to the best of his ability. Referr-

ing to his vote on the so-called Truck bill, he

said that he had been actuated by a desire for

the amelioration of the working classes. The

in the condition of laboring men, and on that account had encountered his hearty antagonism.

He did not, and could not, believe in any move-

ment which would have a repressing effect on the rights of workingmen. He had himself been a laboring man, and had risen from amongst that class. While he considered him-self the least worthy nominee on the ticket, yet he asked the kindly support of all Republi-

cans for himself as well as the ticket which he

represented. He was a Republican proud of his Republicanism. When he asked their support he pledged himself that any trust which the people might confer upon him would be honest-

Johnson and the rest of the ticket, declaring

hat the nominees were representative men,-

OFFENDERS AGAINST THE ELECTION LAWS, BE-

WARE!-VIOLATORS MAY BE ARRESTED WITH

ousiness men whose growth had been

humble beginnings, and whose record was known to the community.

bill was calculated to impede any improvement

meeting last evening in Benz Hall, D. W. Jack-

son in the chair.

and, if found as stated by Louis Schwuchow.

jority on the side of sobriety and temperance.
W. O. Ludlow.

exist on

adulterated the water considerably.

mother "Sodom and Gomorrah"

perance vote bene fited us?

A SOCIALISTIC ORGANIZATION called the Trade and Labor Council, at present run by the Democrats in the interest of their ticket, had a meeting last night, at which resolutions were adopted urging workingmen to yote against Senator Jobbson because he voted against the so-called Truck bill. There were twenty-five persons present at the meeting, which adjourned after making arrangements for which adjourned after making arrangements as a gathering at which Grottkau, the alien, and A. R. Parsons are to be the chief speakers.

MOSES AND SCRATCHED TICKETS. A Democratic lawyer stated the other day, in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter, that he would not support Mr. Moses, because, among other things, that individual had traveled around To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Of late it has been my lot on the day of the judicial election in a buggy with Judge Barnum, distributing Democratic tlevets with Tuley's name off and that of one of his Republican competitors on. The explana-tion which Mr. Moses was said to have given at to attend some of the temperance meetings in this city, and the remarks that were made by catalog of a fanatic. So far as the remarks that time to a friend was that he was un candidates, and was thus repaying him.

Those individuals who believe that
Mr. Moses did thus peddle solit tickare concerned, they are very well; but when ets base their objection to him, they say, not on the ground of his merely being a Democrat, but because he was a member of the Campaign Committee, and that, as such, it was they urge upon one another to not vote at the ticket of their choice, thus depriving themselves disloyal in him to do anything to antag of his own party candidates. Had he held no such position it would have been a different matter, easily excusable, but as a member of the Campaign Committee they consider his conduct outcreases. ting down dishonesty, rescality, and secession-ism, which are beginning to show themselves, and which the Democracy are sustaining, they are aiding and encouraging the South to rebel again. Let me say to all the reformed men,

duct outrageous. THE FIRST WARD IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB held a large meeting last evening in their clubroom at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Sidney Smith, the candidate for Judge, addressed the Club briefly, and was followed by the Hon. E. B. Sherman, Isaac Coey, John R. Roberts, and others. The Club adjourned until Monday evening, when they will be addressed by Senator John A. Logan.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODISTS. The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist oreachers was held yesterday morning, Elder

E. M. Boring presiding. The Rev. R. B. Pope, the new pastor of Trinity Charch; the Rev. J. H. Miller, of the Des Moines Conference; and the Rev. G. R. Van Horn, the new pastor of the Michigan Avenue Church, were introduced to those present by Dr. Boring.

The order of the day was taken up, and the Rev. J. M. Caldwell delivered an address on the subject of "The Best Methods of Pastoral Work." He referred to the necessity of pastoral visits, and impressed on the minds of the ministers the fact that God's example in looking after every individual should be fol-lowed by them. All business houses made their success by an attention to detail, and the speaker referred to the political power of Tilspeaker reterred to the political power of In-den and Conkling, which, he said, was gained only by this individual work. They wanted the people who did not attend their churches; those who did attend they had in their power. A pastor should study a method for making his pastoral visits. Many mistakes were made by approaching a family in the wrong way. Suc-cessful agents did not begin to talk of their wares at the moment they entered a house, and inisters should not broach the subject of reingion at the outset of a visit. They must take any subject which arose, and, by a studied tact, turn it into a religious channel. The Rev. Dr. Tyng visited each family in nis congregation of 1,500 at least three times a year, and to this fact he attributed his success in a great measure. The speaker also referred to ministers in this city whose success had been made by judicious

officeseeker, I may be allowed to say a few words concerning the Democratic candidate for Dr. Youker also spoke at some length on the when he had taught school and "boarded round," and it had always proved of isvaluable assistance to him. He said that, when he was put on the track of a family, he would work with them until he was satisfied that there was Rebel army, or, in plain English, that he committed perjury in violating the oath he took He ought to obtain forgiveness for this, because no hope or that they belonged to him. In con-It is not likely that his "personal prowess" amounted to much.

But there is snother far more more serious objection to the election of Mr. Moses to a seat on the Bench, and that is this: He has been the legal adviser and defender of Greenebaum, whose bank frilure deprived poor beople of the savings of a lifetime!

This carmot be forgiven. The man who was anxious to use his skill and legal knowledge to ospei "Jodgers" or handbills, and put more ith in a living advertisement.

Drs. Willing, Boring, Hatfield, Zimmerman,

and Miller spoke on the subject, and the views of the preceding speakers.

On motion, it was decided to call the meeting. Preachers' Meeting." for the "Northwestern Preachers' Meeting," for the reason that it was attended by many out-

On motion, it was decided to continue the discussion of the subject of "Pastoral Work" at the next meeting, and Dr. Sheppard was appointed to lead. The meeting then adjourned. THE BAPTISTS.

The regular weekly meeting of Baptist minis-

ters was held yesterday forenoon at their room, No. 71 Randolph street, the Rev. Dr. Peddie in the chair. The Rev. R. P. Allison read a very able paper on "The Church and the Congregation." The

reverend gentleman took the ground that the ongregation of a church should take no part in the management of the church, such as the fixing of the minister's salary, the buying of lots, the building of churches,
etc. This was distinctively the work of
the church-members as a society. The church
should rely upon its members alone for all temporal work, and not go outside, and ask others
to do it. He quoted from leading divines to
emphasize his views on this matter. Dr. Warn emphasize his views on this matter. Dr. Way-land was mentioned as saying: "It is a shame for members of the Christian Church to ask o hers to do for them what it is their privilege others to do for them what it is their privilege and duty to do for themselves. They should be ashamed to ask men who have no personal in-terest in religion to minister to their love of magnificence, while as a compensation they sur-render to them the control of those arrange-ments on which the prosperity of the cause of Christ vitally depends."

Mr. Allison considered the cyll of outside in-

fluence one of great magnitude, and mentioned a case that came under his own observation in which the congregation, meddling with the affairs of the Church, were the means of upsetting the relations existing between the society and the pastor. The Church must not rely upon the world for help in its work. It must not expect the world to come and do for it what it ought to do for itself. Discussion then ensued upon the paper read. The Rev. E. B. Hulbert criticised the paper

rather severely, and thought some of the ideas were rather fanciful. He knew some members of a congregation who were liberal in their donations, though not members of the Caurch, and took an active part in its affairs. He did not favor the idea of closing the doors against such men. such men: The Rev. Lewis Raymond believed the ideas advanced to be sound doctrine, and was quite earnest in advocacy of the severance of all

church-work from congregational influence.
The Rev. Messrs. G. C. Lorimer, J. Ongman,
J. Paterson, J. T. Burhoe, and others favored
the views of Mr. Allison, and thought if they
were carried out they would be productive of Next Monday the monthly reports from the churches will be the order of business

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY AS-SOCIATION.
This body, which will open its thirty-third

annual meeting this afternoon in the First Con-

gregational Church, held its anniversary in this city twenty years ago. Then it was whaling away at the system of slavery, and all complicity of the churches and benevolent societies with that institution. Then it was discussing what mission it might have when its testifying work was done: Then it was reporting an income of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year. Then it did not think of becoming an almoner of bounty to the race of emancipated slaves. Now it reports the receipt the last year of \$215,000. Now it reports missions not only among the Indians and the Chinese on the Pacific coast, but an extensive system of educational institutions and of church appliance among the freedmen. It has found its mission. Indeed, it seems to have been raised up as a special inseems to have been raised up as a special instrumentality for propagating a Christian civilization among these ex-bondmen. In every way its work is a benefaction to the South and to the whole country. An organization which, through the teachers raised up in its own schools, has during the last year reached 150,000 of the children of the colored people of the South, has been doing much to reduce the thick darkness of that region.

The service will be opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. R. S. Storra, of Brooklyn, is to preach to-night the annual sermon. The exereems to have been raised up as a special

preach to-night the annual sermon. The exercises will continue through the forenoon, afternoon, and evening of Wednesday and Thursday.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. The Congregational ministers met at the Grand Pacific at half-past 10. The usual opening exercises were had, and the sermons of the preceding day reported.

The doctrine of conscience was then discussed

Leavitt. At this stage of the proceedings the further consideration of the subject was suspended for the sake of hearing from visitors present, many of whom were in the city to attend the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association. The Rev. M. E. Strieby, of New York, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., and the Rev. G. D. Pike, of New York, the Rev. G. M. Boynton, of Newark, N. J., and others spoke in the way of fraternal greeting and personal reminiscence. The Rev. Dr. Storrs re-called his last visit to Chicago, immediately after the Fremont campaign in 1856, when the people of Chicago were

engaged in what seemed to him quite an understinding. They were "raising the town." The hotel in which he was very pleasantly entertained was going up at the rate of about three inches per day. The Doctor expressed gratification at the religious progress made in the city and vicinity. tion at the religious progress made in the city and vicinity.

The members present at the meeting were: The Revs. J. M. Williams, E. F. Williams, Wadsworth, Lloyd, Leavitt, Humphrey, Armstrong, Savage, Monroe, Day, Peeke, Powell, Ensign, Little, Towle. Wirt. and Pond. Vistors: The Rev. E. W. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.; the Rev. C. W. Camp, Waukesha, Win; the Rev. G. M. Boynton, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. H. M. Corsbie, Burlington, Wis.; the Rev. H. M. Corsbie, Burlington, Wis.; the Rev. M. R. Strieby, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., the Rev. G. D. Pike, the Rev. W. H. Bidwell, of New York; the Rev. C. M. Blake, Chaplain, U. S. A. Prof. G. B. Wilcox, D. D., and the Rev. O. W. Cooley, of Chicago.

Cooley, of Chicago. UNITY CHURCH. A meeting of the congregation of Units Church was held Saturday evening for the purpose of taking steps toward raising money to meet its indebtedness. The subject was talked over in a business way, and then \$30,000 was subscribed. The money has not all been collected yet, but it is expected that it will be dur ing this or the following week, and a draft be sent on to the insurance company which

the incumbrance. PRESBYTERIANS. The Presbyterian ministers held their regular

weekly meeting at their rooms in McCormick Block yesterday morning. The exercises were informal, the only business done being to pass resolution, which is to take effect week after next, making the regular paper and discussion the first thing on the program, and the reports of sermons follow. This is expected to insure a more equectual attendance. The paper of the Rev. George C. Noves. on tenant-rights and land-tenure in Ireland, was postponed until next week. next week.

PRISON ABUSES.

Charges that the Milwaukee County Jak Feeds Its Prisoners on Articles Unfit to Est.—The Allegations Denied.—The State to Investigate the House of Correction Matter.

Milwauker, Oct. 27.—While in the United States Marshal's office to-day, Mary Ann Henderson, under arrest for uttering counterfeit money, complained of the quality of food fornished to prisoners at the County Jail. She stated that the meat was not only flithy, but stale, and that some of the potatoes were green and unripe. The matter came to the ears of H. H. Giles, a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform, whe visited the jail and heard a similar story from Mrs. Henderson's lips. Mr. Giles then examined the food that had been left over from the prisoners' dinner. He found the mest sweet and the bread good, and arrived at the conclusion that there was no cause for complain except as to the cramped and illy-ventilated quarters provided for the women prisoners in the jail. To-night several reporters were admitted to the female department for the purpose of holding personal interviews with the women upon the food ques tion. Mrs. Henderson reiterated her complaint of filthy meat and poor potatoes She became very indignant during the recital, and said that she had not been able to eat any and said that she had not been able to est any meat for several days. Others of the women, among them Lizzie Breen, who had cooked food for the prisoners over a year, said that they had, poor meat and poor potatoes but once in a period of six weeks. They also united in pro-nouncing Mrs. Henderson a chronic fault-finder. Lizzie Breen said that while serving had discovered spoiled meat several times, but made it a point to carry the stall back to the butchers. The reporter found six women and three children crowded found six women and three children crowded into a single room sixteen feet wide and thirty feet long, with but three windows, and those on one side, and but a single bedstead. Mattresses lay strewn about on the floor for sleeping ourposes. The atmosphere of this den is almost intolerable, even to people possessing strong narves, and would make most visitors sick. It is not at all unlikely that the State Board of Charities and Reform will give immediate attention to the matter. It should be added that last week the room referred to above contained fourteen women and children. One of the latter is now very sick, but the Sheriff is unable, because of the crowded condition of the isalter. ter is now very sick, but the Sheriff is unable, because of the crowded condition of the jail, to afford the mother and the little sufferer better

quarters.

Gov. Smith, who is in the city to-night, but Gov. Smith ordered the State Board of Charities and Re-form to make a formal investigation of the gen-eral management of the House of Correction. with a view of ascertaining to what extent th outrages recently charged in the Sential are truthful. Three members of the State Board are now here. The remaining member will come hither to-morrow, and it is the intention to begin the investigation without delay. LUCKIER THAN WISE

The St. Charles Aeronaut Heard From-He Nearly Perished, but Succeeded in Files-

ing a Landing.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Sr. Louis, Oct 27 .- Much anxiety bas pre-

vailed since Saturday because of the doubtful issue of a balloon ascension made at St. Charles on that day. Neill Brayton, a reckless seronaut, made an ascension in the presence of ser eral thousand people, and narrowly escaped death at the time, from being dashed against the housetops. The balloon used was the Amzon, and was purchased about the middle of August from Prof. Wise. The balloon holds 11,000 feet of gas, and was nearly full when the through some foolish impulse, declined using a basket in his ascension, and went up suspended by a rope, which supported two iron rings, through which his legs were passed. He wore no clothes, escept a suit of colored tights, and had neither has nor cap. He started with the wind blowing almost a gale, and, as he expected only to bejup about twenty minutes, his friends thought the balloon had become unmanageable and he had perished with cold. To-day, at about 4 o'clock, their anxiety was dissipated by the arrival of the foolhardy man at St. Charles. He states that the wind was blowing so hard that he found be could not land. He first went over the Mississippi near Grafton, and there the current of air changed and carried him directly up stream for some distance. The wind then changed, and be was driven back toward Grafton, and took advantage of a lull and landed in the wheat field of a farmer named Radcliffe, about eight miles northeast of Grafton, Ill., having traveled, he thinks, about seventy miles in a little over an hour. The cold was so great he found himself getting numb, and had to the himself to the rings. He was so cold that he could not have landed safely had he not had the assistance of some men who were working page, where he some men who were working near where he came down. There being no telegraph office near, or within nine miles of him, he could not be c

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Office of the 1st Asst. P.-M. George Washington, D. C., Oct. 21st, 1879.

POSTMASTER, Rahway, N. J., SIR:-

Complaint has been made me that you withholding letters addressed to M. withholding letters addressed to a...
Dauphin.

The simple fact that a letter is addressed to M. A. Dauphin does not, under the present ruling of the Department, warrant its detention at the mailing office.

g exercises were had, and the sermons of the seeding day reported.

The doctrine of conscience was then discussed the Rev. W. A. Lloyd and the Rev. B. F.

Gustav A. Hellman, Esq., editor of Pittsburg Daily Republican, suffered with Rheumatism for two years, and lay many a night unable to elser of account of terrible pains. Two bottles of Sh.

RAILR

Judge Tuley's De cago & Wes

The Attempt " Boad's Progr

Change in Sout --- The Lug

A New Railroad Near Cle CHICAGO & WE Judge Tuley yester and very expansive opi

and very exhibitive obtaining an injunction in the case cago and Western India. This was a bill filed by claiming to own land ged track into the he city ordinance of tion was ma t length, and also the d at the same time, to the sking for different i there was a misjoin complainants having the
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& Eastern Illinois Rai defendant, the Chicage Raffroad Company. The merely technical, and mendment or a new b the case, the bill d Chicago & Western Inc intended to take acti acquired the same by wise; but that it was property of some of the tended to lay down its property of other condemning their prop to ascertain the amount they would respective fore, to be treated as a who claimed that they consequentfal injuries the railroad-tracks of

The complainants tion Sec. 13 of Art. II. 1870, which provided should not be taken or without just compensation the term "damage class of injuries to cover-had not as ye by the Supreme Court tendency of its decision damages must be dire damages must be direct land, and not indirect tial. The English court had as much difficulty in titled to damages arising of railroads and other preme Court of Illinois decisions held to the must be an actual injuriosening the foundat some such physical de necessary to decide wh for damages was to be where the street or his ered by the railroad con difficult of largess as land-owner was put i by the railroad con the street to

by the railroad con the street to the support whis house, or whether the be limited in cases wh fee,—i. e., that the rule to adjoining proprietors The rule at present se courts was that competition, and the word "dam to extend to, all case special and particular, a preciable diminution in erty caused by the constitution of the vicinity of the prop glish cases appeared to deview taken by the earl settled down to the downer who suffered any land, and which appre land, and which appravalue, was entitled to di
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But it was unnecesss mine what damages m tue of the protection a tional provisions above tion did not arise in the The important quest the railroad company and that the city ord whether land-owners, nerty was to be actually-railroad company, be consequential damage tion sof the railro been assessed and paid ings taken for that pur had the Court the jurise

injunction? It was tru withholding of an inter a matter resting in the Court, to be exercised atances of each particular atances of a nisi prius Judge in whether or not the Suphad passed on the questing the particular at the supplementary of Ilistetson vs. The Chailroad Company Peoria & Rock Islam Schertz and others, had

Peoria & Rock Islan Schertz and others, had the questions at issue. The result of the proposed running of the public use, the value of damages had been suffer that, though where he public use, the value of damages resulting directly the first assessed yet, where the damages assoned by the entry own lands, the rule was the Company was the Company was the Company was compensation for extentering on the work it under the powers compensation for extentering on the work it under the powers compensation for extentering on the work it under the powers compensation for extentering on the work it under the powers compensation for extentering on the work it under the powers compensation for extentering on the work it under the powers could not be the party would be proposed to the party would the party would be proposed to the party would be party to the party would be party to the party would be party to the party

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at at the meeting were:
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eavitt, Humphrey, Armpe. Day, Peeke, Powell,
Wirt, and Pond. VisWilliams, Minneapolls,
Camp, Waukesha, Wis.;
ston. Newark, N. J. . the Camo. Waukesha, Wis.; aton, Newark, N. J.; the Boston, Mass.; the Rev. H. Boston, Ell.; the Rev. H. R. Wis.; the Rev. M. R. M.; and the Rev. M. R. Soorrs, D. D., the Rev. W. H. Bidwell, of New Blake, Chaplain, U. S. A.; D., and the Rev. O. W.

CHURCH. congregation of Unity ward raising money to The subject was talked pected that it will be ding week, and a draft

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is in the city to-night, has board of Charities and Remai investigation of the gent the flouse of Correction, taining to what extent the harged in the Scatinal are embers of the State Board he remaining member will row, and it is the intention gation without delay.

R THAN WISE.

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tch to The Tribune 27.-Much anxiety has prel Brayton, a reckless aeronsion in the presence of sev-ple, and narrowly escaped from being dashed against the balloon used was the Ama-hased about the middle of Wise. The balloon holds and was nearly full when the were cast loose. Brayton, foolish impulse, declined in his ascension, and spended by a rope, to iron rings, through which

d. He wore no clothes, exed with the wind blowing al-is he expected only to belup tes, his friends thought the unmanageable and he had To-day, at about 4 o'clo dissipated by the arrival of at St. Charles. He states that ing so hard that he found be there the current of ed him directly up stream he wind then changed, and be bward Grafton, and took ad-and landed in the wheat field Il Radeliffe, about eight miles ton, ill.. having traveled, he enty miles in a little over as as so great he found himself and had to the himself to the cold that he could not have he not had the assistance of were working near where he were working near where he ere being no telegraph office he miles of him, he could no ow of his safety.

act from Copy. price Department, he 1st Asst. P.-M. General, ron, D. C., Oct. 21st, 1879.

ters addressed to M. that a letter is addressed

JAMES H. MARR. 1st Asst. P. M. General.

cesstul.

The Judge, in deciding the case, said there was no doubt but there was a misjoinder of par-

ties. Evidently parties who owned property not tting on the improvement, but some distant block and some a few teet from the proposed tine of the railroad, some near the city limits and others two or three miles from the limits. ould have no joint or common interest to proect, which would authorize the filing of a joint nor could it be conceived how the Chicago cago could have any interest in the enjoining of the condemnation suits commenced by the other Raffroad Company. That point, bowever, was merely technical, and will be cured by an ment or a new bill. As to the merits of he case, the bill did not aver that the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company intended to take actual possession of any of the property of the complainants until it had confred the same by condemnation or otherwise; but that it was seeking to condemn the rty of some of the complainants, and inended to lay down its tracks so as to injure he property of other complainants without ing their property or taking any steps to ascertain the amount of injuries or damage hey would respectively sustain. It was, therefore, to be treated as a bill brought by persons who claimed that they would sustain certain ousequentfal injuries by the construction of

the railroad-tracks of the defendant Company. The complainants invoked for their protection Sec. 18 of Art. II. of the Constitution of 1870, which provided that private property should not be taken or damaged for public uses without just compensation. The meaning of the term "damaged"—that is, what injuries it was to cover-had not as yet been definitly settled by the Supreme Court of Illinois, though the tendency of its decisions was to hold that the damages must be direct and physical to the land, and not indirect and purely consequenland, and not indirect and purely consequen-tial. The English courts also appeared to have had as much difficulty in deciding who were en-titled to damages arising from the construction of railroads and other public works as the Su-preme Court of Illinois. The earlier English decisions held to the doctrine that the fining must be an actual injury to the land itself by locening the foundation of a building, or by some such physical deterioration. It was un-necessary to decide whether the compensation for damages was to be limited to those cases for damages was to be limited to those cases where the street or highway was actually covered by the railroad company, making the land difficult of lagress and exress, or where the land-owner was put in great fear of injury by the railroad company having caused the street to be expensed so

land-owner was put in great fear of injury by the railroad company having caused the street to be excavated so the support was taken from his house, or whether the compensation was to be limited in cases where the city owned the fee,—i. e., that the rule of damages applicable to adjoining proprietors was to be the rule.

The rule at present settled on by the English courts was that compensation was to be made for, and the word "damaged" was to be held to extend to, all cases where the injury was special and particular, and there had been appreciable diminution in the value of the property caused by the construction of a railroad in the vicinity of the property. But the later Enthe vicinity of the property. But the later English cases appeared to depart from the narrow view taken by the earlier cases, and to have settied down to the doctrine that any landowner who suffered any damage special to his land, and which appropriately distributed. land, and which appreciably diminished the value, was entitled to damages, or, as some of value, was entitled to damages, or, as some of the decisions put it, whenever a company or person would be liable to an action on the case at common law, except for the protection given by the act of Parliament, he would be entitled to compensation as for land injuriously affected,—in other words, the damages must be actionable damages. The Supreme Court of Illinois appeared to be inclined to the more restricted and narrow construction of the earlier English cases.

But it was unnecessary at present to determine what damages might be recovered by virmine what damages might be recovered by vir-

mine what damages might be recovered by vir-tue of the protection afforded by the constitu-tional provisions above mentioned, as that ques-tion did not arise in the present case.

The important question now, assuming that the railroad company was properly organized and that the city ordinance was valid, was whether land-owners, no portion of whose prop-erty was to be actually taken for the use of the railroad, company. rairoad company, but who would suffer chasquential damages by the construction of the rairoad, had the right to an injunction, a right to enjoin the rairoad track being laid, until the land-owners' consequential damages had been assessed and paid for by proper proceedings taken for that purpose,—in other words, had the Court the jurisdiction to issue such an injunction? It was true that the gentling of injunction? It was true that the granting or withholding of an interlocutory injunction was a matter resting in the sound discretion of the Court, to be executed as a matter resting in the sound discretion of the Court, to be exercised according to the circumstances of each particular case in accordance with established principles of law and equity. The first question a Caancellor in such a case, or a nisi prins Judge in any case, should ask is, whether or not the Supreme Court of the State had passed on the question at issue, and, if it had, it was his unquestioning duty to follow such decision. As to the present case, the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the cases of Stetson vs. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company (75 Ill., 717) and Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company vs. Schertz and others, had undoubtedly passed on the questions at issue. In the Stetson case a milroad track had been laid on Southport transe in front of Stetson's house, and Stetson its of the court of the stetson is not set the court of the stetson is not set the court of the stetson is not set the court of the stetson case a colling track had been laid on Southport transe in front of Stetson's house, and Stetson in the stetson case a colling the stetson case a colling track had been laid on Southport transe in front of Stetson's house, and Stetson is the stetson case a colling the stetson case a colling track had been laid on Southport transe in front of Stetson's house, and Stetson case a colling track had been laid on Southport transe in front of Stetson's house, and Stetson case a colling track had been laid on Southport track had t milroad track had been laid ou Southport trenue in front of Stetson's house, and Stetson filed a bill for injunction on the ground that the milroad depreciated his property, and that the proposed running of trains would still further cepreciate it. It was then contended that the milroad company ought to make compensation for Stetson's damages before building its road, but the Supreme Court held that whatever tamages had been suffered were consequential. That, though where lands had been taken for public use, the value of the land itself and all damages resulting directly from the taking to other lands of the owner not actually taken must be first assessed and paid before cutry, 7t, where the damages were consequential, occasioned by the entry of the Company on its own lands, the rule was different. In the latter case the Company was not bound to make compensation for expected damages before entering on the work it had a lawful right to do under the powers conferred by its charter. entering on the work it had a lawful right to do under the powers conferred by its charter. The party would be left to his action. When he had settled the question of his right to damages and ascertained the measure in an action at law, if any reason existed why he could not have execution for the mane, equity would assist him. The Company would not be bound to stop and investigate the question of damages with every one who might claim to be injured, for the result would be it would become utterly impracticable to construct any railroad or other public improvement within any reasonable time. In the Scheriz case the same rule was affirmed, even under peculiarly bard circumstances, for then the Company was insolvent, and it seemed difficult to see what remedy the lot-owner could have, and it was difficult to know what, in that case, had become of the first of all equity maxims, that equity would not suffer a wrong without a remedy. Such, however, was the law, and, as far as obtaining relief through a court of equity by a land-owner whose property was about to be injured by the construction of any public work is con-

cerned, the word "damaged" might just as well be obliterated from the Consitution of 1870. Those decisions are based on the assumption that the Railroad Company was duly chartered, and that it had obtained a valid permission from the city authorities.

The only remaining question then was as to whether those conditions existed in the present case. If they did, then the present suit must be governed by the principles laid down in the Stetson case. The question whether the Railroad Company was duly organized could only be raised in a quo warranto proceeding, as had been explicitly decided in the Metropolitan Horse-Railway case. But if that objection could be raised at present it would have no force. The point was made that the termini of the rouse had contained the second countries. Change in Southwestern Rates

The Lumber Tariff.

Rev Bailroad Being Constructed Bear Cleveland, O.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA.

Judge Tuley yesterday morning gave a clear and very exhaustive collinion on the motion for an injunction in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Raifroad Company vs. Chamberlain, St. III., 338. Next, was the ordinance in question a valid one? There was no discutt about the ordinance having been passed by the requisite number of votes, and no acts of fraud were stated. Bare suspicion or mere insignations could not be held to be sufficient grounds for the action of a court of equity. But it was unred the ordinance was void, first, because it did not fix the termini of the road. But the boundaries of the east bank of the South Branch of the river, the west side of State street, and Sixteenth and Van Buren streets, had been named, within which territory the road was to end, and that was enough. Nor was there any unwarranted delegation of power to the Company in many in this respect by allowing it to fix the precise terminus of the road. Next, it was urged the ordinance was void because the route from the city limits to the intersection of Stewart avenue and Grova street was so indednit as to be void, and there was no valid authority to cross any streets. But the first section of cearly limited the Company to a space within 100 feet of the west line of Stewart avenue and Grova street was so modelinit as the complainants having the same interest.

The Judge, in deciding the case, said there avenue, and the words "northwardly" an "parallel" required that it be a straight line All the complainants owned property south of the intersection of Stewart avenue and Grove street, and though the route beyond that point might be inadequately described, still, as no property-owners complained of that portion, no objection could be made to the description now. That the ordinance might be good in part and bad in part was undisputed law, and as to the route fixed, so far as the present complainants were concerned, it was valid.

Another objection was, that the ordinance was void because no sufficient petition had been first

presented asking for the location of the road, and signed by a majority of the property-owners along the proposed route, as required by the city charter; and that this applied as well to roads built across as along streets. The section is creation was a great protection. in question was a wise one, a great protection to property-owners who had been at the mercy of City Councils that had been in the habit, in violation of this trust, of granting the longitu-dinal use of streets to railroad companies. It would not, however, without doing violence to all rules of construction and to reason, be extended so as to require a petition, as a condition precedent to a railroad company to cross streats from one piece of its land to another piece of its land, as in the present instance.

The oaly other objection necessary to notice was, that the ordinance was void because it gave the right to the Company to admit two other company to admit two

other companies without naming them, and that that would allow the Chicago & Western Indiana Raifroad Company to speculate with other companies for that right; thus making it a private instead of a public use, for which the Company was seeking to condemn land. But it was sufficient to say it would be time enough to decide that question when the other two companies sought to enter, by virtue of the provisions of Sec. 7of the ordiname, and that even if Sec. 7 was void the remainder of the ordinance could stand, and, if it could, it must. It was also urged an injunction should issue to prevent the prosecution of the condemnation suits, some 200 or more. But, even if the ordinance were void, a court could not interfere in those suits, as the Railroad Company derived its power to institute such proceedings from the its power to institute such proceedings from the State, and not from the City Council. The Supreme Court had held the exercise of the right of eminent domain was a legal and not an equitable proceeding, and assigned that as one reason for the non-interference of a court of equity. It was the peculiar province of a court of law to deal with questions of damages and with jury trials, and a court of equity was not authorized to interfere with their jurisdiction except in certain extreme cases, and the possibility that certain extreme cases, and the possibility th undue influence might be used to obtain an undue advantage was certainly no ground for such interference. It was urged that the ordinance and right of way was obtained for the benefit of the Chicago & Eastern Indiana Railroad Company, which at present had another entrance into the city. That makes no difference. The City Council, not the Court, was to judge of the expediency of admitting railroads, and there was no reason why the Council might not grant an entrance to both these roads. The Eastern Illinois Road, it was urged, desired to lease its bacco other roads. If the law gives its right undue influence might be used to obtain an un-Illinois Road, it was urged, desired to lease its lines to other roads. If the law gives it a right to do so, a court of equity would not interfere for that reason, or for the reason that the Chi-cago & Eastern Illinois was really the party in

In conclusion, then, under the ordinance no man's property could be taken until the value of the property sought to be taken had been ascertained by a jury and paid or offered to him; and as to those persons whose property was not taken, but only injured or damaged, they had a emedy by suit at law. The power to control remedy by suit at law. The power to control the public streets, the power to say where a railroad might or might not come into the city and cross streets, was vested in the City Council. The Aldermen were the representatives of the people,—of the property-holders,—and if they chose to pass ordinances of the nature complained of, and observed the forms of law in so doing, a court could not interfere to prevent the carrying into effect of such ordinances. The Supreme Court had decided that to prevent such wrongs, if wrong ensued from the grantsuch wrongs, if wrong ensued from the granting of such licenses to railroads, the people must look to their representatives in the City Council, and not to the judiciary. The strong and harsh remedy by injunction, the issuing of which might make or numake fortunes, ought to be said any recent in a to be seldom resorted to, and never except in a ase where a party was clearly entitled to it. present not being such a case, the demurrer ald be sustained and the bill dismissed for want of equity. The complainants immediately gave notice

that they would take an appeal. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS. Judge Tuley also disposed of the case of Bates vs. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, a similar case, but involving the validity of an ordinance of the Town of Lake, and raising the question whether Waltace parkway, over which the Company had built its track, was a public or private street. The complainants claimed it was a private street, never dedicated to the public, and that it could not be appropriated by the railroad and its value paid. The Judge said Town of Lake had the power to pass the ordinance in question, giving the road passage through its boundaries. The Judge was inclined to think it bad, although no such power was specifically granted. It might be held the

was specifically grauted. It might be held the power was necessarily implied, or that it was contained in the general power to control streets, etc. The next question was, whether the ordinance was valid! It gave the Company a right to use Wallace street from the south line of the city limits entirely through the Town of Lake. At Sixty-seventh street Wallace street breaks and Wallace parkway comes in for a short distance, and then Wallace street continues again. Wallace street was straight, while Wallace parkway was curved. The bill referred to the plat of the subdivision on which Wallace street and Wallace parkway was laid out. The ordinance gave no rights on Wallace parkway, and the Trustees had notice of the change of name in the street. Though the dedication on the man gave no indication to justify complainants' theory indication to justify complainents' theory no indication to justify complete street, yet, that Wallace parkway was a private street, yet, as the ordinance was against the interests of the public, it must be strictly construed, and, as it did not specifically give any rights in Wailace parkway, it must be held that the defendant took none. The motion to dissolve the injunc-tion would therefore be overruled. A bond would also be required of the Company to pay-any damages resulting from the use of the

nibal, West Quiney or Burlington, 65-50-30-20-15; from Davenport, 63-52-30-17/4-15; from East St. Louis, 70-55-35-25-20.

It must be distinctly understood that, in case the above rates are less than the local rates of the associated roads to Missouri River points, they shall apply only on business as above specified and carried by all-rail routes to destination. The special rates pamed in this circular shall apply only on property which is minunfactured.

apply only on property which is manufactured at Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnasi, Pittsburg, or Wheeling, or which originates at or properly belongs to those points.

PITTSBURG ELEVATED RAILWAY. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 27.—For some time the press and people of this city have been discussing the feasibility of constructing an elevated railway, the stock to be subscribed for by Pittsburg capitalists and manufacturers, the latto furnish all the iron needed. The scheme has progressed so far toward realization that to-day an ordinance was presented in Council granting the right of way. After defining the route of the proposed railway, the ordinance provides: "That in the construction and erection of the aforesaid elevated railroad and works said Company shall elevate their tranway or road-bed upon iron pillars or posts of sufficient hight to provide a clear headway at least sixteen feet between the street bed and the floorbeams of the tranway or road-bed of the said railroad; and provided further, that said elevated work shall be constructed in a neat and ornamental style; and provided further, that the rate of fare for the carriage of passengers between either terminus of the railroad of said Company in the City of Pittsburg and the Village of Edgewood, or between any intermediate stations, shall not exceed five cents each that is to say, no single fare for the carriage of a passenger over a continuous trip in one direction, between any points on said railroad, shall exceed five cents."

The road will be about ten miles in length, an elevated one, and will cost nearly \$2,000,000. sented in Council granting the right of way.

elevated one, and will cost nearly \$2.000,000. The ordinance was referred. It will undoubted-

VALLEY ROAD.

Epecial Dispetch to The Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 27.—Track-layers on the Valley Railway, a new line being built from Canton to this city, reached Cleveland today. The distance to Canton is sixty-nine miles, and a new outlet is thus afforded the rich and extensive coal fields. The road was incorporated in August, 1871, and the work of construction was commenced in the spring of 1878; but the panic of that year effectually stopped work in a few menths, and nothing more was done till the autumn of 1878, when work was resumed and continued to the present. It is expected that another month will be required to properly equip the road and construct the depot build ings. In time the line will probably be extended to connect at Dover with the Pittsburg, Marietta & Cleveland Railroad, and thus form almost air-line from Cleveland to the Ohio

LUMBER RATES TO THE EAST. The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city have issued a joint circular giving notice to agents and shippers that on and after Nov. 1, 1879, and continuing until March 31, 1880, the following rates will be charged from Chicago on pine, hard and soft lumber, lath, shingles, cooperage stock, and logs: To Buffalo and Pittsburgh, 19 cents per 100 lbs.; Albany, 30½ cents. Baitimore and Washington, 30 cents; Pailadelphia, 31 cents; New York and stations on Hudson River Division, 33 cents; Boston, Portland, Providence, Bridgeport, New Haven, and interior New England points taking Boston percentages,

RIGHT OF WAY GRANTED. WHERLING, W. Va., Oct. 27 .- Some months ago the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company commenced the work of extend-ing their line to Benwood, four miles below this city, and, as the route was over a portion of the Saltimore & Ohio Railroad, that Company refused to grant them the privilege of crossing their track, and immediately began obstructive measures. The case was thrown into court, and has been on trial for a week, and this evening the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Pitts burg, Wheeling & Kentucky.

ITEMS. The trains of the Illinois Central and the Chi-eago & Eastern Illinois Railroads for the South eago & Eastern Illinois Railroads for the South were crowded with Memphis people who are returning to their home, the quarantine at that point having been raised and the epidemic de clared at an end.

Commissioner Fink has sent a circular to the General Managers of the roads in this city announcing officially the advance in east-bound freight rates, to take effect Nov. 10. The rates freight rates, to take effect Nov. 10. The rates given are the same as those published in The TRIBUNE heretofore, with the exception of dressed beef, which is 88 cents instead of 87%

The editor of the Railway Review informs
THE TRIBUNE that at a meeting of
the parties controlling the manufacture
of paper car-wheels in this country, held
at Hudson, N. Y., a short time ago, a committee was appointed with full powers to visit
Chicago and St. Lonis with a view to the selection of a location for the erection of additional
works, those at Hudson proving insufficient to
meet the demand. The Committee, consisting
of Messers. A. G. Darwin and R. W. Allen,
started for Chicago vesterday. It is hoped that
these gentlemen will find it to the advantage
of the Company they represent to locate these
important works at Chicago. The editor of the Railway Review informs

The Southern Minnesota Railroad has jus The Southern Minnesota Railroad has just filed its annual returns in the office of the Railroad Commissioner in Minnesota. The road commences at La Crosse, Wis., and runs west through Southern Minnesota for a distance of 198 miles, and is projected to the western line of the State. The business of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1879, was as follows:

Net earnings.\$493,505 \$262,004 In explanation of the above figures, it must e stated that the road passes through a coun-ry that was prostrated by the grasshopper courge. The Company, notwithstanding this depression on, is vigorously prosecuting the exten sion of its road westward, and next year's re turns will no doubt attest the reward of its energy and perseverance under difficulties.

THE LIBELED BEAUTIES.

Details of the Trial of Adolphus Ronse berg, Editor of "Town Talk," for Libeling Mrs. West and Mrs. Langtry, the Famous

London Belles.

London Times, Oct. 17.

At the Guildhall, on Saturday, Adolphus Rosenberg, of 4 Ludgate-Circus-Buildings, the publisher of Town Talk, was brought up on a warrant before Ald. Staples and Sir Thomas Dakin charged with publishing a defamatory libel of and concerning Mrs. Cornwallis West. Mr. Edward Lewis prosecuted, and Mr. Beard appeared for Rosenberg.

Mr. Lewis said he appeared to prosecute the detendant on behalf of Mr. Cornwallis West, of 49 Eaton place, and Ruthin Castle, Denhigh, of which county he is the Lord Lieutenant. The defendant was the publisher of a paper called Town Talk. Of the character of that paper he need say nothing there, but the libel was of such a filthy and foul character that he wished publicly to send the contradiction forth to the world. He desired to say publicly that every single person who was engaged in the printing, publishing, and making up of the paper, and those who assisted in disseminating the libels, would be proceeded against, and the law would be put in force against them with the utmost rigor. Every single statement or

SOUTHWESTERN RATES.
On and after this day, and until further notice, the railroads in the Southwestern Railroad Association will charge the following rates solely on business brought by all-rail routes from the points unmed below and destined to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, or St. Joseph:
On freight from Cieveland—From Chicago, 85-70-45-30-25; from St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, West Quincy, or Burlington, 65-50-30-20-15.
On freight from Cincinanti—From East St. Louis, 65-50-35-27-27; from Louisiana or Hannibal, 60-45-30-25; from Quincy, Burlington, or Davenport, 65-50-35-20-15.
On freight from Pittsburg, or Wheeling—From Chicago, 85-70-45-30-25; from Louisiana, Hannibal, west Quincy, or Burlington, 65-50-35-20-15.
On freight from Cincinanti—From East St. Louis, 65-50-35-20-15.
On freight from Pittsburg, or Wheeling—From Chicago, 85-70-45-30-25; from Louisiana, Hannibal, west Quincy, or Burlington, 65-50-35-20-15.
On freight from Cincinanti—From East St. Louis, 65-50-35-20-15; from Quincy, Burlington, or Davenport, 65-50-35-20-15.
On freight from Pittsburg, or Wheeling—From Chicago, 85-70-45-30-25; from Louisiana, Hannibal, west Quincy, or Burlington, or Davenport, 65-50-35-20-15.
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On freight from Pittsburg, or Wheeling—From Chicago, 85-70-45-30-25; from Louisiana, Hannibal, west Quincy, or Burlington, or Davenport, 65-50-35-20-15.
On freight from Pittsburg, or Wheeling—From Chicago, 85-70-45-30-25; from Louisiana, Hann

and realizing a few pounds per annum, he allows that lady's 'photo' to be exposed for sale at a price ranging from one penny to two shillings and sixpance. Mr. Corawallis West is a dignitary who ought certainly to uphold his position as a Lord Lieutevant, and he does not do so when he allows Mrs. West, the bone of his bone and the flesh of his flesh, to make the public exhibition of herself that is daily seen in our fashionable shop-windows. When an official of high rank permits his wife to disolay her the charms side hy side with the portraitures of half-naked artresses and entirely-naked Zulu women, he can have but little respect for himself, for her, or for his position.

"Mrs. West lives in the neighborhood of Eaton Square, in the region known as Pimlico. At the back of the house is a yard, and in this yard are four corners, and in each corner is a photographic studie; in addition to this there is a glass house on the roof, and fifteen dark rooms on the various landings. It is almost on the roof, and fifteen dark rooms on the various landings. It is almost on the roof, and fifteen dark rooms on the various landings. It is almost on the roof, and fifteen dark rooms on the various landings. It is almost one the roof, and after reading Town Tak and the Denbigh Davily, sent her by Mr. W. she proceeds to her extensive wardrobe and attires herself ready for the first photographic artist who happens to call. Jane—that is the name of her lady's the second of the Southern Confederacy, and of his willingness to assist in the destruction of the Republic, were, it is true, occasionally wafted across the At-

the first photographic artist who happens to call. Jane—that is the name of her lady's-maid—has strict orders to state that she is not at home to any one except Fradelie & Marshall or the Stergoscopic Company's young man. When either of these parties arrive they are taken into the front parior and treated to a glass of something short, and conducted afterwards into one or other of the photographic studios. Sometimes each of all five of these rooms contains an operator at the same time, and Mrs. West rushes from one to the other in various costumes with a rapidity that is something marvelous. Her changes of costume are so quickly manipulated that any quick-change artist is completely 'out of the hunt.' Now in blue satin, now in red, then in green, and nextly in white,—she seems to be a kind of human female chameleon. Sometimes she is taken with a grin, occasionally with a leer; at times with a devotional aspect, and at other times quite 't'other.' Having been taken about affect times in as many

new positions, the photographers are dismlase for a time, and Mrs. West rests after her labor ous exertions, and, having partagen of a light luncheon of hard-boiled eggs, she dresses her-self, and the brougham or victoria (according to the state of the weather) is brught round to the door, and she drives round to the various shops to collect her commission on the cartes de visite and the cabinets that have been sold during the previous day. I do not vouch for the truth of the statement, but I am informed that this little commission amounts to there that this little commission amounts to thou-sands annually; and the joke of the whole thing is, that these pictures are purchased principally by 'cads,' who show the likenesses about to their friends, and oftentimes boast that they were given to them by Mrs. West her-self; and I cannot say that I in any way pity the leaf, for the lays herself open to this cort the lady, for she lays herself open to this sor

of insult. "A woman must have come indeed to a low estimate of her womanhood when her vanity permits her to do this sort of thing. If Mrs. Coruwallis West had done any one act to make herself known as a good or great woman, if she were a heroine or even a murderess, there would be some excuse in the traffic. When actresses was the entered to the account of the contraction of the contr get themselves taken it is excussible; when—
are sold from the windows of our fashionable,
shops, it is understood that they are as shameless
as they are good-looking; but when a woman of
position, such as Mrs. West, classes berself with
the latter, she has only herself to blame if the,
casual, nurchuser, considers, her, to be in the casual purchaser considers her to be in 'the same street.' After having received her com-mission, she returns home again to assume fresh positions, put on other coscumes, and be taken

positions, put on other costumes, and be taken backwards, full tace, and in profile.

"One of Mrs. West's greatest troubles is the fact that she is out-photographed by Mrs. Langtry; and the knowledge that George Purkess in the Police News has excited Mrs. West to the very greatest extent. I have heared that George has been offered an engroups sum by Mrs. W. has been offered an enormous sum by Mrs. V to enshrine her likeness among his roll of famous men and women, but I am afraid that he has been bribed by the other photographic pro-fessional beauty to give her the monopoly of appearing in his charming paper. I dare say that all my readers have heard the following quotation from the works of an unknown poet:

"What is your fortune, my pretty maid?
My face is my fortune, sir, she said." My face is my fortune, sir, she said.'
This was evidently written in a prophetic vein, and the author must have had the Wests and Langtrys in his eye. I am particularly requested to state that Mrs. West is not in any way related to Billy West, the stump-orator. His wife's name is Emma, not Cornwallis. Mrs. Cornwallis West has a quantity of pots, all of which are appropriately named after the articles used in the trade in which she has embarked. For instance, her collie dog is named Collicodion, her cat is called Iodide of Potassium, while the parrot is known as Camera Poil. sium, while the parrot is known as Camera Poll. o the opera or one of the many aristocratic | patch from Mr. D gatherings at which she is the reigning belle. Returning home late at pight, she is met by one of the young men from Mr. Mayall's, and is taken in evening costume by magnesium light, after which she retires to rest."

Mr. Lewis went on to say: When Mr. West saw the libel his first impulse was to go the

office and administer condign punishment, but on reflection he determined to drag the defendon reflection he determined to drag the defend-ant before a court of justice as a criminal. When somebody waited on the defendant in reference to the libel, he rubbed his hands in ex-ultation and said that he hoped they would bring an action against him, and balf a dozen actions. He (Mr. Lewis) hoped that when the disgusting character of that wretched rag was known the wave of public indignation would surge in and sweep awar the paper and all the parties con-nected with it, never to rise again. He would nected with it, never to rise again. He would now call Mr. West, who would give an emphatic denial to the libel, and then he should ask for a

Mr. William Cornwallis West said: My town residence is 49 Eator place. I am Lord Lieuterat of the County Denbigh. On Wednesday last, the 8th inst., purchased a copy of Touch of the 4th of October. It appears by Taik of the 4th of October. It appears by the imprint to be printed by A. Rosenberg. I have read the article "Mrs. Corhwallis West at Home." That lady is my wife. Beyond the statements that I live at 49 Enton place, and that I am Lord Lieutenant of Deubigh, there is not one word of truth in it. So far as allowing my wife's photographs to be sold, I and my solicitor have taken every step to prevent that being done. There are no photographic studies in my house. There is not a glass roof to it. I never had a photographic spparatus in my nouse never had a photographic apparatus in my nouse

to my knowledge.

Mr. Montagu Williams said he would now proceed with a case of libel against Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, and then ask for a remand.

Mr. Beard objected to his doing so, as there was no process against the defendent either by way of summons or warrant.

After some discussion Ald. Staples decided to hear the charge.

wicked, foul, and venomous tissue of falsehoods that had ever been put into print. In Town Talk of the 4th inst. was the following:

"I am now informed on anthority which I have no reason to doubt, that Mr. Langtry has withdrawn the petition which he had filed in the Divorce Court. The case of 'Langtry vs. Langtry and others' is, therefore, finally disposed of, and we have probably heard the last of it. It is useless for the sixpenny twaddlers to deny that Mr. Langtry ever filed a petition. He did; and, as I have said before, an application was made to Sir James Hannen to hear it privately, and he consented. I am told, also, that Mr. Langtry will shortly be appointed to some diplomatic post abroad. It is not stated whether his beautiful consort will accompany him."

Mr. Williams then read paragraphs which appeared in the papers of Aug. 30, 8ept. 6, 13, 20, and 27, in which it is stated that Mr. Langtry was seeking a divorce from his wife, and that the Prince of Wales and two noblemen were the co-respondents. He would call Mr. Langtry, who would deny that there was a word of truth in those statements.

Mr. Edward Langtry said: I live with my wife at 17 Norfolk street, Park Lane. I have read these articles, and there is not one single word of truth in them. It is not true that I filed a petition for a divorce from my wife. There is not the slightest foundation for it. I am now living at home with my wife.

Mr. Beard said he did not object to a remand, but he wished to state that the defendant was

Mr. Beard said he had no questions to ask.
Mr. Williams asked for a remand.
Mr. Beard said he did not object to a remand, but he wished to state that the defendant was only the publisher and not the writer of the articles. He had been misled by others. The evidence given that day showed that the information was incorrect. Some other person was con-

dence given that day showed that the information was incorrect. Some other person was concerued, and the defendant felt that he ought not
to be made the sufferer for him.

The case was then remanded, and the question of ball arose.

Mr. Beard, naving consulted with his client,
said that he desired a remand, as he was prepared to give up the name of the writer. That
would make a difference in the case.

Mr. Lewis said it would make a difference if
he gave the name at once.

Mr. Williams said it would not in his case, for
he was determined to press the matter to the

Mr. Williams said it would not in his case, for he was determined to press the matter to the utmost against everybody concerned.

Ultimately the defendant was remanded until Wednesday. Two sureties in £500 each and himself in £1,000, in each case, were asked for, but were not forthcoming, and the detendant was removed to the cells.

destruction of the Republic, were, it is true, occasionally wafted across the Atlantic, but never in such a form as to obtain universal credence; and when the war was ended, without any over act of hostility having been committed by the rulers of the French there was little disposition to convict their Government of unfriendliness to the North. It will be remembered that soon after his in auguration President Lincoln sent to Europe four Commissioners, whose exertions on behalf of the Union were not without considerable weight. At the same time Messrs. Mason and Slidell visited France and England in the interests of the South, receiving a favorable reception on both sides of the Channel. Their official dispatcheswhich are preserved with the other unpublished archives of the Confederate Department of State in the United States Treasury at Washington-formed the subject of an article the October number of the North American Review, in which it was clearly shown that had not New Orleans fallen when it did, or had its fall been followed by successful operations against the Northern forces in Virginia, the Emperor would have hesitated no longer to take aggressive measures against the North. His failure to act openly at an earlier date was due only to his inability to secure the co-operation of Great Britain,—an end to compass which he plotted long in secret. MR. WEED AT HOME.

The Commissioners who represented our Government abroad were Archbishop Hughes, who was accredited to France and Italy; Bishop Melivaire, most of whose time was spent in England; Tburlow Weed, who several times crossed and recrossed the English Channel; and Gen. Scott, whose mission was chiefly to Erance. Of these four distinguished men Mr. Weed alone survives, and that the atory of his foreign missions. these four distinguished men Mr. Weed sione survives, and that the story of his foreign mission might be had from his living lips, a reporter of the *Heraid* rang the bell at No. 12 West Twelfth street, one or two days ago. The aged politician, who bears not ungracefully the burden of four score years and two, stretched at length on a wide and comfortable longer, but, rising as a reporter entered, he lounge; but, rising as a reporter entered, he waved bim to a seat and took up his favorit position in a high-backed, broad-armed rocking chair.

"I am glad you have come," he said, with animation, "for I consider our relations with France during the Civil War a subject of his-torical importance, and I think I can add some-ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

"The Confederate Commissioners, Slidell and Mason, left for Europe simultaneously with the four Commissioners appointed by President Lincoln. We sailed in November, 1861, and knew nothing of the departure of the two Confederates until after our arrival in France, Confederates until after our arrival in France, when information came that Commodore Wilkes had captured them aboard the British ship Trent. Though they were immediately released, their arrival in England was somewhat delayed. Soon after we reached Paris Archbishop Hughes had an interview with Louis Napoleon, and left him with the impression that he (the Emperor) was friendly to the Union. Mr. Dayton, our Minister, and Mr. Bigelow, the Consul General, entertained the same opinion. Mr. Sanford, who had been previously connected with the American Legation at Paris, and was well acquainted with the leading French officials, was also confident that we had the Emperor's sympathies. I remained but a few days in Paris. The Trent affair had awakened such a strong war feeling in England that after a consultation with diate presence in Paris. On the following day I met Bishop Hughes and Mr. Birelow at the American Legation in that city, and was informed that the Emperor, in a speech to be delivered to the French National Legislature, would announce his intention of naking demands upon our Government of a character alike hostile and alarming. Upon learning that I had a letter from the Secretary of State to Prince Nanoleon, its immediate of the Prince Nanoleon, its immediate of the Prince National Legislature of the Prince National L opon learning that I had a letter from the secretary of State to Prince Napoleon, its immediate delivery was deemed important. I, therefore, proceeded to the Palais Royal, and was cordially and kindly received; but the Prince frankly informed me that he was unable to render us any assistance. It was well-known in Paris that he had recently returned from Amer-ica warmly in favor of the North. He was, therefore, in bad odor at the Tuileries.

AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW. "Remembering that the late A. J. Hill, of "Remembering that the late A. J. Hill, of Santa Cruz, had placed a letter in my hands just as I was leaving the Astor House to go on board the steamer, with the remark that I had better deliver it soon after my arrival in Paris, it occurred to me that the suggestion of my friend had better be acted upon at once. Returning to my hotel I found the letter, and drove to the residence of M. Lubat, to whom it was addressed. That gentieman received me with great cordiality remarking that my presence in Paris was important, as the danger of war with America was immicent, and adding that I must see was important, as the danger of war with America was imminent, and adding that I must see the Emperor immediately. I replied that our Minister, Mr. Dayton, would ask an early audience for me, but that he feared it could not be obtained until after the meeting of the Chambers. M. Lubat said: 'The mischief will then have been done. You must see him to-morrow.

"Returning to the Legation, I informed our friends of the result of my interviews with Prince Napoleon and M. Lubat. They were surprised that the latter gentleman should so was no process against the defendant either by way of summons or warrant.

After some discussion Ald. Staples decided to hear the charge.

Mr. Williams then stated that for a long time past a series of libels had appeared in Town Take reterring to Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, who live at 17 Norfolk street, Park Lane. The libels that had been published against them were the most wicked, foul, and venomous tissue of falsehoods that had ever been put listo print. In Town Take of the 4th inst. was the following:

"I am now informed on anthority which I have no reason to doubt, that Mr. Langtry has withdrawn the petition which he had filed in the Divorce Court. The case of 'Langtry vs. Langtry and others' is, therefore, finally disposed of, and we have probably heard the latter gentleman should so confidently promise an interview with the Emperor, but added that I should accept the offer, though they thought he overrated his power. In the evening of that day M. Lubat called at our hotel to say that, on reflection, he thought it would be best to see the Compte De Morny (brother of the Emperor) first, and then, if necessary, the Emperor. At 10 o'clock on the following morning M. Lubat called with his carriage and took me to the palatial residence of De Morny. We were shown into a spacious ante-room, where several notables were awaiting an audience. The usber who took M. Lubat called with his carriage and took me to the palatial residence of De Morny. We were shown into a spacious ante-room, where several notables were awaiting an audience. The usber who took M. Lubat called with his carriage and took me to the palatial residence of De Morny. We were shown into a spacious anteroom, where several notables were awaiting an audience. The usber who took M. Lubat called with his carriage and took me to the palatial residence of De Morny. We were shown into a spacious anteroom, where several notables were awaiting an audience. The usber who took M. Lubat called with his carriage and took me to Count's aparticular to the count of th to see the Count on important matters, he would THE DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

"Upon my expressing the solicitude felt by our Minister, Dr. Dayton, in relation to the forthcoming speech of the Emperor, De Morny, with considerable emphasis, said that France was suffering so seriously from our Civil Warthat the Emperor would be compelled to refer to the subject in his address. I inquired if all wars of commercial nations did not, precessarily, more or less inconvenience if all wars of commercial nations did not, necessarily, more or less inconvenience neighboring nations. He replied that our War was an exceptional one; that other nations were dependent upon us for cotton; that our blockade and the destruction of the Charleston harbor had deprived Europe of an article essential to its interests; that France was a paternal Government, and when it could not furnish its people with labor was compelled to supply them with bread. When I urged that the blockade, as a war measure, found precedents in European wars, the Court replied that there was no such justification or excuse for destroying the harbor of Charleston, one of that there was no such justification or excuse for destroying the harbor of Charleston, one of the most important, if not the most important, cotton harbor in our country. I replied that the Count was laboring under a misapprehension in regard to Charleston Harbor; that instead of being demolished it had simply been obstructed, and that the rocks placed there could be readily removed when there was no further occasion for such obstruction. The Count lasisted strongly that whether the harbor was destroyed or only obstructed the injurious effect for the time being was the same, and that the Emperor would probably deem it to be his duty to protest earnestly against a measure which affected the welfare of France so seriously. I rejoined that our action in obstructing the harbor of Charleston was justified by Continental practices. He smilingustified by Continental practices. He smiling-ly remarked that he supposed I relied upon the temporary obstruction of the navigation of the River Scheldt as a precedent, but that it did not meet our case.

DUNKIRK A PRECEDENT. "To this I responded that the precedent, in my mind, was a very different and a much older one, adding that the Count would probably remember a war with England which assumed proportions inconsistent with the welfare of France, and when England only consented to repeated overtures for peace when France yielded to her demand for the destruction of the second best harbor in the Kingdom. The Count looked at me inquiringly, when I added that the treaty I referred to was that negotiated at Utrecht in 1713. He then rang his bell, as I inferred, to send for the treaty in question: but I remarked that I had a copy of the ninth article with me, which would save his time. Its provisions were that within five months after the conditions of peace were sigued the fortifications of the City of Dunkirk should be razed, the harbor filled up, and the sluices and moles which served to cleanse it leveled, and this at the French King's own expense.

"When the Count had read the article over

when the Count had read the article over when the Count and read the article over twice very attentively, I observed that he would find, by referring to the history of that day, that Holland, an ally of England in the war which ended with this treaty, complained, two years afterwards, that its terms had not been comcomplied with, inasmuch as the fortifications and barbors had been but partly destroyed, while the article referred to called for their entire demolition. Yet Dunkirk, at this day, instead of being (what it would have been but for the Treaty of Utrecht) a large and prosperfor the Treaty of Utrecht) a large and prosterous commercial city, is wholly unused as a harbor, and utterly insignificant as a town. De
Morny, after a pause, remarked that he was to
accompany the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M.
Thouvenel) to the Tuileries on the following
evening, when the Emperor's speech would be
read to them. Quite satisfied with the result of
my interview, I thanked the Count for his civilties and withdrew. In accompanying me to
the door he took my hand and said that, whenever I deemed it important to confer with him,
my card would gain me access. my card would gain me access.
"When the Emperor's speech was printed the

AN AMICABLE INSTRAD OF A HOSTILE ONE. Previously a copy of the original paragraph had been sent to the French Minister in London and been sent to the French Minister in London and communicated confidentially to persons who operated largely in stocks, and who, by reason of the unexpected change, were heavy losers. The financial editor of the London Times, in commenting on the speech, remarked that the first sentence of the paragraph relating to America was not in barmony with what followed, and assumed that, in changing the spirit of the clause, the first few lines remained unaltered. It is evident from the letters of Mr. Slidell to the Confederate Government that he was not aware of Napoleon's intention to make an unfriendly issue Government that he was not aware of Napoleon's incention to make an unfriendly issue with us, and it is equally apparent now that there was duplicity in the course pursued by the Emperor toward both the Union and the Confederate Commissioners. It is quite true as Messrs. Mason and Slidell represent in their letters that he made reiterated efforts to induce first England, and afterward some of the Continental Powers, to join him in aggressive action toward our Government. Members of Parliament in sympathy with the Confederate Commissioners visited Paris on at least two occasions. to visited Paris on at least two occasions, to confer with the Emperor upou questions relating to our blockade, etc., which were subsequently introduced into the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and Earl Russell integrated and the control of sell informed me that the Queen's proclamation giving belligerent rights to the vessels of the Confederate Government was based upon an sreument received from the highest judicial officers of France. The point raised by the French Attorney-General was that the Confederates were entitled to such rights upon the erates were entitled to such rights upon the principles of humanity recogni tional law; otherwise their captured crews mu be treated as pirates."

In concluding Mr. Weed remarked that but for the inflexible determination of Queen Victoria, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Roundell Palmer, Milner Gibson, John Bright, Lord Houghton, Sir Henry Holland, Arthur (now Lord) Kinnaird, William E. Forster, William Torrens, Edward Ellice, George Moffet, Thomas Bayley Potter, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Bazley, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. White, Mr. Smith and one or two other members of Parliament, war with France and probably with England would have been inevitable. "M. Lubat," he said. "tbrough whose influence with the Count de Morny, and by whose prompt and friendly intervention we FRIENDS IN NEED. whose prompt and friendly intervention w were saved from no common danger, came to America while still a young man, and by his intelligence, enterprise, and integrity, ac-cumulated a fortune in mercantile pur-suits. When he returned to France, some thirty years ago, though rich enough to live in repose, his business habits prompted him to embark in railway exterprises. Obtaining concessions from the Government, he constructed railroads from Parls to Versailles, Vergennes, and other points. His connection with the works the property. feeling in England that after a consultation with Bishop Hughes, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Bigelow, and Gen. Scott, it was deemed advisable that I should go immediately to London. On the 24th or 25th of January I received a telegraphic dispersion for Mr. Dayton, requiring my immediately to require the state of the should contact a saist-state of the should be required to render great assistance.

to his adopted country. SPORTING NEWS. BASE-BALL.

KELLY'S ENGAGEMENT. An interesting interview took place vesterday etween President Hulbert, of the League and the Chicago Club, and Mr. Julius Thomer, President of the Star Club of Cincinnati, the latter having made the journey to Chicago for the purpose of formaily applying for membership in the League, as well as to put in a claim to the rights and privileges in the League enjoyed by the Cincinnati Club at the time of its resignation from the League. In the first part of his ission Mr. Thomer was eminently successful, Mr. Hulbert giving the most ample guarantee that the Star Club would be admitted to the League, and expressing the utmost satisfaction at the prospect of baying in Cincinnati next year a League club with grounds so favorably ituated as those of the Star Club. But as to the other branch of Mr. Thomer's proposition. Mr. Hulbert was as firm as a rock in returning a negative answer. The chief object sought to be gained by Mr. Thomer was to secure for the Star Club that portion of the Cincinnati Club's League rights which includes the reservation of five players from all attempts at engagement by other clubs,—in other Words, to get Kelly away from the Chicago Club. Mr. Hulbert readily demonstrated to

Mr. Thomer's satisfaction that the Star Club could no more succeed to the League rights of the old club than as though it were located in another city; that when the Cincinnati Club resigned its membership in the League it ceased to exist so far as the League was concerned, and with it died all League rights. If the Chicago Club were to release Kelly in order that he might play in Cincinnati, such release would be a gratuitous concession and not the acknowledgment of any right. But, added Mr. Hulbert, the Chicago Club will make no such concession, but, having obtained Kelly's contract, will insist on its fuffilment. Mr. Thomer found there was no use in pleading, and goes back to Cincinnati very much in doubt whether he will now be ableto organize a first-class League nine for Cincinnati next year, as the engagements already made have practically exhausted the cream of the base-ball talent and left nothing Mr. Thomer's satisfaction that the Star Club cream of the base-ball talent and left nothing

THE OAR. HANLAN'S INTENTIONS.

Toronto, Oct. 27.-Although Hanlan has telegraphed that he will not go to England for the present, he does not intend to relinquish the title to the Sportsman challenge cup or championship, but will probably row the winner of the Boyd-Elliott match in February next. Should Boyd win, he has promised to come out to Canada to row, and in that case the battle for the English aquatic championship will be fought out on Toronto Bay. THE TURF.

AT ATLANTA, GA. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—In the two-mile-and

a-half dash at Oglethorpe Park for the Gate City cup, Ben Hill won, with Mary Walton second. WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES. WOVEN WIRE

MATTRESS.

The Only Perfect Bed. OURS IS SOLD BY ALL OF THE BEST FURNITURE DEALERS.

7 N. Clark-st., Chicago. DO NOT BUY CHEAP IMITATIONS.

AMUSEMD.NTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE Fairly Packed from Floor to Ceiling!

From the doors unable even to get to the Ticket Omee from the multitude of people in and around the theatre last right. Remember only six nights longer of the world-famous and always welcome HAVERLY'S United Mastodon Minstrels

Largest Minstrel Company ever organized.
IN PROGRAMME OF RARE EXCELLENCE.
Chaste and unique, unexceptional, and praiseworth
100 MELITORIOUS FEATURES! 100
40 FAMOUS PERFORMERS! 40
22 SOLO MUSICIANS! 22
16 SUPERB SPECIAL STS! 18
12 CLOG CHAMPIONS: 12
12 SONG AND DANCE EXPERTS! 13
8 EMINENT END MEN! 8
3 FAVORITE QUARTET CLUBS! 3
12 POPULAR BANJOISTS! 12
By all means secure your seats in advance.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. This (Tuesday) Evening, October 28.

NORMA.

NORMA.

MILLE TERESINA SINGER

In her great and most successful role of NORMA.

Miss Valkifda, her first appearance, as Adalgria:
Signor PETROVICHE Polione; Monsteur CASTELMA.

RY, Oroveo; Miss ARCONE, Sig. BARBERIS. Conductor, S. BEHRENS.

Mile. LA BLANCIR (last appearance here). Mignon: Mile. LA BLANCIR (last appearance here). Mignon: Mile. LITTA. Filina: Miss LANCASTER. Federico; Lazzarini, Castelmary, Gottschalt, Ferrario. LAZZAINI, Castelmary, Gottschalk, Ferrario,
Thursday — RIGOLETTO — LITTA, BELOCCA,
BALDANZA, SFORTI, PAPINI.
Friday — Gala ideal Performance of FAUST—
SINGER, BELOCCA, LANCASTER,
PETROVICH, STORTI, CASTELMARY.
Saturday Matince, at 2 p. m.—LUCIA—LITTA.
Saturday evening—Last Night—AIDA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

J. K. EMMET FRITZ IN IRELAND; FRITZIN IRELAND:

Or, The Bell-Ringer of the Rhine and the Love of the Shamrock. Hundreds turned away nightly. Only FIVE Nights More. Farewell Performance Saturday Matinee at 1p. m. During the play Mr. Remnet will introduce 10 of his Original Songs and Dances. Irish Jaunting Car, and Donkey.

Remember, Saturday Maitnee at 10 clock.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 1—Benefit of John Hooley, Jr., Treasurer.

Monday Evening, Nov. 3—New York Criterion Comedy Co. in the great New York Success, Our Daugh tern.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. South Clark-st., opp. Sherman House. TITCHELL & SPRAGUE... Proprietors and Man

Monday, Oct. 27. every Evening during the week.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sanday. Entire
change of bill. The Great German Team, WATSON
and ELLIS; BEN GILFOIL, the Great Song and Dance
Artist. The World's Wonders, the BKOTHERS VALJEAN, and afteen new artists. in a Monster Olio Entertwinnent. Admission-75. So, 35, 25, and 156.
NOTICE.—The admission to Wednesday and Saturday
Notices in only 15, 25, and 50c.

JAMLIN'S THEATRE. THE BOY ACTOR,

N. S. WOOD The Boy Detective.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. GREAT REDUCTION

Leaderins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINI WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SOUPS EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLE-MAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1831. FISH "Tell LEA & PER-HOT & COLD JOINTS

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BEN-JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

LEA&PERRINS

26 College-place and 1 Union-Square,

St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

SAVED FROM THE POOR-HOUSE Portsmonth, Olfo.—For years David Allingsworth suffered with Rheumstism, and, notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Sciota County Poor-House, and had to be carried into and out of bed, on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the Directors of the Poor-House resolved to use the celebrated German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oll, and this was a fortunate resolution; for with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used apon him, he could again walk about without the use of a cane.

ST. JACOBS OIL

again walk about without the use of a cane.

The facts as above stated will be verified by the ed-

s sold by Druggists and General Storekeeper. AT 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and like com-plaints, and in cases of pains and accidents it is the best household remedy in the world. Directions is eleven languages accompany every bottle.

STEEL PENS. SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION, In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad 3-16-18 Princ Points 1-2-5 Centa. will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Centa. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR CAVALLY

PROPOSALS
AND ARTILLERY HORSES.
HEADQUYEES MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSORES.
OFFICE CHICAGO, UCL. 24, 1874.
My advertisement of Uct. CHICAGO, UCL. 24, 1874.
heading, is hereby amended so as to exermit properties for the delivery of the horses for the Department of Texas at either Chicago. St. Louis, Keokuk, Kanasa City, Louisville, or San Antonio. Award will be made for inspection and delivery at such of the points named, as may upon examination of the bids be found the most advantageous to the Department.

BUFUS INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster. EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S VI boarding and day school for young ladies, 6 and East Fifty-third-st., New York, reopens Oct.1: French and German languages practically taught: thoroid; training in primary, secondary, and collectate depart-ments; singing (sollege), drawing, painting, and needle-work included; each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed.

M. M. D. A. SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR merly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's), English, Frensband German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladle and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be mad by letter or personally as above.

PAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

MOCKING BIRD FOOD. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., DIDDE Mocking Bird Foo

lman, Esq., editor of Pittsburk, suffered with Rheumatism for y many a night unable to sleep of ble pains. Two bottles of St.

Judge A. L. Osborn, of Laporte, Ind., is at

S. M. Cook, of Canton, China, is registered at Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A., is quartered

Lee Yaryon, of Richmond, Va., is sojourning at the Palmer.

Judge B. H. Lawrence, of New York, is stop ping at the Palmer. Thomas A. Galt, of Sterling, Ill., is among the

guests of the Sherman. W. H. Cochrane, M. P., of Compton, Canada,

J. F. Bouton, of the Jonesboro (III.) Gazette, is a guest of the Tremont. J. D. Hamilton, Grand Righ Priest Grand Chapter R. A. M., is at the Gardner.

W. K. Nixon and family have returned to the city and taken rooms at the Gardner. The Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, is registered at the Pacific. C. M. Morse, Deputy Grand Commander Knights Templar of Illinois, is at the Gardner.

S. H. Larminie, Esq., of the Board of Trade of this city, has returned from a trip to Europe. A. R. Winfield, General Superintendent of the Wagner Car Company, Detroit, is among the arrivals at the Tremont.

Dr. J. L. White, Grand Warden, and Dr. C. V. Dunning, Grand Sword-Bearer Grand Com-nandery of Illinois, are at the Gardner. J. F. Nash, Ottawa, Ill., and H. W. Hubbard, Centralia, Ill., Past Grand Commandders Enights Templar of Illinois, at the Gardner,

There will be a meeting of the lumber-dealers o-morrow to discuss prices and decide upon he advisability of making another advance.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Medical ociety resolutions of sorrow for the death of teir associate, Ira Hatch, M. D., were adopted. Prof. C. Gilbert Wheeler, of the University, as just returned from Colorado, where he has seen examining mines for Chicago and Eastern pitalists.

The guard-gate at the north end of Wells street bridge has been simplified, and is said to be even better than the one at the other end of the same bridge.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 44 degrees; 10 a. m., 53; 12 m., 59; 3 p. m., 61; 8 p. m., 57.

L. D. Tutnill, General Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, and F. W. Huidekoper, President of the Chicago & Eastern illinois Railroad, are registered at the Pacific.

Louisa Schmedt, 15 years old, daughter of John Schmedt, of No. 190 Fourteenth street, dis-appeared Wednesday. Anybody who has any knowledge of her is requested to give notice to

In the stench cases which were called before Justice Wallace yesterday Mr. Cameron appeared, and by agreement with defendants asked for a continuance until Friday. The request was granted, and the case called for 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

A morning paper yesterday published a letter purporting to be written by Walter Goodrich in Indianapolis, in which be stated in substance that he was off on a fearful spree. Members of his family who are acquainted with his handwriting saw the original, and unhesitatingly and emphatically pronounce it not his writing. The style and matter also indicated clearly to their minds that it was not his. No intelligence has yet been received from the missing man.

Patrick Keating, a teamster in the employ of Franklin MacVeagh, wholesale grocer, while at-tempting to turn his team and truck into the Tairtical street, was thrown from his seat. The wheels of the wagon, which was heavily laden with coal-oil, passed over the small of his back, injuring him so badly that his recovery is considered doubtful. He was taken to Mercy Hostical for treet, we have the was taken to Mercy Hostical for treet, we have the was taken to Mercy Hostical for treet, we have the way to be supply many than the mercy Hostical for treet, when the mercy Hostical for treet, we have the mercy Hostical for treet, when the mercy Hostical for the mercy has the mercy had been supplied to the pital for treatment. Keating is a single man, 28 years of age, and boarded near the corner of Polk and Morgan streets.

At 5:25 last evening a horse and light delivery f a planing-mill at the corner of Blackwell and Twentieth streets, while crossing the Michigan Southern Railroad at Eighteenth street, was run over by engine No. 25 attached to the accommodation train. The horse had three legs crushed off, and was promptly shot by Officer D. Quinlan. Before the remains of the horse could be cleared off the track engine No. 67 came along at a fast rate, and collidium with of came along at a fast rate, and, colliding with rie, was thrown off the track and consid-injured. The horse was driven ov Rein-Birdiev, of No. 45 Purple street, who

A serious accident, which may be attended with fatal results, occurred just before 6 o'clock yesterday evening. While some boys were touching off some powder in a vacant lot on Green street, between Adams and Jackson, Harry Zimmer, a 6-year-old son of Michael Zimmer, pressuan, and living at No. 149 South Green street was very sorrely burned. It is Green street, was very severely burned. It is side warning was given by some of the boys to run away just before the powder was touched off, and that he paid no attention to it, but stood looking at the fuse. He received the full loree of the explosion in the face, and it is feared he is internally injured. His face is badly blackened and scorched. His companions ran away, and it is not known who was to blame in the matter.

As an indication of the improvement in the value of rest estate it may be stated that about two weeks ago a broker, who presumably represented an Eastern capitalist, made an inquiry of two weeks ago a broker, who presumably represented an Eastern capitalist, made an inquiry of John B. Lyon as to the figure he would take for the Merchants' Building, located on the northwest forner of La Saile and Washington streets, opposit the new City-Hall, and was informed that \$120,000 would buy it. The price was then considered too high, and negotiations ceased antil vesterday, when the same agent renewed his inquiry and was informed that \$200,000 was not then too much for the desirable property. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars—the price first asked—was offered and refused, and the negotiations ended for the time being.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Deputy-Coroner Sawyer upon the body of an in-fant 8 weeks old, who died at No. 647 Fulton fant 8 weeks old, who died at No. 647 Fulton street Sanday afternoon. The baby was brought by its mother, Wilhelmina Schwand. from the Foundlings' Home to the bouse of Mrs. Amie Kuby, at the above number, in order that Mrs. Kuby would care for it while the mother went out to work, she being employed as a domestic. The baby was sick when brought to Mrs. Kuby's, and that lady told the mother that the child would probably die. It was evident from the testimony elicited at the inquest that the child was properly cared for, and the jury returned a verdict that it died from gastro-enteritis, attaching no blame whatever to Mrs. Kuby. The inquest was rendered necessary from the fact that no doctor was called to attend the child when sick.

An appeal to the citizens of Chicago on behalf of the North-Side Turngemeinde was published in this paper last week. It was stated in the appeal that the sum of \$20,000 to \$3,000 was needed to retain and secure the North-Side Turner-Half for the citizens under the control of the above-named Society. The plan processed was substantially to change a mortgare debt into shares (of \$100) which are not interest bearing. To extinguish these shares half of all the net profits will be used; and it will be decided by lot, at the close of each year, which shares shall be redeemed. The following statement, furnished by the Citizens' Committee, of their success during last week, shows that the citizens of Chicago are willing to preserve the North-Side Turner-Hall as public property under the control of the Turngemeinde. A resolution adopted by the Committee to the effect that no collection should be made unless the whole amount necessary shall be subscribed, makes the subscription easy, because the subscribers see in this very instance a guarantee of having the money thus loaned returned in the course of one to five years. The following subscriptions have been thus far inade:

Conrad Seipp, \$500; H. J. Christoph, \$200; THE TURNER-HALL.

following subscriptions have been thus far hade:
Conrad Seipp, \$500; H. J. Christoph, \$200; George Schueider, \$200; E. S. Dreyer & Co., \$200; K. Bartholomae & Leicht, \$200; Schmidt & Glade, \$200; John M. Faulhaber, \$100; Alb. Munger, \$100; Ph. Henrid, \$100; Ang. Bauer, \$100; I timos Steats Zertung Company, \$100; New Freies Frence, \$190; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., \$100; Edward Warneke, \$100; Ludwig Wolf, \$100; Loudwig Wolf, \$100; John Rupprecht, \$100; F. Madiener, \$100; J. W. Collin, \$100; Gradle & Strotz, \$100; Rothschild, Schroeder & Eliel, \$100; John Kranz, \$100; Furniture Firm, \$100; H. Barber, Jr., \$200; J. R. Dolittle, Jr., \$50; Jul. Bauer, \$50; Chemical Schroeder & Eliel, \$100; John Kranz, \$100; J. R. Dolittle, Jr., \$50; Jul. Bauer, \$50; Chemical Schroeder & Eliel, \$100; John Kranz, \$100; J. R. Dolittle, Jr., \$50; Jul. Bauer, \$50; Chemical Schroeder & Eliel, \$100; John Kranz, \$100; J. R. Dolittle, Jr., \$50; Jul. Bauer, \$50; Chemical Schroeder & Eliel, \$100; John Kranz, \$100; J. R. Dolittle, Jr., \$50; Jul. Bauer, \$50; Chemical Schroeder & Eliel, \$100; Chemical Schroeder & Eliel, \$100; Chemical Schroeder & Eliel, \$100; Chemical S

H. W. Hill, \$50; C. A. Gerald, \$50; Anton Kayer, \$50; F. Lackner, \$50; Fred Seeger, \$50; William Istel, \$50; Charles Emmerich, \$50; Carl Sehnert, \$50; H. A. Malher, \$50; A. Turner, \$50; Fred Bockner, \$50; Henry Zeuch, \$25; Louis Miller, \$25; F. L. Schmidtzall, \$25: Jacob Baser, \$25; Fred Mayer, \$25; Joe Mendelssohn, \$25; F. C. Pfertdorf, \$25; F. C. Pfertdorf, \$25; G. Kohlnagen, \$25; C. A. Mayer, \$25; H. Zimmermann, \$25; H. Suder, \$25; Ad Georg, \$25; G. Kohlnagen, \$25; Gear C. De Wolf, \$25; C. T. Giesenschlag, \$25; T. Glanz, \$25; Ad Sturm, \$25; Arnold Bros., \$25; William Eschenburg, \$25; Arnold Bros., \$25; William Eschenburg, \$25; Annold Bros., \$25; William Eschenburg, \$25; A. B. Fiedler, \$100. A. Schoeninger, President, Alb. Boese, Secretary, and H. J. Christoph, Treasurer, express their thanks to those liberal donors in the name of the Citizens' Committee, and again beg their fellow-citizens to follow these good examples and assist them.

AMHERST ALUMNI RECEPTION. A reception of the Western Amherst Alumni A recedence of the western Anners Atlanta Association was given last evening in honor of the Rev. Dr. Storrs by E. W. Bistchford, Esq., at his residence. About sixty of the Amherst Alumni were present, including the Rev. W. A. Nichols, of the class of 1834; the Rev. H. G. Nichols, of the class of 1834; the Rev. H. G. Pendleton, of Chenoa, and George Herbert, Esq., class of '36; the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Robbins, of Muscatine, Ia., and E. S. Holbrook, Esq., of '33; the Rev. N. D. Graves, of Garden Plains, of '42; George Howland, Pincipal of the Chicago High School, of '50; the Rev. Q. Brandage, of Rochelle, Wilhard Merrill, Esq., of Milwankee, and the Rev. N. A. Prentiss, of Aurora, of '53; the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., and J. T. Read of '56; the Rev. William L. Bray, of Clinton, Ia., and George C. Clarke, Esq., of Chicago, of '55; the Rev. William L. Bray, of Chicago, of '55; the Howland, Esq., of '63; Prof. S. L. Curtiss of '67; the Hon. J. F. Claffin of '58; and the Rev. D. L. Holbrook of '72.

Mr. Blatchford had decorated his elegant residence with the College Scal, the names of the

ence with the College seal, the names of the residents of Amherst College, and various appropriate inscriptions.

A number of goutlemen from other colleges were present, including the Hon. William H. King, the Rev. Arthur Little, the Rev. Drs.

Gibson and Herford.

After the reception in the drawing-room the company gathered in the spacious sitting-room, and after several songs the President of the Association. John H. Thompson, Esq., of the class of '50, called upon Dr. Storrs for a speech, and the Doctor responded in a very happy man-

ner.
Then came interesting speeches from Prof. Curtiss, the Rev. A. B. Robbins, D. D., the Rev. W. A. Nichols, W. H. King, the Rev. Dr. Herford, George Howland (one of the new Trustees), J. F. Claffin, George C. Clarke, the Rev. Arthur Little, and others. After an elegant supper furnished by Kinsley, the company separated with many expressions of gratification and enjoyment.

Quite an enthusiastic company of gentlemen assembled last evening at the Historical Society rooms for the purpose of comparing notes on this interesting topic.

The result of their conference was an organized meeting, of which Mr. S. H. Kerfoot was made Chairman, and Mr. A. D. Hagar was

ized meeting, of which Mr. S. H. Kertoot was made Chairman, and Mr. A. D. Hagar was made Secretary.

Maj. Butts, Dr. Briard, and Messrs. Swortfiguer, Pierce, Canfield, Maurer, and others exhibited many rare coins, and furnished much interesting matter for conversation.

Messrs. Kertoot, Lindsay, and Pierce were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and accompanying by-laws to be presented at a meeting to be held at the same place on the evening of Monday, Nov. 9.

This promises to be the nucleus of an association. This promises to be the nucleus of an association which may do very much for the cause of

THE NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY. The Council last evening passed the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Telegraph Company's ordinance, which allows them to put up wires in this city. Their line will be controlled by the American Union Telegraph Company, and last evening a reporter saw Judge Parker, of Davenport, who is the Western agent of that corporation, and talked with him on the subject. He said the passage of the ordinance completed the circuit of his company between Boston and Omaha, and that in fifteen days 30,000 miles of wine would be in constituted. wire would be in operation, and the Company would have an office in this city con-Company would have an office in this city con-necting with 500 of the principal cities in the country, such as Boston, New York, Philadel-phia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Council Bluffs, and Omaha. The Company, be-said, had connec-tion with the Dominion Line of Canada, with its 14,000 miles of wire, and, after Nov. 1, would have exclusive a grangements with the French Cable Company. The Western Union Com-pany, he said, was fighting them, and the effect of competition had already been such that in Philadelphia that company had reduced its telegraphic rates 20 per cent, and the cable rates on the Anglo-American Line had dropped to 12

The eighth annual assembly of the Grand Im perial Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Knights of the Holy Sepul-chre was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the American Express Building. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Jonathan J. French, Vice, Grand Sovereiga of Illinois, were proposed and adopted. The following Grand officers were then elected and duly installed: Grand Sovereign, M. I. Sir Gil W. Barnard, Chicago; Grand Viceroy M. E. Sir L. A. Reche, Chicago; Grand Santor, General A. A. Beebe, Chicago; Grand Senior General, V. I. Sir James O. Cottrell, Chicago; Grand Ju-dior General, V. I. Sir L. R. Jerome, Chicago; irrand High Prelate, S. I. Sir B. P. Reyuolds, Chicago; Grand High Chancellor, I. Sir Frank V. Ferguson, Alton; Grand Treasurer, I. Sir John, P. Ferrer, Chicago; Grand Recorder, W. Ferguson, Alton; Grand Treasurer, I. Sir John P. Farrar, Chicago; Grand Recorder, I. Sir Robert Malcolm, Chicago; Grand Heraid, I. Sir Thomas H. Agnew, Chicago; Grand Farator, I. Sir Chase F. Manner, Chicago; Grand High Almoner, I. Sir Charles W. Dunning, Carro; Grand Architect, I. Sir T. O. Spring, Beardstown; Grand Standard-Bearer, I. Sir T. D. Palmer, Pay Paw; Grand Marshal, I. Sir T. J. Davidson, Wayerley, Grand Chamberlain, I. Davidson, Waveriev; Grand Chamberlain, I. I. Sir John P. Ferris, Chicago. The next as-Oct. 25, 1880. The Grand Commandery of Illinois Knights Templar will meet at No. 187 Kinzie street this

THE CITY-HALL.

The auctioneer's license of Henry Friedman. No. 203 Randolph street, was yesterday revoked. The City Treasurer yesterday received \$2,083

The following were the condemnations of meat resterday: At No. 8 West Jackson street market, one plate bruised beef; at No. 56, one plate of beef; at Nos. 9 and 10, two hams; and at Nos. 3 and 4, two slunk calves.

Leo Gibb, the owner of the establishment on Madison street in which about forty Chinamen were arrested some time ago on the charge of gambling, petitioned the Mayor yesterday to have the fines imposed against his customers set aside. He says he had to pay the most of the fines, and that the persons at his place were there celebrating a holiday, and not gambling. The Mayor reolied that he had no authority in the matter, and "John" went off considerably torn up. torn up.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: To S. M. Richardson, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 95 Oak street, to cost \$4,500; to Heary Bros., to erect a two-story elevator, corner of Washington and West Water streets, to cost \$5,900; and to C. B. Farwell, to erect a five-story store, 45x180 feet, corner of Monroe street and Fifth arona to cort er of Monroe street and Fifth avenue, to cost

THE ROTUNDA TROUBLE ENDED. THE BOTUNDA TROUBLE ENDED.

The promised conference in reference to the iron-work for the rotunds of the new City-Hall was held yesterday morning. There were present the Mayor, Mr. Waller, Mr. Kirk-land, and the contractors, and after a free and full discussion the whole trouble was settled by the contractor for the work agreeing to go on with it without further trouble, on certain conditions, however, which are to be a certain conditions, however, which are to be reduced to writing. But the work will not be commenced before spring, because it will be impossible to get the iron before cold weather sets in. The contractor will finally present a claim for damages on account of having been delayed by the stone men so, between delayed by the stone men, so, as heretofore pre-dicted, the trouble is bound to be taken to the courts in one shape or another.

An Isportant matter.

Attention was called Sunday to a petition sent to the Council by Frank Kunn, and which was subsequently turned over to Commissioner Waller, with power to act, asking for the extension of the water-mains, or supply-oipes, along Milwankee avenue, beyond the city limits. Yesterday Mr. Waller returned the petition to Mr. Kunn, with the following indorsement:

There are many good and sufficient reasons why this petition should not be granted, among which are the following: The extra taxes paid by those living inside the city limits are for the protection, convenience; and comfort which these aggregated taxes provide, under the City Government, for those woo may then. Those who bear no share of this burden should not participate, at least on equal terms, in its benefits. Under the law, the Department of Public Works may assess and enforce the collection of water rents within the city limits, but has no power or jurisdiction beyond. The Water-Works have been paid for by the city, and are intended for the exclusive use and benefit of the city. AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

conveniently supplied by the Water-Works of said city without lessening the supply needed for the use of the inhabitants. This provision of law controls and disposes of any surplus that may exist and can be spared. If the petition were granted simply on the grounds as stated, that the petitioner would pay the expense of laying the pipe from the city limits to his house, and also pay the usual water rent, then every one else around and outside the city who offered the same terms should be granted the same privilege, and thus the city could not do without injustice to itself. The precedent would be trublesome and dangerous, and the granting of the petition unwise and inexpedient. I therefore decline to grant it. C. S. Waller.

This is important as affecting like petitioners in the future, and, since it caused an examination into the matter, may result in great sanitary good. It was not known to Mr. Waller before that the charter provided that all surplus water should be used for cleansing the sewers, but since it does, and there is more or less complaint about sewer-gas, he proposes to see that it is so used. He is already considering the feasibility of using the water-supply at tested intervals—any between 13 and 3 o'clock

ing the feasibility of using the water-supply at stated intervals—say between 12 and 2 o'clock at night once a week—for cfeansing the sewers; and, while it will be attended with very little additional expense, if any, he believes the carrying out of the idea would materially promote the public health.

ANOTHER POLICE ORDER. ANOTHER POLICE ORDER.

The following order was promulgated from police headquarters yesterday:

Special Order, No. 28.—First—All that portion of the First Precinct lying north of Washington, street will hereafter (on Sundays only) be patrolled by the day squad. The Lieutenant commanding said squad will establish posts in said district, assign patrolmen to patrol the same on Sundays from 8 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m., and each patrolman will be held accountable for crime committed on his post, and they shall not be allowed to leave the same until regularly relieved by the First Precinct detail.

the same until regularly relieved by the First Pre-cinct detail.

Second—One-half the number of men on said day squad may be allowed to nave the liberty of Sundays alternately, but not exceeding that num-ber shall be absent or allowed to be off Sundays

ber shall be absent or allowed to be off Sundays except on furlough.

Third—There are also reasons to believe that certain members of the day squad are in the habit of going for duty at halls and entertainments at might, charging fees for their services. I desire it to be generally known that such will not be permitted, and that any officer who goes on duty for pay at such places without being regularly detailed shall be discharged from the force forthwith.

Simon O'Donnell.

Acting General Superintendent.

HILDRUP'S ROOKERY.

The exports of alcohol yesterday aggregs ted The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were \$25,563. Whisky paid \$20,600; tobacco and

cigars \$3,827, and beer \$906. The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out \$30,000 in gold and \$7,000 in silver. The receipts of coin were \$8,000 in "buzzard dollars."

In the tase of Milton E. Boyle, who plead od guilty to the charge of selling liquor without license at Yates City, Ill., judgment was suspended.

J. E. Clarke, who circulated a little bogus silver at a Socialist pienic at Orden Grove, and was caught at it, was vesterday sentenced to the Bridewell for thirty days. United States Marshal Hildrup was informed

yesterday that an indictment had been found in Omaha against James Baxter for an alleged deflacation in the matter of match stamps. It is another specimen of the "same old game." Baxter is in Canada.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The Lundqvist trial ended in a verdict of "Not guilty," and the probabilities are that the remaining indictments against Lundqvist will

be nolle pros'd. Christopher Sheridan, who was convicted of obbing the premises of John Johnston, a grocer on Van Buren street, and given ten years in Joliet, and was granted a new trial and pleaded not guilty, withdrew his plea yesterday and enered one of guilty. he was remanded until Friday for sentence.

The trial of Mrs. Adelaide Robert for the murder of Theodore Weber has been set for Wednesday week. The reason for the delay is that there are a number of jail cases which must be tried this term, and the case, if begun, could not be concluded this week any way.

The Grand Jury yesterday considered over thirty cases, and in eleven of them found, "no bills." The late frauds at the First Ward Aldermanic election came before the Grand Inquisitors, but the influence of Democratic surroundings proved too much for the growd, and the bills were ignored, although the evidence in several cases was overwhelming. The charges were supported by the testimony of Omar Bushnell, D. J. Wren, and Mr. Brokoski.

DISEASED MEAT.

A VISIT PROM THE BUTCHERS. According to promise, the Health Department was invaded yesterday afternoon by a number of butchers from Bridgeport and the vicinity, who had come by agreement to remonstrate against the condemnation of the carcasses of three beeves Saturday, the property, it appears, of "R. Clifford,"—or so marked,—but now claimed by John Wall. The Health Commissioner had called in Col. Cameron to act as Judge of the," high court, "and the city was accressful in the long and truitless quarred by ented in the long and fruitless quarrel b Officer Merki, and the butchers by a Bridgepor

ing to state his case, and presenting the affi-davits of the persons who had sold him cattle to effect the that they were sound, etc., but he did not seem to impress the Court very deeply, for in answer to cross-questions he admitted that he deult largely in what is known as "down" stock,-that is, stock with broken legs, bruised,

Officer Lamb, who had made the condemna-Officer Lamb, who had made the condemnations, was next heard from, and he told a straightforward, connected story. On the day in question, he said, the house where the diseased cattle were found killed forty-eight animals. He went through the lot and selected those condemned as totally unfit for the market, passing several doubtful carcasses. Those condemned, he subsequently learned, only contained about thirty-six pounds of tallow, while sixty pounds was the average, while the tailow in the others averaged over eighty pounds to the carcass. After making the condemnation, to the better satisfy himself that he was not mistaken, he went into the room where the spleens were kept, and there found six very large and unhealthy ones. He took one of these and brought it to took one of these and brought it to the Health Department, and, although he did not see it taken from the carcass, the condition of the carcasses—their discoloration and unnatural appearance—satis-fied him that it had been taken from one of

those condemned, and he was prepared to swear to it. At this juncture Dr. De Wolf presented the

following
PIECE OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
PIECE of the spleen in question PIECE OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

as to the condition of the spleen in question:
Chicago, Oct. 27.—Oscar C. DeWolf—Dear
Sue: I received from you on Saturday last a spleen
said to have been removed from the body of a cow
at one of the slaughter-houses in or near the city.
I have examined the specimen, according to
your request, and have to report as follows:
The organ is greatly enlarged, being, I should say,
not less than four times as large as the normal
spleen of the cow. The capsule is thickened and
mottled, and has lost its ordinary oright, glistening appearance. Upon cutting into the organ I
ind it very much softened,—in fact, it is a black,
pulsaceous mass, and reminds me strongly of the
spleens I have seen so many times from the bodies
of persons who have long suffered from chronic
malarial poisoning.
Upon microscopic examination I find the fibrous
tissue very much increased, and the so-called
"splenic pulp" infiltrated with broken-down
blood globules and amorphous granular matter, torether with a few large uncleated cells. My conclusion is that the animal had some time previonsly inflammation of the spleen, which continued
under the form of chronic inflammation, and induced hypertrophy, with subsequent softening and
degeneration.

duced hypertrophy, with subsequent softe degeneration.

Of course, I need hardly add that no animal with a diseased spleen can possibly be in a healthy condition, for the integrity of all the blood-making organs is absolutely essential, if health is essential. Yours very truly.

I. N. DANFORTH.

The reading of this document created quite

A PLUTTER AMONG THE BUTCHERS.

and they railied to a man to say that the spleen had not come from one of Wail's carcasses, and to denounce Officer Lamb as incompetent and unit for the position he held.

By this time Col. Cameron had become somewhat tired of the noise, and inquired what it was all about, very much as the late John Hart used to in his celebrated "Court of Appeals." No one, however, seemed to see the force of the joke, and this excited bis ire. He was powerless to grant Wall damages, if this was what he was seeking; and, furthermore, since the carcasses had been condemned, he gave it as his opinion that no damages could be obtained even in a higher court. higher court.

Mr. Wall replied that it was not damages, but the removal of Office. Lamb that was wanted.

Dr. De Wolf said that could not be obtained so long as he did his duty faithfully and hon-

estly.

The babel was then taken up by the butchers, and carried into the evening, but the Court was invincible, and the only satisfaction they got was that they had come to the wrong market

condemped had been diseased, and whether the spleen had been taken from one of them or not; and discovering, firally, that there was no way of proving or disproving the facts at this late day, the case was dropped. As the butchers filed out they swore vengeance on Lamb, and some of them made threats of personal relegace against him: swore vengeance on Lamb, and some of them made threats of personal violence against him; but Dr. De Wolf said he would stand by him, and that his confidence in his fairness and good judgment had been strengthened by the hearing. The reader can judge whether the Doctor is right or not by the description of the spleen, and whether or not diseased ment is being sold in the markets and served on our publes.

THE COUNTY BOARD. THE COURT-HOUSE. The regular weekly meeting of the County

Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Fitzgerald. Architect Egan sent in a communication stating that it would be impossible to finish the cut-stone work on the new Court-House before the latter part of November, and that in consequence it will be impossible to place a permanent roof on the building before next spring. In view of this fact, Mr. Egen recommended that a temporary roof be constructed, so that work on the interior of the building may proceed without interruption during the winter. The communication, was referred.

A young man named John Guinea, who was rendered footless, by a railroad accident at Lemont about a year ago, petitioned the Board to place him in sovae institution where he can learn a trade. The fatter was referred to the Clerk, with instructivens to correspond with the author ities at Pont' ac regarding the scheme.

A petitic a from the Deputy Sheriffs, asking

that their yay be increased sufficiently to allow that their 7,24 be increased sumicently to allow them to keep a borse and buggy, was referred to the Public Service Committee.

The county pay-rolls for October were read and reforred. The amounts were: Sheriff's of-fice, \$5,129; Clerk of the Criminal Court. \$1,041; Clerk of the Probate Court. \$1,388; Hospital, \$1,004; Insane Asylum, \$1,250; other employes of the county, \$4,963.

In the First Precinct of the Town of Lake, Hiram McChesney was appointed judge of elec-tion in place of T. Cornwall, resigned. THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

reported that nearly the whole of the appropria-tion for 1878-'9 had been expended, and that more money was needed. Referred to the Finance Committee. Finance Committee.

Julia C. Shrimp, a resident of Champaign, Ill.,
was the author of a letter to the Board, which
was read amid great laughter. It seems that
Julia has some friends in this city named French, and, as she contemplates a visit to the metropolis, would like the Board to hunt up the particular Frenches whom she is after, and also furnish her a guide while she is in town. The

document was referred to the Clerk.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of giving the contract for sewer-pipe at the Insanc Asylum to N. A. Williams. The request of the Illinois Humane Society that the Board appropriate \$2,500 in aid of the Society's work was reported upon unfavorably by the Clark & Raffen, contractors for iron sky-lights at the new Court-House, sent in the new Court-House, sent in the new Court-House, sent on the contract, which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Service and Build;

A long task then ensued regarding the report of the Committee on Buildings and Hospital, that a board fence be built around the County Hospital. A motion to lay the report on the able was carried. The Committee on Public Building's recom-needed that the contract for

SEWERAGE AT THE COURT-HOUSE

be let to E. Flauady, his bid being \$1,513. The Committee also recommended that the architect be instructed to ascertain the cost of a temposame to the Board.
Commissioner Ayars said that when the matter
of Court-House sewerage came up, the Committee to which it was referred asked for bids mittee to which it was referred asked for bids from a dozen or more firms. Mr. Flanady was not one of the men from whom bids were requested, and in view of this fact the Commissioner moved that the contract be awarded to the next lowest bidder, Thomas Wells. Fitzgerald defended the Flanady bid, and Messrs. Hoffman, Bradley, and Wheeler also spoke upon the matter, the last-named Commissioner moving that it be recommitted. The motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 6.

The subject of a temporary roof was then

lost by a vote of 9 to 6.

The subject of a temporary roof was then taken up, and after a long talk the report of the Committee on that point was adopted. The proposed roof will cost about \$2,000.

Commissioner Coburn moved that the county offices be closed on Nov. 12, the day of Gen. Grant's arrival in the city. Carried.

A motion that when the Roard adjourn it he A motion that when the Board adjourn it be Mr. Flanady's bond for the Court-House sewerage work was fixed at \$1,000.

The Board then adjourned.

THE TAYLOR ESTATE. THE HOME OF THE PRIENDLESS HAS TO WAIT. THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS HAS TO WAIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, Oct. 27.

This institution has received nothing from the Taylor estate, as has been erroneously stated, and is now in want of funds to meet current expenses. While we assure our patrons and friends that we will call upon them only waen absolutely necessary, we confidently appeal to them as lovers of this charity for their accustomed and generous donations.

C. G. Hammond, President.

It will be remembered by those who have kept.

It will be remembered by those who have kept rack of the devious litigation in the matter of he estate of the late Henry Hobart Taylor that a compromise was effected between Mrs. Adelaide C. Collins, the mother and guardian of the minor, and the Trustees of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, by which each party was to receive a certain sum of money on the condition that all litigation should cease. In view of this it was thought that the institution would soon be in funds and the matter amicably settled. It

opears, however, that in spite of this compromise the matter must still go before the Supreme Court.
In conversation with a TRIBUNE representative vesterday, Mr. Henry F. Eames, one of the executors of the will, and, ex officio, a Trustee executors of the will, and, ex officio, a Trustee of the trust-fund, said that the executors were not bound by this compromise. In view of the uncertainty of the ninth clause of the will, he said, they would refuse to turn over any of the estate to either party until the proper construction of the will should be settled by the Supreme Court. Should they do otherwise they might become liable for damages should the ward, when he becomes of age, decide to assert what he might suppose to be his rights. The executors are each under an individual bond of \$1.400,000, and a suit on this might prove un-

\$1,400,000, and a suit on this might prove un-The Rrustees were empowered to either found a new charity or certify the money to the Home of the Friendless. They some time ago decided on the latter course, so that the only parties to the issue are the Home of the Friendless and Hobert C. Taylor the wines.

the issue are the Home of the Friendless and Hobart C. Taylor, the minor.

If the position taken by Mr. Eames be correct, and the executors of the will cannot be bound by the compromise, the institution will for some time to come be dependent upon the generosity of its friends for support, as a decision from the Supreme Court cannot be obtained in less than one year at the least. From the above letter it would appear that the officers of the Home of the Friendless take the same view, and that they do not expect to receive this large bequest for some time to come, although, whatever the for some time to come, although, whatever the final decision may be, by the terms of the com-promise the institution is sure of about \$180,000 me time in the dim future.

BODIE'S REMAINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 .- The remains of W. Bodie, the original discoverer of the Bodie nining district, and who perished in a snow storm Nov. 14, 1859, were discovered yesterday about a mile southwest of the Town of Bodie. Deceased is believed to have been a native either of Rochester or Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he left a family.

COURT ADJOURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 27 .- The City Court for the October term held a brief session to-day, Judge C. D. F. Smith on the Bench. The Court was adjourned to next January on account of the Circuit Court being now in session.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPERTY-OWNERS is called to the Abbott Asphalt Pavement, not being laid on Michigan avenue, between Nine teenth and Twentieth streets. A Scoffer.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press admits that the Woman's Congress which sat at Madison, Wis., last week, combrised some of the most gifted and distinguished ladies in the country; but still thinks it "doubtful whether the immense ag-gregation of intellectual strength there repre-sented is capable of explaining how it is that the simple pin-feather of a chicken, which may be had at any time for the trouble of picking, is SEQUOAH.

The Medicine Man of the Ogalal las Is in Town,

And Is Prepared to Wrestle with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Etc.,

And Sees the Evidences of These Complaints in Healthy Reporter.

There hangs in one of the front windows of the Gault House just now a portrait which is the admiration of every newsboy in the city, and which even from less impressible people attracts considerable attention. It is that of a slim gen tleman of middle size and age of the Buffalo Bill brand of beauty. The face, which is well formed, has that peculiarly proud and defiant, not to say devil-may-care, look waich is the inseparable characteristic of those whose life has been passed in company with the nomadic tribes of the West, and the pose of the head is suggestive of the haughtfness of the big chieftain The bair is long, falling in graceful ringlets over a coat of buckskin, whose lappels terminate in a long and heavy fringe. Across the chest hangs a necklace upon which the artist in crayon has exerted his utmost power, and which, consequently, is a prominent feature in the distinguished makeup, though in the matter of conspicuousness it up, though in the matter of conspicuousess it pales before the crowning piece of the remarkable toilet,—the huge felt hat which surmounts, and, by its immense proportions, completely overshadows the rest of the figure. It is, of course, a soft gray felt. Why it is that the transplanted decizen of the prairie should invariably insist upon wearing a hat of soft gray felt is one of those mysteries which modern science seems to have overlooked, and it would be useless to speculate withit upons of important be useless to speculate withily upon so important a subject; suffice it, then, to say that the hat which the crayon artist has produced in his picture is of the orthodox texture, and color, and size. The picture, of course, incited a certain amount of criticism and the newshow were not load. of criticism, and the newsboys were not long in detecting a flaw, their discriminating judgme pronouncing the figure to be the perfection of art, saving only that it was marred by the absence of the long-barreled rifle and curling powder-horn as an indication of the hunting proceivities of the original. As events proved, however, they were varong in the premises upon which they based their exception to the artist's work. They criticised the figure from a purely Buffalo-Bill steadpoint, while the figure was that of a healer instead of a hunter.

The picture had hung in the window for a few days only, when there appeared in the city a ubiquitous little dodger, about two inches square, woon one side of which was a reproduc-

tion of the upper half of the figure in crayon and be neath it the simple word, "SEQUOAH," while upon the other side was the decidedly us grammatical announcement that "Sequoah's wonderful herbs cures rheumatism, fever and

ague, constipation, catarrh, dyspepsia, scrofula, and all diseases of the blood, liver, and stom-uch," followed by an intimation that the herbalst was stopping at the Gault House. Anxious to secure relief from a long-stand Anxious to secure relief from a long-standing affection of the liver, complicated with chronic dyspepsia, whose anguish was frequently increased by symptoms of inflammatory rheumatism, and hoping, too, that the medicine-man might be able to banish a stubborn catarrh which had troubled him since childhood, a Tribune reporter, whom allopathy and homeopathy had worked upon for years to no porpose, called at the Gault House yesterday with a view to consulting the gentleman who professed the power to cure, with simple herbs, professed the power to cure, with simple herbs those disorders upon which the big pills of one school and the little pills of another, not to mention the big bills of both, had produced no

SOME LIPPE DISAPPOINTMENT was aroused by the first view of the gentleman who, to the question. "Is this Dr. Sequoah?" made answer in the affirmative, and led the reporter into a back room on the first floor of the hotel. There was a certain amount of likeness between the individal before him and the picture in the window; but the more the reporter ure in the window; but the more the reporter looked at the herb-doctor, the more it appeared to him that it was due to the huge felt hat and other features of his dress which coincided with the figure in crayon, rather than to any flavor of wild Western life present in the appearance of the individual himself. It may have been because the buckskin coat of the picture had been replaced by one of broadcloth, the fringed leg-gings by pants of lavender hue, the bead neck-lace by a gold watch-chain, and the open throat of which sparkled a radiant diamond-cluster of extraordinary size. Whatever the cause, the reporter could not help thinking that the great "Sequoah" was much more suggestive of the civilization of the East than of the wildness of the Far West. He looked in fact reports this is a depart dry-goods clerk fact, remarkably like a dapper dry-goods clerk rigged out for a masquerade, and the reporter broached the subject of his complication of maladies not without some misgivings. The first of his maladies which he brought to

the Doctor's attention was THE LIVER COMPLAINT, whose symptoms he described, following them up with an account of the vain struggles which pill-pelting and prescription doctors had had with the same. Dr. Sequoah smiled as he explained the fallacy of the various cures which had been attempted, and expressed great anxiety to know whether his visitor had not anxiety to know whether his visitor had not been greatly troubled with pains between the shoulders. The reporter explained that it could hardly have been otherwise considering that he had been a martyr to dyspepsia for ten years, and then he mentioned his occasional attacks of inflammatory rheumatism and the chronic catarrh, and asked whether this conglomeration of maladies might not be due to a scrofulous condition of the blood which the forefather of the family had imported when he came over in one of those had imported when he came over in one of thos vessels whose transatlantic trip was made sub-sequent to that of the Maydower, and which had been an heirloom in the family ever since. The herbalist coincided at once in this view of the case, and expressed his readiness to so improve the condition of the vital current that the disorders due to its impurity would be healed in a remarkably short space of time, and at comparatively little expense. He then gave a brief but very logical dissertation upon the necessity in such cases of getting at the root of the trouble; showed conclusively that the stomach was the sole medium through which the blood could be effectively reached, and that the only real and reliable means of getting properly at the stomach was to be found in the herbs which he dispensed, or proposed to dispense on several property actions.

pense as soon as he secured patients. "What do you think of my case?" said the reporter finally. "Should you judge from my looks there was any hope for me?" "You have let this run for some time," said the Doctor, "and you are badly off. The yellow-ness of your eyes, the paleness of your cheeks, the twitchings of the mouth, the nervous mo-tions of the hands, the blue marks on your chin, the lack of energy in your movements, all show that the liver is doing its deadly work. You have soots before your eyes, you have name in have soots before your eyes, you have pains in our shoulders, you have creepings in the stomrch. I should judge from your looks that occasionally your pericardium is inflamed, and gets red."
"It does," said the reporter.

"Also much bile."

"Yes; bile enough for a large family."

"Also throbbings in the temples, which work round the head, and meet at the back."

"Yes," said the reporter enthusiastically.

"Also a ringing in the ears and a sound like the rushing of waters." the rushing of waters.'

"Yes; like a spring freshet."
"Well, it is a hard case, the hardest in an experience of thirty years, but I think it can be cured." The reporter was beginning to hope that at last an end was to come to his prolonged inva-lidism, but before he invested in any medicine he cautiously inquired

WHAT THE COST MIGHT BE. "Fifty cents," was the reassuring response.
"And will it cure me—dead sure?"
"Possibly not. Such a long stanting case as yours—the evidences of all your disorders are clear to my eye—may need prolonged treatment."

clear to my eye—may need prolonged treatment."

"Then if one supply of medicine does not suffice. I can try another, and then another; and so on until the cure is affected?"

The herbalist acknowledged that stubborn disorders occasionally failed to give way at once to his treatment, and in 'he possibility of his failing once more into a ry.t of daily-dosing the reporter saw the first poid to of similarity between the Secuosh school of medicine and those others over which the exponent claimed for it such superiority in the matters of efficacy and economy.

The reporter then asked the herbalist The reporter then asked the herbalist
WHAT SORT OF BUSING ISS HE WAS DOING
In Chicago, and to what citizens be could refer
in support of the healing powers of his herbs.
The Doctor acknowled ged that as yet be had
not cured anybody in Chicago, though in Milwaukee, which city by a had just lest, he claimed
to have proved a bey lefactor to vast numbers of
invalide. Opestions d as to the authority which
he possessed to Dractice medicine, the "Doctor" acknowledy ed that he had none, and claimed that he did not do so; that he merely sold to the public herbs which possessed un-doubted curative power. He made examina-tions of patients, but he did not charge for them, his profits merely arising from the sale of the medicines in whose virtues he had become

versed during a thirty years' residence among the Ogalalia Indians.

The reporter had already begun to doubt, and when the name of that tribe, with whose tongue he was quite familiar, was mentioned, he de-termined upon a simple test. In a clear and distinct voice, and in the beautiful language of distinct voice, and in the beautiful language of the Ogalallas, the reporter remarked: "Se-pu am-ha lo-sen me-he win-et puktes tolla se-ha par-ta-sak." Which, being translated into English, runs: "Doctor; if you will just go and get me one of your liver powders, I'll give you a hundred dollars."

dollars."
Strange to say, "Sequoah" moved not at this tempting offer. The reporter then tried him in the dialect of the Poncas, saying:
"Isten ca-las-ts artis lavi-nik devisar so-to-no," whose meaning in plain English is, "I am afraid, Doctor, those drugs of yours are not of

The instruction in Ponca was also unheeded and the reporter was about to drop a remark in Modoc, when he saw that the fire of indignation any account. was beginning to gather in the Medicine eye. He then arose hurriedly, bade him morning, and retired discreetly before the Medicinal Buffalo Bill had time to run up to his room for his tomabawk and scalping-knife.

The increase of custom at Dawson's is an evidence of public wisdom. 211 State street.

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tome, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, forcegenerating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable is all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by drug-

BIRTHS. HOWIE-At 133 Church-st., on the 19th inst., the wife of G. Howie of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SKARAWODA-PAUL-By the Rev. E. O. Taylor, John D. Skarawoda, of Cheinnati, and Lizzie H. Paul, daughter of Col. James R. Paul, at the residence of the bride's father, 58 Rush-st. They left for Cincinnati at 8 p. m., where they will reside for the present. If Nashville (Tenn.) and Columbus (O.) papers please copy.

BUCHANNAN—In this city Oct. 27. Emma, beloved wife of Jacob Buchannan, sged 32 years.
The remains will be removed from her late residence, 185 South Clark-st., at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, in care of the Baughters of Union, and taken to the Oilvet Baptist Church on Fourth-av., where the uneral will be held at 11 o'clock a.m. Interment at Graceland Cemetery.

Fraceland Cemetery.

MARTIN-In this city Oct. 28, Clarance, son of A.

and Sarah Martin, agod 10 years.

The remains removed to Elgin, Minn., for interlent. St. Paul (Minn.) papers please copy. MULROONEY-Oct. 27, at the residence of her parents, Mary, youngest child of Thomas and alice Mulrooney, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, from 49 Hanover-at, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited. are invited.

McCREADY—Oct. 27, at the residence of her son-inlaw.A. T. Hinckley, Hyde Park, Mrs. Maria McCready,
formerly of Buffalo, N. Y
Funeral services at the house Wednesday at 8 a. m.
Remains to be taken to Wankegan for interment.

Belliaio (N. Y.) and Newark (N. J.) papers please

MULDOON-Sunday morning, Oct. 28, Mrs. Mary Muldoon, aged 97. Muldoon, aged 97.
Funeral from late residence, 47 Crosby-st. Friends of the family favited.
HUNTING TON—Oct. 27, of typhoid-fever, Julia A. Huntington, aged 19.

IN Hartford and Middletown papers papers copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Committee Meeting.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBHean Campaign Committee to wait on the business
men and ask them to close their places of business at
12 m. o'clock on election day, consisting of John L.
Beverdige, Arthur Dixon, William R. Page, E. G.
Keith, C. S. Squiers, George Hoit, William Floto,
James H. Bowen, C. Tegtmeyer, J. H. Clough, E. B.
Sherman, William H. Thompson, George E. White, R.
T. Crane, C. W. Woodman, M. Howard, William E.
Mason, J. Baumgarten, C. Folg, E. Hammill, George
L. Wood, and Jacob Cheswold, are requested to meet
to-day at 11 o'clock a. m. prompt at the Republican
Headquarters, northeast corner of Lake and Clark
streets.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Chairman.

Political. POILICAL.

LIFTH WARD—THIS EVENING, AT RABER'S
Hall. No. 139 Archer-av. The following speakers
will be present and address the meeting: Luther Lafin
Mills, Irus Coy, Louis Hutt, D. V. Purington, O. L.
Mann. Col. Theo. Stirnning, C. W. Woodman, W. T.
Underwood.

Underwood.

JIGHTH WARD-AT S O'CLOCK P. M., AT THE L courch corner of Harrison and Sangamon-sta. The following swill be present and address. The meeting: E. R. Bliss, Col. J. H. Roberts, Iten H. Seligman, John C. Barker, J. L. Parish, Josiah H. Bissell, John Meyer, Samuel Parker. SEVENTH WARD-THIS EVENING THERE WILL be a meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Ward at 359 Blue Island-av. Speakers are as follows: Luther Ladin Mills, Maj. James W. Brockway, E. R. Bliss, Richard S. Tuthill, Carl Pretzel (C. H. Harris), Henry McClory, W. A. Schonfield, C. C. Greeley. CINTEENTH WARD-THE REPUBLICANS OF the Street ward will hold a meeting to night at No. 527 North Halsted-st. at 8 o'clock p. m. The following speakers will be present: Senator W. T. Johnson, Elifott Anthony, L. D. Condee, L. H. Bisbee, Judge-J. C. Polley, Frank G. Thompson, August Arnold, Ernest Dauden.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Eighteenth Ward Republican Club at Lower Farwell halt this evening at 8 o'clock sharp for the trainaction of important business. A full attendance is a quested. PHE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL hold an adjourned meeting at their club-rooms a the Graud Pacific Hotel this evening. Senator W. T. Johnson and other candidates will be present and ad-dreas the Club. Matters of Importance will come before the Club, and a full attendance is requested.

Miscellaneous Miscellaneous.

AT THE TEMPERANCE CHURCH, CORNER OF Noble and Oblo-sts., Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, will be given an entertainment, consisting of tableaux, with calcium lights, on Biblical and historical topics, recitations, and songs. The proceeds to be applied to making the last payment on the church. Admission, 13 cents.

A MEETING OF THE LAKE VIEW SABBATHSchool Association will be held at the Town-Hall
in Lake View this evening. Good speakers will address the meeting. Sunday-school workers are cordially invited to attend. ly invited to attend.

THE MANAGERS OF THE CHICAGO HOME FOR the Friendless desire to return thanks to the Trustees of the Inter-State Exposition for space for a bazar and candy store; also to all who added them in that work, by which they realized \$1,170.94. A detailed statement will be published in the November Home Visitor.

Visitor.

THE AMPHION CHORAL SOCIETY, FOLLOWING their usual plan, are organizing an elementary class in vocal music, and desire to make this fact known. An excellent opportunity is here afforded for beginners as well as for those who may wish to perfect themselves in reading music at sight. Class meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in their rooms, 76 Monroe street. All are invited to come and see the plan followed.

W. O. LATTIMORE WILL LEAD THE GOSPEI temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall a 7:45 o'clock this evening.

THE NORTH POLE AND EQUATOR THE NORTH POLE AND EQUATOR are not more widely distinct than the standard tonic, stimulant, and alterative. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the cheap and flery local bitters which unscrupulous venders foist upon the unwary as medicated preparations with remedial properties. The latter are usually composed in the main of half rectified alcoholic excitants, with some wretched drug combined to disguise their real flavor, and are perfectly ruinous to the coats of the stomach. Hostetter's Bitters, on the contrary, has for its basis choice spirits of absolute purity, and this is modified and combined with medicinal extracts of rare excellence and botanical origin, which both invigorate and regulate the bowels, stomach, and liver. They effect a radical change in the disordered physical economy, which a the disordered physical economy, which ested by a speedy improvement in the ger

ral health. BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS.

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 9:30 a. m. Clothing, Cloaks, Linens, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Broche Shawis, Cutlery, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionests. Tuesday. Oct. 28, at 9:30 a. m.

SPECIAL SALE

INCLUDING Vases, Toilet Sets, Cologne Sets. Mantel Sets, Cuspidores, Bronze Lamos, &c. These goods are of this year's importation, and embrace all the latest designs.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers AT AUCTION

Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m. 3,000 Cases Assorted Custom Made Men's Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', an Children's Wear.

400 Cases First Quality Rubbers, of Standard Makes.

GBO. P. GORE & CO...
SO and 82 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Oct. 30, at 9:30 a. m.

REGULAR TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

A full line of Crockery, Assorted Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Brackets, &c. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GOLE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

TUESDAY'S SALE Oct. 28, at 9:30 o'clock. SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE

To close several involces of Fine and Medium Paripr and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Marble-top Table, Stoves, Carpets, &c. Also, an involce of Whips, Glas-ware, Crockery, Chromos, Cigars, Pisted Ware, Gas Fixtures, Blankets, and Comforters. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Handolph-si. PAWNBROKER'S GOODS

FROM GOLDSMID'S OFFICE AT AUCTION. AT OUR STORE.

78 & 80 Randolph-st., Wednesday Morning, Cct. 29, at 10 o'clock and 2:30 o'clock.

The whole of his Forfeited Pledges to date, Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Diamonds, Jeweiry, solid Silver and Plated Ware, Opers and Field Glasses, Guns, Pi-tols, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randoiph-st. BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER 4

THE ELEGANT COLLECTION

STATUETTES From Italy, imported by Messrs. VITI BROS., Philadelphia, at Store 85 and 87 Randolph-st.,

NOW ON EXHIBITION. AUCTION SALES Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30 and 31, at 10 a. m. & 2:30 p. B. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Aust'n.

AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes & Rubbers TUESDAY, Oct. 28.

DRY GOODS, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 9 o'clock a. m. BY WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Chattel Mortgage Sale—At 180 West Washingtonst., I uesday. Oct. 28, at 10 a. m., will be sold, without reserve, Marble-top Dressing Case set, Black Walnut Furniture Parlor Set, Empire Bestsead, Cabaet Sagre Sewing Machine, Carpets, Bedding and Houshold Effects of an eight-room dwelling.

W. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioner.
Chattel Mortgages foreclosed.

DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DTED. CLEANED and REPAIRED. at triffing expense, and expenses of the state of the

Charcoal Furnace Property for Sale or To Best, At Lawton, Mich., on the Michican Central Railrest. In good condition, and can be started in a few weeks as small expense. Abundance of seel and chesp labe. Very favorable freight condens with the property Apply to D. YAN MOSTHAND, Treasurer, Apply to D. YAN MOSTHAND, Treasurer, Or to HENRY FORD, Agent, Lawton, Mich. RAIL MILL FOR SALE. The Rail Mill and Merchant Mill at Marietta O. is for sale at moderate price and upon easy terms. Machiner for manufacturing all kinds and sizes of from Rail. For particulars and description write JOHN BLOODGOOD.

84 Broadway, New York City. For inspectle erty call on R. K. SHAW, Marietta. O. CABROLLTON HOTEL, BALTIMORE, LIGHT, AND Rates reduced to \$3 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for pariors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest but a hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city pasenger-cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager, Bayimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1878.

NOTES & CARDS, Elegant Styles, Short-ost. Notice, Least Styles, Short-ost. Notice, Least Market and Fine Engraving.

S. D. Childs & Con. 26 Washington St.

SHERM

"Gath" Intervie retary of the ury.

The Jenks Letter --- He the Grandest Op His Li

The Secretary's Se gress---His Lo for the Spea

Personal Difficulty with ber-Soushern " Drunken S

National Banks, and the of the Treasury

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—As o come North yesterday I ear with Secretary Sherma This was the first opport talk at leisure and at som great Secretary of the Tres place, I showed the Secretar graphed to the Enquirer

THE JENKS where a Democrat express etter had been manufactur in order to make Mr. Tilde s prize, and to shell out m erman said: "Well, as to that, I am

Jenks berself manufactu best information I have is. this letter in an envelope a containing several inclosu dry-goods house in New was dextrously slipped und did not take, and, when envelope was noticed. kept the store were radi knew that Mrs. Jenks was an original Sherman let opened the envelope, kept and advised the Democratic had positively got the expe

then, Mr. Sherman?" "Yes, they instantly ressional Committee to and they meant to produ they got the letter, it all their minds what a thoroughly don them by a mere w letter was submitted to absolutely impossible for m One of their best expert could not have written to had practiced for years u your hand nor education of written it.' They under

were taken in." "Mr. Secretary, have you MR. TILDS since the Potter Investiga

since the Potter Investigation and ed?"

"Yes; we met in New!"
meeting of the Board of Di Wayne Railroad. I had I well in connection with the to the Pennsylvania Comp. we were both favorable. I that he would be at the me I knew that he had expecting! sgainst me,—to the been a chief instrument in concluded to shake hand. cluded to shake ha showed some anger. I ent rectors, who were looking interest to see how Tilder rectors, who were footing interest to see how Tilden However, as I came to M bim my hand, and he too expression on his face that I could see. ness of the meeting was we would not make some had been long needed. The quired for them would We had been much at a count of depot facilities quired a new depot there. Invorable to the expenditur times were undoubtedly delayed making these improf: the dullness of the tousiness was expanding, ourant to do our reasonab traveling public and for the Mr. Tilden, among others, views, and we unanimous the expenditure. Mr. Tilded, with me, to draw This brought us together, the propriety of this mathess is better. Resumpti Tilden emphasized the we way as to convey to my min had come of itself. Yes swered, 'resumption has a was a little different from that happened of any mom "What do you think, Mr. Mr. TILDEN'S Jin reviewing his claims on

MR. TILDEN'S

in reviewing his claims on the Presidency!"

"I don't think Tilden' generally. He is not out wit to know how to get their o him talk often, and his ren times interesting. He go into New York politics, have been worse judgm after he lost the Presidency that the Democrats can run idential candidate. With campaign turned on his in gins to dwindle."

"Mr. Sherman," I said, den woyld have gained mot the Democratic party to ac of the Electoral dispute!"

"Yes, unquestionably," "If Tilden had wanted "If Tilden had wanted to both parties, and stand as President, he might have self and my party to have still advise the Democrater with tricate the country from hour appeal to the people four years." Then, I think to respect him, and he woo strong affections of his owing up the excitement, and Committee, he played right mg up the excitement, an Committee, he played rig sna' hands. He gave nity to prove a negatime we had not had to respond to the impedated Mr. Tilden. He we met the question, sat the Republicans, and the respectation, was an absolute in the interest of the respectation. Was an absolute incitement to investigation. he incitement to invest Democratic party had at Purchase was revived.
Were traced so close to people believed he had for my part, I believe it.
"Mr. Secretary, you victim twice of having with the case of

and next the Jenks letter
"Yes, that is curions,
"I did indorse the Helpel
accusation was correct.
forger,"

accusation was correct.

forgery."

What were the circum
ing the Helper testimonia

"Why, a member of
York, by the name of Why, a member of
York, by the name of Whike that, took around a
old Francis P. Blafr, then
publicans, should be emp
publicans, should be emp
publicans, should be emp
publicans, should be emp
publicans, showing
slavery. You can see a
slavery. Yo

Well, the party was

SALES DRE & CO., RADE SALE

GOODS 28, 9:30 a. m. RE & CO., Auctioneers. 8, at 9:30 a. m.,

ologne Sets, es. Bronze Lamos, &c. year's importation, and em ORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Shoes, Rubbers UCTION 29. at 9:30 a. m

Costom Made Men's. Women's, Misses', an RADES, AND lity Rubbers, of Stand-

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 30, at 9:30 a. m.,

TRADE SALE Assorted Glassware, Lamps

POMEROY & CO. Y'S SALE t 9:30 o'clock.

RNITURE SALE of of Fine and Medium Pariologes, Sofas, Marbie-top Tables, iso, an invoice of Whips, Glasson, Ulgars, Plated Ware, Garcontocters. EROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Handolph-st.

KER'S GOODS SMID'S OFFICE UCTION.

OUR STORE. Randolph-st.. orning, Oct. 29, at 10 at 2:30 o'clock.

TEIM, BARKER &

ANT COLLECTION TEMPES ULLLEN

by Messrs. VITI BROS., Phila-7 Randolph-st., EXHIBITION.

ON SALES ct. 30 and 31, at 10 a. m. & 2:30 p. m. IM. BARKER & CO., Auct'rs. RADDEV & CO.,

TON SALE oes & Rubbers AY, Oct. 28. GOODS.

SDAY, Oct. 29. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. ANDERS & CO.,

oes & Slippers

. 28, at 9 o'clock a. m. delphia and New York Women's, in's Shoes. Eastern and Western Boys and Youth's, of every grade, Fancy Slippers and Sandals. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers. DOREHOUSE & CO.,

arpets Bedding and House so bom dwelling. W. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioneer.

AND CLEANING. Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing expense, and expressed C.O.D. COOK of the control of

OR SALL. Property for Sale or To Rent,

ILL FOR SALE. Nerchant Mill at Marietta, O., is for ce and upon easy terms. Machinery ill kinds and sizes of fron Rail. For ription write JOHN BLOODGOOD. York City. For inspection of prop-HAW, Marietts, Q. HOTELS.

TEL, BALTINORE, LIGHT, AND STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

83 and 32 30 per day, according to
Extra charges for parlors, baths,
according to size. The most conbuit noted in the city. Elevator
to all the floors. All lines of city
s the doors. P. W. COLEMAN,
e. Md. Oct. 10, 1878. DDING CARDS.

NOTES & OARDS, Elegant Styles, Short-ces Notice, Lenst Money, Stationery and Fine Engraving, S.D. Childs & Co... CANDIES.

retary of the Treas-The Jenks Letter .-- How Tilden Missed

SHERMAN.

the Grandest Opportunity of His Life. The Secretary's Service in Con-

gress---His Long Contest for the Speakership. Personal Difficulty with a Tennessee Member-Southern "Chivalry "---

National Banks, and the Administration of the Treasury Department.

Drunken Senators,

pusatch to Cincinnati Enquirer. Nath yesterday I discovered, after 1 taken a long nap, that I was in a Pullman ar with Secretary Sherman.

This was the first opportunity I ever had to talk at leisure and at some length with this rest Secretary of the Treesury. In the first place, I showed the Secretary a bit 1 had teleraphed to the Enquirer from Washington

where a Democrat expressed the view that the letter had been manufactured by some strikers in order to make Mr. Tilden think he had found s prize, and to shell out money for more. Mr.

"Well, as to that, I am pretty sure that Mrs. Jenks herself manufactured that letter. The best information I have is, that she dropped this letter in an envelope addressed to herself, containing several inclosures, at a prominent dry-goods house in New Orleans, where she had gone to purchase something. The letter was dextrously slipped under some goods she did not take, and, when she went away, the envelope was noticed. The people who kept the store were radical Democrats, and mew that Mrs. Jenks was suspected to have an original Sherman letter. They, therefore, opened the envelope, kept what it contained, and advised the Democratic managers that they had positively got the expected original." She swindled the whole party at one swoop,

then, Mr. Sherman ?" "Yes, they instantly prepared their Connal Committee to go to New Orleans, and they meant to produce this letter on the spot and let it have a terrific effect. But, when they got the letter, it slowly broke through heir minds what a thorough swindle had been played on them by a mere woman. When that letter was submitted to experts, it was found absolutely impossible for me to have penned it. One of their best experts said to me: 'You ould not have written that letter, sir, if you had practiced for years upon it. It is not in your hand nor education of your fingers to have witten it.' They understand now how they were taken in."

"Mr. Secretary, have you not seen

since the Potter Investigation Committee dis-"Yes; we met in New York at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fort Railroad. I had known Tilden very well in connection with the lease of that road to the Pennsylvania Company, to which lease we were both favorable. I was pretty certain that he would be at the meeting, and, although I knew that he had expressed bimself with eeling sgainst me,-to the effect that I had been a chief instrument in counting him out, ided to shake hands with him unless be showed some anger. I entered the room and shook hands with one after another of the Directors, who were looking on with considerable interest to see how Tilden and I would meet. him my hand, and he took it. There was no

expression on his face showing animosity that I could see. The principal business of the meeting was to decide whether we would not make some improvements which had been long needed. The total amount required for them would be about \$1,000,000. We had been much at a disadvantage on account of depot Jacilities at Chicago, and required a new depot there. I expressed myself favorable to the expenditure. I said that the times were undoubtedly better; that we had delayed making these improvements on account of the dullness of the times, but, now that business was expanding, I thought that we of the duliness of the times, but, now that business was expanding, I thought that we ought to do our reasonable part toward the traveling public and for the dignity of the road. Mr. Tiiden, among others, expressed the same views, and we unanimously resolved to make the expenditure: Mr. Tiiden was then appointed, with me, to draw up the resolution. This brought us together. He said: 'I concede the propriety of this matter. Railroad business is better. Resumption has come.' Mr. Tiiden emphasized the word 'come' in such a way as to convey to my mind the notion that it had come of itself. 'Yes, Mr. Tiiden, I answered, 'resumption has come.' My emphasis was a little different from his. That was all that happened of any moment."

"What do you think, Mr. Secretary, of MR. TILDEN'S JUDGMENT

MR. TILDEN'S JUDGMENT

MR. TILDEN'S JUDGMENT
in reviewing his claims on the present term of
the Presidency?"
"I don't think Tilden's judgment is good
recerally. He is not out with the people enough
to know how to get their opinion. I have heard
him talk often, and his reminiscences are sometimes interesting. He goes a good way back
hato New York politics, but there could not
have been writen independ. Ithis he aboved

into New York politics, but there could not have been worse judgment thish he showed after he lost the Presidency. Indeed, I wonder that the Democrats can run him at all as a Presidential candidate. With the light of a great campaign turned on his infirmities, he soon begins to dwindle."

"Mr. Sherman," I said, "don't you think Tilden would have gained more if he had advised the Democratic party to accept the settlement of the Electoral dispute!"

"Yes, unquestionably," said the Secretary. "If Thiden had wanted to get the respect of both parties, and stand as high or bigher than a President, he might have said: 'Believing myself and my party to have been victorious, I still advise the Democrats of Congress and everywhere to behave with dignity, assist to extricate the country from hard times, and make our appeal to the people again at the end of four years.' Then, I think, we should have had to respect him, and he would have engaged the strong affections of his own party; but by keeping up the excitement, and ordering the Potter Committee, he played right into the Recubilic. strong affections of his own party; but by keeping up the excitement, and ordering the Potter
Committee, he played right into the Republicant hands. He gave us the opportunity to prove a negative. Up to that
time we had not had it m our power
to respond to the imputation that we had
chested Mr. Tilden. Before that Committee
we met the question, satisfied the scruples of
the Republicans, and changed the views of many
Democrats; and the resuit of the Potter inrestigation was an absolute blank. Then came
the incitement to investigate what frauds the he incitement to investigate what frauds the

Democratic party had attempred. The Oregon purchase was revived. The cipher dispatches were traced so close to Mr. Tilden that most people believed he had knowledge of them. For my part, I believe it."

"Mr. Secretary, you have been almost the "Mr. Secretary, you have been almost the victim twice of having written something—first, a the case of THE HELPER BOOK,

and next the Jenks letter."

"Ies, that is curious," said the Secretary.

"I did indorse the Helper book, however. That secusation was correct. The Jenks letter was a lorgery."

"What were the circumstances of your sign. at were the circumstances of your sign-

"What were the circumstances of your signing the Helper testimonial?"

"Why, a member of Congress from New York, by the name of Wheeler, or something like that, took around a paper proposing that old Francis P. Blair, then acting with the Republicans, should be employed to write a campaign document embodying and abbreviating the facts contained in a book by Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, showing the injury wrought by starey. You, can see the inconsistency the Blairs are put in when I mention this fact. In 1859 I was beaten for Speaker by co-operating with the Blairs, and in 1879 you see where the Blairs stand. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, was the person who adopted that ingenious device to beat me."

"How came you, so early in your career, to be nominated for

a minority, and the caucus nomination for Speaker was not equivalent to an election. I saw, after two or three ballots, that I would not be cleeted, and stood ready at any moment to resign if any other person in the party could be elected Speaker. After balloting nine weeks, I found that three persons outside our party, one of whom was Henry Winjer Davls, of Maryland, were willing to vote for Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey. I then with drew, and he was made Speaker; but the fight they made against me attracted the attention of the whole country, and put me at the head of the Ways and Means Committee." "Gath" Interviews the Sec-

and Means Committee."

"Then you owe to some extent your conversance with financial questions to being driven into the Ways and Means Committee by the Democrats instead of into the Speaker's chair?"

"Yes," said the Secretary, smiling. "Perbaps to that I owe my long tuition of twenty years in matters of revenue, tariff, currency, and resumption."

"Didn't you have A FIGHT ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS

with a Southern member?"

"The only difficulty of that sort I had was with a man by the name of Wright, from Tennessee. He was a man, who drank hard, and came on the floor in that condition. I was making a speech one day, and came to the end of a sentence, when this man-said, 'That's a lie.' He was some distance from me, and I did not her it; but the reporter did hear it, and put it down in his transcript, so that now down to reported in his transcript. it; but the reporter did hear it, and put it down in his transcript, so that next day it appeared in the Gobe newsoaper. This made me mad, and I arose on the day following to a question of privilege. I said that I had not heard any such remark made, and presumed that the gentleman from Tennessee who did make it, as the reporter had heard it, was in such a condition that he did not know what he was saying. At this Wright arose as if to make a reply, but his colleagues surrounding him pulled him down. A little while after he came around to speak to some of the Southern Americans, or Know-A little while after he came around to speak to some of the Southern Americans, or Know-Nothings, who sat just around me. He addressed a remark to one of these, and as he did so looked at me with some insolence. I srose at once and picked up a cup of waters, such as lay on the desk of every member at that time, and threw the contents in his face. He had a pistol at his hip, and tried to draw it on the floor, when he was suppressed by the other members. However, the incident made a great impression on the House, and led to an early adjournment, as there was every expectation of either ment, as there was every expectation of either a duel or an affray. It was known that I was no duelist, but would repei an assault. A member from the Southern element came to me to find out what I meant to do. 1 told him that I and out what I meant to do. I told him that I should repel any physical attack on me with interest. He then instructed me that if the sequel of this incident was to be an assault instead of a duel, there could be but one assault—that the fight had to begin and end in a single encounter. He told me to be ready. I got a pistol and put it in my pocket, and I was a good shot. I never felt cooler in my life, and made up my mind that the instant Wright approached me with a hostile intention I

WOULD SHOOT HIM DEAD. A friend of mine, capable in such emergencies, walked out of the Capitol with me, and as we wasked out of the Capitol with the, and as we descended the steps on the side next to the city and came to the fountain which flows balf-way down the several flights of steps, there I looked, and coming around the other side of the fountain was Wright, also side of the fountain was wright, also accompanied by a colleague. I walked toward him, looking him in the eye, with my hand on the pistol, fully determined to shoot him if he raised his hand. But he did nothing of the kind. He probably saw what was in reversion for him, and I went right past him without suffering an encounter. He afterward turned out a drunkard and died a drunkard. The remarks are said wown him at home in Tennassee. remarks passed upon him at home in Tennessee on account of his cowsrdly behavior at that "Were you anything of a fighting boy when

"Were you anything of a fighting boy when you went to school?"

"When I was a boy it was customary for all boys to fight. There was very little chance to escape fighting. If a boy knocked a chip off your shoulder the school sentiment compelled you to give him a fist-fight. All that has changed in the North, I am glad to say; but carrying arms and using them in a mere hand-to-hand collision has been confined to the Slave States. I remember when I first went into Congress, and boarded at Brown's Hotel, now the Metropolitan, that we used to play cards in the parlor of evenings. At that time almost everybody played cards. It was the evening's diversion. Among the members sitting at the different tables was Rust, of Arkansas, a ruffian and a bully. During the evening his son, a small boy, perhaps 13 or 14 years old, came in and complained that some-body had tussled with him. Rust turned from the cards to his son and excaimed: 'Why,

He asked as if a matter of course why his son had not stabbed his pesterer. That set me to thinking of the vast difference and education between our boys and theirs. I have many a time thought of it since. What must be the fruit of that society where a father tells his boy to their a society where a father tells his boy "That man Rust, Mr. Sherman, was the same who assaulted neaceful Horace Greeley."
"Yes," said the Secretary, "and he turned a miserable coward during the War, as I am told.

But that was the case with several of the Southerners we had in Cangress prior to the Southerners we had in Cangress prior to the War."

"Wasn't it something novel to see Northern men aggressive in the face of that old Southern crew?"

"Yes; the Northern political personnel had

quite run down when the Republican party was formed. The old Whig and Democratic politi-cians of the North did not at 'all represent the rising young feeling of our section. When the Republican party arose on the ruins of the Whig and other parties, it elected young men from 25 to 40 years of age, with the aggressiveness of the new ideas about slavery. They were a splendid lot, and it is they who have kept the Republican party intention and going forward. Republican party intrepid and going forward from that time to this, reinforced by later young men of the North, many of whom were called into the War. From the time the Republican party began to send its young men to Congress, there was a change in the whole complexion of the Northern rediffeel character.

I asked the Secretary if he saw any spot or cloud on the horizon of the future,—whether our present prosperity would be brief.

"We shall have prosperity," he replied, "un-

FORGET THE LESSONS OF ADVERSITY through which they have just passed. When they begin to live without habits, and spend needlessly and don't save, they will come to another reverse and stagnant times again."

"Mr. Sherman, isn't it a bad sign to see more than 500,000 shares change hands on Wall street in a single day? Hasn't this late thirst for speculation already discounted prosperity to

speculation already discounted prosperity to some extent?"
"O no! That Wall street speculation is "O no! That Wall street speculation is merely local. It doesn't affect the industry and "What does the great drain of gold from the

"What does the great drain of gold from the Bank of France and from other national banks in Europe come here for?"

"To buy food," said the Secretary. "It is getting to be a very serious question on that side of the water, too; but we are also importing in large amounts and giving Europe considerable trade." "Mr. Sherman, won't the time come when our great wheat belt will lose those properties of the soil which make wheat?"
"No, we shall

NEVER CEASE TO BE A WHEAT-PRODUCING COUNTRY. The prairies which now yield the wheat will give out, but then after a rest they will begin to grow wheat again. When they give out, the

grow wheat again. When they give out, the country East, which has not been in wheat, will then be ready to bear again."

"Has Ohio ceased to produce wheat?"

"Yes; for twenty years there was comparatively little wheat grown in Ohio. When I went to Mansfield to practice law, that county was considered to be the most important wheat-growing county in the United States. Then there came a time when they no longer grew wheat. We ceased to raise any more wheat than would feed the people of the State. At the time I speak of the Genosee Valley was the greatest wheat district in America. In course of time they had to rest their fields. Chickens and stock and small matters were grown until the soil had a rest and could grow wheat again. I think that we could grow wheat forever, ow-I think that we could grow wheat forever, owing to the extent of the country, its general arabieness, and the capacity of one portion to keep up the export while in another the ground recuperates. Who would have supposed," said the Secretary, "a few years ago that those long, cold plains of Dakota would become a magnificant grant grant of wheat?"

cold plains of Dakota would become a magnifi-cent grenary of wheat?"

I asked the Secretary if the soil of Kansas was as good as that of Obio.

"Better." he said. "Kansas and Iowa have probably the very best soil on the continent for wheat and grain. Kansas is lacking in pictur-esque scepery, and is not as interesting a State as Obio; but for farming, grazing, and support-ing a magnificent race of farmers, it is glorious land. The same is true of a good deal of East-ern Nebraska."

Referring to some of the

TOWNS AND CITIES OF OHIO, Blairs are put in when I mention this fact. In 1850 I was beaten for Speaker by ce-operating with the Blairs, and in 1879 you see where the Blairs, and in 1879 you see where the Blairs stand. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, was the beat me."

Cleveland was going on magnificently. Columbus was running shead like a young giant, Cleveland was going on magnificently. Columbus was running shead like a young giant, Cleveland was going on magnificently. Columbus was running shead like a young giant, Springfield had become one of the most thriving places in the State. The Secretary called my attention to a family by the name of Wardle, if I remember, at Springfield, which had a superb collection of paintings, one of the best in the country. The family owned a large part

of the Champion Reaper and Mower, manufactured there. As to Toledo, it was situated on the best river of the lake, but some doubt of the health of the place had been much to its prejudice. Being at the outlet of the Black

of the health of the place had been much to its prejudice. Being at the outlet of the Black Swamp, the river was often charged with masses of mud and bilious soil. On account of the great activity of real estate speculation there, some of the best people of Toledo had been inflationists, not being able to carry the load they had somewhat rashly taken up.

"Ohio," said the Secretary, "has a most magnificent position. All the traffic between the East and West goes through our State. The only exception is in the railroads of Canada and Kentucky. We have the benefit of the transportation to a degree hardly known in the world by the people of any Commonwealth. We also have a respectable interest in fisheries. We are very convenient to oil, and refine and export it. Our advantage for manufacturing surpasses those of any other State. The coal being mined in the Hocking Valley will last, I suppose, a thousand or more years. Veins are found there eighteen feet thick, as if several veins had run together. We have timber close by us, and excellent water-power. I don't believe that you will find a superior physical and mental race of people in the world to those of Ohio at this time."

I asked the Secretary if it was not possible that, with the panel fainity of the Democrats. I asked the Secretary if it was not possible

that, with the usual fatuity of the Democrats they might not NOMINATE JUSTICE STEPHEN T. FIELD FOR PRES-

"There was a time." said the Secretary, "when it looked as if Judge Field might be the legatee of Mr. Tilden. He is a man of too much hot temper and extreme way of feeling about things ever to be President."

"Whom will they nominate, Mr. Sherman?"
"I would not wonder," said the Secretary, "if great numbers of them would give up the contest and not try to elect anybody. There is

contest and not try to elect anybody. There is nothing just now to give strength to the opposition. Perhaps as hoosest a man as they could nominate would be Bayard, of Delaware."

The Secretary here paid a rather pleasant tes-

EX-SENATOR WILLARD SAULSBURY, of Delaware, whose family rather ruled Mr. Bayard's State. He said that Saulsbury was a man of a good deal of talent, but whose habits for a period in the Senate were pretty bad. On one occasion he had interrupted Mr. Sherman to that degree that be said the Senator from Delaware was not in a condition to be replied to. Saulsbury heard this, and was just in the mood to feel ugly; so he went over to that wag, the late Senator Nye, of Nevada, and asked him if Sherman's remarks had not here insolent. Nye told him to have them taken down, and bring them to him. He then pronounced them to be in the highest degree offensive, and said it was in the highest degree offensive, and said it was requisit for Saulsbury to send a challenge. Nye and some other wag then drew Saulsbury into a room, and had a challenge prepared, which he signed and sent to Sherman. "Now, Saulsbury," said Nye, "as you have challenged, and there is to be a deadly encounter, it will not do for you to be seen any more to-night on the floor of the Senate. You must be taken home and kept out of the way until you meet him on the field of honor." During that evening Mr. Sherman said he was trying to pass a bill, and had been repeatedly annoyed, and for that reason, perhaps, had made his remark about Saulsbury. He was now disturbed by seeing a paper pass all along the line of Senators, who read it with great laughter. He had no idea what it con-tained. It was the challenge of Saulsbury. The next morning Saulsbury appeared in the Senate sharen up smooth and clean, and look-

Senate shaven up smooth and clean, and looking the gentleman after a good night's sleep. He came over to Sherman's desk and said, "Sherman, was there anything that passed between you and me last night?" "Never mind, Saulsbury," said the Secretary, "that is all right." "But Sherman, I want to apologize if anything was wrong. I do not remember anything about it." "Never mind, Saulsbury, there was nothing at all that you need apologize for." "I saw," said the Secretary, "that that man's nature, when he was himself, was agentleman's and I hope he is living and in good condition again." I told the Secretary that Mr. Saulsbury had never been more respected in his life than at this moment, as Chancellor of his State. "There were three drunkards in the Senate," said Mr. Sherman, "but that was fewer than had been the case before the War, when drink-ing was general. The worst case was

M'DOUGALL, OF CALIFORNIA. He was a man of a good deal of ability, par-He was a man of a good deal of abouty, par-ticularly when drunk. He was a great annoy-ance to Secretary Fessenden, who, at the head of the Finance Committee, often desired to pass his measure, when he would be met in de-bate by McDongall, who was just drunk enough bate by medougan, was was just drunk enough to be brilliant and stop the course of necessary legislation. Fessenden had an interse antipathy to McDougall on that account, and often said when they had to adjourn, 'I suppose we must let the bil' go over till to-morrow, but it should have passed to-day,' looking with great annovance over to McDougall."

I showed the Servicers a newspaper extract

I showed the Secretary a newspaper extract, indicating that the President's notions about Mississippi working up to some conservatism and fairness in election matters were not wholly without foundation; independent Democrats and Resulptions were secretarial. and Republicans were sometimes working to-gether, etc. Here Mr. Moulton, Sherman's brother-in-law, sententiously remarked, "They must be out of shotguns down there!" Mr. Sherman said he should not be surprised from what he heard if the Republicans could be

able to carry Louisiana this year: "Certainly, some change must occur," he added, "in different parts of the South, unless the people there are resolved to get along without any atempt at representative government."

Referring to Mr. Bayard again, the Secretary

Referring to Mr. Bayard again, the Secretary said that, admitting his good qualities, he would run very poorly in the West, where Bayard was formerly regarded as ultra Southern.

The Secretary said that he was going to Paterson, N. J., to investigate the manufacture of silk, which has come to be a great industry in America. "There is one thing," said the Secretary, "which can be said in favor of the Administration of President Hayes, and that is the MALLANGS, OF THE DEFAUCATIONS AND LOSS. MALLNESS OF THE DEFALCATIONS AND LOSS

which have happened during his Administra-tion. In the Internal Reveaue," he said, "there had been collected \$340,000,000, and the total amount of suspended settled outs was only \$3,600. I do not say that there is even that amount of defalcations. I think it possible that we shall get every cent. Then we have collected smount of deflications. I tailor it possible that we shall get every cent. Then we have collected \$430,000,000 of customs, every cent of which has been accounted for, with only \$13,000 to hear from. The loss has not been equal in the entire collections of customs and internal duties to one-quarter of a cent on every \$1,000. Nothing in administration in America, if anything in the world, has been as close as this. At the same time, we have put out bundreds of mili-ions of certificates through the Postmasters and through innumerable small agencies, yet with-

out loss."

"To what do you ascribe that improvement, Mr. Secretary? Is it not the temper of the times, or in the change of agents?"

"I think it is in the strictness with which the accounts have to be settled at the Treasury," said Mr. Sherman. "Formerly accounts were allowed to run in many cases a whole year, so that a defalcation could be carried along and made greater by negligence. We compel everybody to settle up once a month, and the clerical strictness at the Treasury Department is never allowed to relax." allowed to relax." "How did you become so well educated in bookkeeping and mercantile supervision of ac-counts as to be able to handle all that mi-

"I have been engaged in the general department of public business since I was 30 years old," said the Secretary. "At the close of every day's business, when the general results are brought, I can tell in a few minutes where there is an omission or something doubtful. You see," added the Secretary, "that the organization of the Treasury Department

HAS BEEN MADE VERY COMPACT. We have thirteen bureaus, each taking charge of some one class of things, and eight divisions of clerks to keep the accounts of the whole. You sometimes bear it said that there must be dishonesty in the Treasury, because there is such an infinity of accounts there that nobody would know when anything was missing. On the contrary, the system is so accurate, and the responsibility now so rigid, that what could be stolen out of a small mercantile establishment and not be missed would soon be found out by our check and balance system in the Treasury." "How many employes are engaged under

"How many employes are engaged under you?"

"There are about fourteen thousand now," said the Secretary. "You see that there are several Bureaus, such as the Coast Survey, Hydrographic Office, etc., which are handled through our Department. Besides the collection of the revenues and the statement of accounts, the revenue marine, which reports to the Treasury, is one-third as large as the United States Navy, though it costs only one-tweptieth as much."

"Do you anticipate that the Treasury force of 14,000 men will be still further reduced as the debt is diminished?"

"I think," said the Secretary, "that the tendency at present is rather toward an increase of the force."

Miss Sherman asked who was

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE UNITED STATES. We concluded that it might be William H. Vanderbilt. Mr. Sherman said: "He owns \$5,000,000 in the bonds of the United States. He, and Mr. Mackey of California, are the only two individuals known to hold \$5,000,000 apiece in our Government bonds. Each of these gentlemen receives \$50,000 every three months made very neavy investments in Government bonds, such as the Bank of Commerce of New York."

York."

Among other things the Secretary said that it might not be generally known that the American double eagle was the gold standard of the world at present. The English sovereign used to be, but had been replaced by our double eagle. "You see," said the Secretary, "that under our present system free coinage of gold, which is a part of the program of resump tion, puts most of the whole world's bullion into that coin. Therefore our double eagle is so cheaply coined, and, being everywhere distributed, is the standard."

"Mr. Sherman, have you ever been apprehen-

so cheaply coined, and, being everywhere distributed, is the standard."

"Mr. Sherman, have you ever been apprehensive, in this age of skillful thieves, that your buillion vanits might be robbed,—for instance, the Sub-Treasurv in the City of New York!"

"I do not think that there is any fear of that," said the Secretary. "You know we have converted the Sub-Treasury Building in New York into

A SORT OF A FORTRESS.

It is provided with arms, and could not in any manner be captured except by an attack of artillery. In that case we would send a vessel of war up the East River, where it could rake Wall street." "Have you enough men to protect such an amount of money? Is not the weakness of the Sub-Treasury in the small number of men kept

"No: we have telegraph and telephone com-"No; we have telegraph and telephone communication with the police headquarters and other places, and in a few instants could concentrate a tremendous force on that point. There are now about \$150,000,000 in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury."

I asked the Secretary if he had not sometimes thought that the United States Capitol ought originally to have been placed in some other location?

other location?
"I don't see that there could be much im-

provement in that respect," said the Secretary.

"The unhealthy part of Washington is over on the island, by the Washington monument; but plans have been suggested to reform the channel of the river and correct that. From the middle plateau of Washington back of K street, the contract that the suggested to the channel of the river and correct that. middle plateau of Washington back of K street, for example, is good gravel soil, and no alluvial about it. Washington has become a very convenient city to handle the business of the Government. The new buildings now going up there are increasing its efficiency. I suppose you have seen the Museum building, designed by Gen. Meigs. That is a very excellent specimen of economy of means carried to the largest results. The building for the Bureau of Treasury Printing is also going forward rapidly, and will be an ornament to the city, besides adding to the efficiency of the administration of the Treasury. But I do not apprehend that Washington will ever be much of a manufacturing city. The kind of labor that creates manufactures does not exist there."

"Mr. Sherman, do you anticipate a continua-OPPOSITION TO THE NATIONAL BANKS?"

"Well, I rather think that will drop here-after. I don't think it will prove a profitable "Are we not now under a currency of infla-tion, considering that we have gold, silver, greenback. 4 per cent small certificates, and National-bank notes?"

"Yes," answered the Secretary, "but it is a

healthy inflation, being sound, well-secured in-struments. I admit, however, that we have a very large volume of circulating medium."

I also understood the Secretary to say, it bough of this my recollection is not vivid, that, al-though be had been much criticised for his large operations through the Syndicates, which gave large aggregate commissions to the backers, the present rates of interest showed that be had been fortunate in refunding our debt so promptly, and through the quickest available powers, namely, the banks and bankers of the widest reach upon customers; because, as in the case of a Philadelphia City loan at 4 per cent, which has just failed, it is clear that money has now more numerous fields of invest-ment than it had when the rapid agency of the Syndicate reconverted the great bulk of our bonds.

Speaking of the political stumpers, he said George A. Sheridan was one of the best ever sent to Ohio. The Secretary said that after the Treasury the Interior Department was probably the most important in the Executive. He doubted the expediency of dividing up its bureaus and administering them by more than one Secretary.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Cashing Checks in Paris

has been floating through the columns of the

pears in American newspapers about once a

UNE. It chiefly refers to the length of time it

takes to receive your money after you have.

handed your check to the teller, or, as he is there called, clerk. The reason for the delay

is this: Most of the banks in London, -Baring's,

in Paris like the Rothschilds', although they will

take your money on deposit, will not let you

check upon it. If you have a draft upon them

they will either give you a check upon some

other bank or will send a messenger for you to receive the money, and return with it to von. Of course, this all takes time. The well-known house of Munroe & Co., Wall street, New York, and Rue Scribe, Paris, adopt the same means.

They will give you a check-book; but will not pay you cash direct upon such check.

Please publish this, with the request that

some one will answer and give the reason for this roundabout way of doing business. ONE WHO HAS HAD TO WAIT.

Chicago Street Pavements. To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 27 .- Your editorial of yes-

terday on the above subject was sound, and

meets the approbation of every intelligent per-

son who has investigated the pavement ques-

tion. The great expense of asphaltum, coupled

with the extremes of our changeable climate,

preclude its general adoption for paving Chi-

cago streets. Then, again, it is so slippery as

often to ruin valuable horses. It has been

thoroughly tested and rejected in the great

cities of London, Paris, and Berlin. It will be

Your citizens are also generally opposed to

crushed or ground limestone. There is a like

rejection of the Nicolson and cobble, the latter

being too rough and noisy, the former too costly, perishable, and hable to pitch-holes. You seem ready to fall back upon cedar blocks,

and also upon gravel. Some are adopting a bottom of broken limestone, dressed off on top

with a few inches of gravel.

But why any limestone bottom at all? This material will never cement solidly together.

Rather put at the bottom mingled cement,

gravel, and cobble, covering these with fine

cobble and gravel, dressing off the top smooth!

been honestly, thoroughly, and properly paved with pure cement gravel. Do this on a single street, and thenceforth you will accept and tolerate nothing else.

H. ROWELL.

The Sin of Plagiarism. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.-If the correspon THE TRIBUNE relative to the late notable case of clerical plagiarism is any index of public

opinion, then it would seem that the community

is wofully at fault regarding fundamental prin-

ciples. But can it be possible that the sin of placiarism is regarded of so trivial a nature as the correspondence would indicate? I care nothing as to the merits of this particular case;

but am of the opinion that parrotry in the pul-pit, of all things, will the somest bring it into contempt. The day is past when any consider-able portion of the people place any great faith in the Divine commission of the ministry. Formerly the dictum of the Church

McCulloch's (formerly Peabody's), -and houses

To the Editor of The Tribus

A Queer Question.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Will you please inform the undersigned why election always comes on If you let a man a loan he will let you alone, for a long time. At a spelling match one man spelled "pas-Whom the gods wish to destroy they first inthe first Tuesday after the first Monday of November.

HENRY TINKHAM. Because the Legislature so ordered it.]

It is no sign because a farmer is growing sage that he is becoming wise. Where there's a smoke there's som very often a mighty poor eigar. Sr. Louis, Oct. 25.-For several days there

to further His cause by trick my and deception, or even by plagiarism, have lut a distorted idea of the heroic virtue of tru thfulness. Would that there were more to say with the Psalmist,

"I hate and abhor lying, but Thy law do I ove."

C. B. CARTER.

HUMOR.

FEMININE.

"O take me to the exposition!"
In accents wild she cried;
While he in caimness reached around
And drew her to his side.
Then put her neck within h'ss arm,
Of course with her volution,
And said, "My love, I consider this
To be a neck's position."

The fashionable young lady with her hair in tyle is the proprietor of a she-bang.

Painted belts are to be worn directly; so that most ladies will have to be labeled, "Look out for paint."

The difference between a self-made man and a self-made woman is ten old papers, four hair switches, ninety-eight hairpins, and a pretty little box labeled face-powder.

When the old gentleman comes home and

nds his daughters have got his slippers and

the easy chair and the evening paper ready for him, he realizes that it is the season for a fall

A fashion writer tells us that " The buttoning

of dresses in the back is going out of fashion."
If your unmarked aunt still affects that style, you may tell her it is benind the age—if you

Some women are very absent-minded, and

frequently forget where they left the dish-pan after using it, bu' the world hasn't yet pro-duced a woman who ever forgot where she hung her false hair before retiring.

"Ah, Louise, my heart is very despondent. Ever since I have g. zzed into the depths of those lovely eves I—" "Hush, John. put an airbrake on that train of thought. Pa has intro-

duced me to his new partner, and I am his for \$2,000,000. That setzles it."

"You army chap," as a girl said to her military tover.— Philadel, this Sunday Item. "That's where you soldler self," he wrote back when he eloped with another girl.—Ottawa Republican. This may be trooper haps. Hussar for the other girl.—Boston Post.

Husband-"Maria, my dear, you seem to be

very lonesome in my company. Do you no love me now as you did before our marriage?

MASCULINE.

Let a man who is without any shins throw the

MASCULINE.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

A minister up at Oshkosh
Cribbed a scruon from Dr. McCosh,
And soared with such flights
To philosoppy's hights
That his listeners said it was bosh.

Reading Times.

pening of his pocketbook.

dare to .- Boston Transcript.

Exchange.

A shrewd Yankee has invented a patent ice-cream freezer, which he calls the "Charles Francis Adams." daily papers a paragraph headed "The Difficul-Upon a modest gravestone in Vincennes Cem-etery appears the plaintive legend: "His neighty of Getting a Check Cashed in Paris." It apyear, regularly. It was in this morning's TRIB-

bor played the cornet." Customer to proprietor of hat store-" What

The Syracuse Courier has a two-column account of a rising young man. What did he sit down on?—Waterloo Observer. If Edison can render sound available in so many ways, why doesn't be utilize the howling wilderness?—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

The Czar of Russia is melancholy. And yet we're not surprised. It would make most men feel that way to be taken for a target thirteen The barber's razor took hold of his beard with a vengeance, when he looked up and said, apologetically: "My dear sir, I came in to get shaved—not to get a tooth pulled!"—Turner's

Junior to Professor (after recitation): "I think I was right at that part where you corrected me." Professor (finding that it is so): "Well, it does not matter, since I marked you above average."—Yate Record.

A precocious youth, prompted by an unpleas ant recollection of the last term, says that school-teachers are like dogs, because "they lick your hand." This carries off the palm.—Wheeling Sunday Leader.

NEUTER. NATURAL HISTORY. The donkey is a pretty bird, So gentle and so wise;
It has a silky little tail
With which to frisk the flies.
Upon its head two ears it bears,
So silky, long, and soft,
That, when its tail can't reach the flies,
The ears can whisk them off.

Hard to beat-Boiled eggs. The latest thing in boots-Stockings. Neither a hen nor a mousetrap can set itself. The soft-shell crab considers his case a hard

A line storm-A kicking horse. This equine A post in the ground becomes decade wood at the end of ten years. Cannibalism prevails in Boston, whose innabitants cat baked bein's.

A dessert waste-Scooping out the inside of a ie and throwing away the crust. Seth Green thinks all brook-trout taken under seven inches should be thrown back. But who ever knew of a brook-trout weighing less than half a pound to be captured.—St. Albans

cobbie and gravel, dressing off the top smoothly and evenly with pure fine gravel, and it will all cement together hard as adamant, forming a smooth, solid roadway, lasting a generation, with only slight expense for repairs.

Moreover, it will resist your heaviest trucks, when properly constructed! while for pleasure-driving it makes the handsomest and best street in the world! "Why do guns burst?" asks a contemporary and then devotes nearly a column to answering the question. Guns burst because powder is put into them. You might use a gun 700 years and it wouldn't burst if you kept powder out of

driving it makes the handsomest and best street in the world!

These are stubborn facts, and we challenge their disproval. We promise to convince the most skeptical if they will call upon us at 33 Richards street, Joliet.

Being admitted as facts, then Chicago needs nothing else for paving any of her streets but pure coment gravel, properly put down!

White it is the best, it is likewise the cheapest material. We have several times related, through the Chicago press, the true mode of paving with it, and need not again repeat the process. But we reaffirm our previous assertion that no street in Chicago or Joliet has ever been honestly, thoroughly, and properly paved Those vulgar New-Yorkers! If they knew how it jarred upon the cultured ears of Boston, they would once and forever abstain from that expression. "A bob-tail car." Allow us to surgest this formula, which is both terse and elegant, to wit, "A Robert-finial vehicle."— Boston Transcript.

New York Tribune. __

Argument:
It will be seen in this singular anagram that the letters of the text, when transposed, pro duce a terrible warning, and that the names o the four conspirators in the matter of the ci phers are distinctly given; it is evident, too, that the disasters predicted may only have partially come to pass, and that reference is had, per-haps, to a future disappointment as well.

Text: For President, Samuel Jones Tilden, of New York.

Transcription:

"Fiee! Inky ruin for S. J. T., or Moses, Weed, and Pelton!"

Walking advertisements: Every man, woman, and child who has once tried Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup cannot say enough in its praise, and this is the reason why its sale is constantly increasing.

FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett Roplies to Some Recent Strictures

Which Were Passed upon the Doings of the Woman's Congress.

She Presided Over That Body to the Best of Her Ability,

And Found Great Trouble in Keeping the Irrepressibles in Hand.

Pertinent Comments on the Yearning Desire of New Members to Be Beard.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 .- Allow me to say a few

To the Editor of The Tribu

words in reply to the strictures of your Milwankee correspondent, "X. X." in your issue of Oct. 18. The President of A. A. W. is charged with some haif-dozen characteristics, any one of which is a crime in a presiding officer, and should exclude from direction of the deliberations of a public body; but as "X. X." assisted for the first time at the Woman's Congress, it is not. perhaps, surprising that she differs in opinion with those who have been members of A. A. W. from its organization, and, for its six years of ife, have worked with Mrs. Doggett. And let me drop the third person and say if "X. X." really thinks I have no "tact, discrimination, nor womanliness," I am sorry; but an opinion is the one thing that, perhaps, one's right to hold is unquestioned. The right to express it may not be so clear. But I do most emphatically deny that in word or deed I was "uncan dia" or "partial," and, as for "prejudice," I had none against any person or thing, hence could not manifest it. "X. X." is entirely in error in stating that I "interrupted the readers of papers, telling them to hurry or to skip, which caused a perceptible confusion of the reader, and actually, in attempting to comply with the demands of the officer, spoiling the sense and force of the argument." The only person who was told to "skip" was the reader of " Moral Culture," and only when she turned to me and said "she could not make out the words." I looked for the Secretary, for the Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Papers; neither was present. I could not well take the paper myself. I did what in the urgency of the moment seemed best, and said: "Well, go on to he next paragraph." Looking for a place to begin may have given the appearance of "confusion." When transferring the paper to Miss that the lady had been siling and had not had time to read the manuscript, but I did not know this till afterwards, and, like Hotspur's

Kate, I never tell what I do not know. But two papers were cut at all, "Women and Work in Europe" and "Hygienic Value of Labor,"-the first because at the Board meeting in the morning the President was instructed to finish the program as had been announced. The carrying over of "Women and Work" from the previous day, and the letter of Mrs. Spencer, brought us almost to 6 o'clock, the tea-hour of our hostesses, and people were constantly leaving; the other because, as we were obliged to have a Board meeting upon adjournment, there would have been no time for discussion of what we deemed among our most important topics, "The Physiological Basis of Education" and "The Hygienic Value of Labor," both written by physicians who had made the subjects matter

by physicians who had made the subjects matter of profound study. Miss Eastman and Dr. Bedell, who read these papers, are not easily "confused," and I doubt if many who heard them "lost the sense and force of the argument."

BUT THE PRESIDENT DID SPEAK to the readers? Yes, to some; to several there was no need. And now I must let you into a little secret we kept through all the sessions at Providence, and meant to keep, but the inference of our lynx-eyed sister is all wrong, so we must 'less. At every session of A. A. W. one of its members was stationed at the farthest point from the desk, and the moment a reader or speaker's voice became inaudible to her, she rose in her place, and the President said to the reader, "a little louder," never guessing that, even if noticed,—and she hoped it would not be noticed,—it would be so misinterpreted. It was to avoid requests from persons in the audience reader, "a little louder," never guessing that, even if noticed,—and she hoped it would not be noticed,—it would be so misinterpreted. It was to avoid requests from persons in the audience which are confusing. I do not remember "pulling at the skirts" but once,—that after I had spoken; but with the pulling I was not quick enough to head off one of our irrepressibles who bopped un to ask the lady to speak louder.

"The reading of papers prepared for the Congress by some person not the author" is, in the absence of the author, a necessity. At previous Congresses this has been done by members of A. A. W. only. This year most of those who have performed this duty were not present; the Secretary was much occupied, the present; the Secretary was much occupied, the Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Pa-Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Fa-pers did not wish to appear too frequently, and thought it well to invite some of the young ladies of Madison, and some who for the first ladies of Madison, and some who for the first time were with us. Trained readers were not in every instance secured, but the intent was good. Of the fifteen papers, seven were read by their authors, one by Miss Eastman, one by Miss Craig, teacher of elocution at the University, one by Miss Mills, and two and two-thirds by Miss Fletcher. Four better readers it would be difficult to find. That does not leave a very

large number whose "value was wholly lost upon the audience BY THE BLUNDERING ATTEMPT

made by the reader to get over the inexcusable made by the reader to get over the inexcusable bad chirography."

I think there was but one paper which suffered in this way, and that for less than a third of its length. The paper in question was written by a personal friend, and had I been as "partial" as "X. X." charges, I should have asked the Chairman to begin it at the beginning, but I thought it would not be just to other papers; certainly I had no wish to "hurry or cut it."

Fifteen minutes of "hitching, stumbling reading," during six sessions, was a fearful "demand upon the magnanimity of an audience." I am glad that of Madison rose to the required hight. It would be charming to "have

required hight. It would be charming to "have our papers printed for the readers," but alack!

and alas! we have no money to spend in that way.
"There was a great deal of wordiness, and "There was a great deal of wordiness, and the same persons engaged in the discussions." Quite true; but the means to prevent it? I once moved in Board meeting that it should be suggested at the opening of a Congress that no one woman need feel required to speak more than fifteen minutes, but the rest said, "It wouldn't do; we must leave that to the taste and good sense of the members." The irrepressibles who hop up the instant a reader sits down are generally those who come to us irrepressibles who not up the instant a reader sits down are generally those who come to us for the first time; who, perhaps, never intend to come again; who have no exprise corps; who care not a groat for the Association and the harm they may do it, but who do care to exhibit

AND AIR THEIR HOBBIES,

AND AIR THEIR HOBBIES,
and the chance to do that during three days for
\$2 is too good to be lost.

What X. X. says "an audience desires and
what members of the Association desire is so
admirable "I wish I dared ask space for it. The
members of A. A. W. who organized it, who
have worked for it during its six years' life,
have a well-defined purpose, have set its standard high; none feel more keenly than they its
every shortcoming; but they take courage from
the steps already won. At the first Congress
we had forty papers, three open sessions a day,
some of them four hours long. Certainly we
have improved upon that; and, by unanimous
vote of the Board, it is decided that next year
we shall have but two papers at each session.—
twelve in all,—so it will not be necessary for
every one to take a sermon in her baz. One of
the most annoying things we encounter, and we
have it at every Congress, is the attempt of one
or more persons to force papers upon the audience. It is in vain to explain that the program is full, was made up months before and
approved by the Board which meets in the
spring for almost this sole purpose, some members taking a long and expensive journey to be
present at this meeting. These newcomers
care nothing for all this. They are determined
to exhibit and persistently dog the steps of the
Chairman of the Committee on Topics and
Papers, or of some other officer, and cause most
of the friction which mars the bleasure of our
gatherings.

One who in former years guided our deliberations writes: "I have been reading the reports
of the Congress, and am glad to see that you
had a pleasant and valuable three days' session.
I fancy, from what I know of two or three
women who were present, and who have never
before attended the Congress, that you had the
inevitable experience of all such meetings. I
imagine the 'sons of God' never come together

but 'Satan comes also,' and the daughters of God must expect the same interruption."

"X. X." complains that "we have left some subjects all untouched." That, of course; but if she will look over the list of topics issued with last year's call she will see we have tried to meet many wants. In the course of a bundred years we may meet more,—we shall never meet all. At Chicago we had papers upon "Pre-natal Influence," and "The Influence of Literature upon Crime"; at Philadelphia upon "Organization of Household Lator," "Paternity," "Home Protection," and "The Genesis of Crime." And last year, although we had had "Spurious and Adulterated Manufactures," we, like "X. X.," thought "the kitchen needed regenerating," and Juliet Corson, certainly an authority upon the subject, gave us a paper on "Economic Cooking," and in the discussion which followed many of the points "X. X." quotes from Prof. Youmans were brought up, one enthusiastic woman going so far as to say, if a cup of hot coffee might keep a drunkard from his wonted carouse, a beefsteak well cooked would be quite sure to.

EUT OH, HOW HARD IT IS

his wonted carouse, a beefsteak well cooked would be quite sure to.

BUT OH, HOW HARD IT IS

to suit our dear sisters! This paper upon "Economic Cooking" was presented to the Board by Prof. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Papers, adopted as part of the second evening of the Congress in the list published in all the Providence papers before its opening, and was read at the time assigned to it: but after our meetings were over, and members had gone to their homes, the inevitable new member, who came with a paper she was determined to read, published to the world that "Cooking was considered of primary importance, and so a dry essay on that subject was substituted for the usual discussion. Some of the ladies informed us privately that this was to placate the men, who would condemn any association of women which did not keep the kinchen uppermost. When shall we outgrow such subservience?" I said a new member wrote this, but it was not "a new hand" at newscaper articles. None such could get six misstatements into as many lines.

A note was addressed to the President by a lady. "asking to see her or some member of the Association to learn of its aim, hooes, and purposes, and the conditions of membership." This was handed me at the last executive session. I wrote a few words in pencil asking the writer to come to me at the close of the session, but I had no one to whom to give it, and we were kapt so long that upon adjournment we found the halls quite deserted. I supposed, as I did not see her, the writer had learned what she wished to know from some one else. On Friday I did not leave the Capitol till I:30 and 6:30; had little time for interviews. And at every Congress it is matter of regret to me that we have so little leisure to get acquainted with each other.

"X. X." makes one other mistake. No "seesion was hurried through that the members might participate in some pleasure planued and executed by the hospitable people." An in fixation to visit Science Hall and the Observatory at 5 o'clock upon BUT OH, HOW HARD IT IS

PROVED TO BE THE MOST PROVOCATIVE

PROVED TO BE THE MOST PROVOCATIVE
topic in the whole program." Most true. And
had it been left till evening a little time might
have been secured for its discussion. Coming
as it did, it was out of the question. Her letter
reached the Chairman during the afternoon
session; the action upon it was ill-advised; but
it was all well-meant. The failure of Aona
Garlin Spenger to write upon "Moral Culture"
was to me the greatest disappointment of the
Congress. She was the woman "wisest, discreetest, best," to whom my thoughts instantly
ran when the topic was suggested, as, in the received. Oest," to whom my thoughts instantly ran when the topic was suggested, as, in the pages of the Index, she had already treated the subject so bravely as to make all true hearts swell with gratitude; so deficately as to win the public thanks of its editor. Had I been as "partial" as "X. X." says, in spite of instructions I should have pushed on the last paper and given the time to the discussion of her letter.

And now one word to "X. X." herself, and

Jining the Masheeu. Any man might have envied the confidence with which a stout-built young man of 25 entered the headquarters of the Fire Department yesterday, and said to the Secretary:

"I want to fine one of your masheens."

"Do you mean that you want to become a "Do you mean that you want to become a

fireman!"
"That's exactly what I mean. say name is Philo Noble. The first name is spelt P-h-l-l-o, but all the boys call me 'File' after they get equainted."
"Have you ever sent in an application?" in-

"Have you ever sent in an application?" in-duired the Secretary.

"Never. I don't know anything about ap-plications, but I'm an old tearer at a free. I've run with a hand-engine for fourteen years and helped clean out No. 2 about twenty times. If you want any reference I can refer you to three lumber-yards and our hull crowd. I don't believe any of the boys will go back on me."

don't believe any of the boys will go back on me."

"You will have to send in a written application," said the Secretary, "and it will have to be indorsed."

"I'll do it—of course I will. We can make it out right here. Put down in onne, and say that I'm 27 years old, sound as a load of sand, single, good-natured, and that I've saved four women, seven children, two dogs, and a parrot from the all-devouring flames during my career as a fireman." as a fireman."
"Who will indorse your application?"

"Who will indorse your application?"

"Every man who ever run with old No 1, or I'll know the reason why! Yes, sir, the boys will write their names on that quicker'n wink, and if fifty aren't enough I'll git a hundred. They know me—the boys do. I've licked more'n a dozen of 'em in the last ten years, and theyery for me when I'm around home. How soon can I jine?"

"The Commissioners will have to consider the appl—"

soon can I jine?"

"The Commissioners will have to consider the appl—"

"Who is the Commissioners and what do they want to consider it for?" interrupted the applicant. "I'm right here now, and I can't fool around with no Commissioners. I want to be humping to fires, kicking in doors, heaving out bureaus, and saving helpless old women and artless children."

"You see, these things have to go through the regular channel," explained the Secretary.

"I can't help nothing about no regular channel," replied the young man. "I tell you, and ail the boys will tell you the same, that I'm regular old pizen when the fire-bells ring! I don't stand on the corner and holler 'Fire!' and tell how I pity the unfortunates, but I gailor right to the scene of confiagration and begin to kick in doors, vell at the hose company, and hunt for children who may have crawled under the bed and gone to sleep."

"I have no doubt that you would make a good fireman, bât—"

"Of course I'd make a good one! I've been right there long enough to know that. Did any of your firemen here ever carry a half-dead woman down a forty-foot ladder?"

"Well, I can't remember."

"I've done it, and she didn't lose a hair-pin, either! I'll show you how I seized her."

The Secretary begged off, and the man picked up a table, shouldered it, and marched around saying:

"Balanced her on my shoulder, and she rode

saying:

"Balanced her on my shoulder, and she rode
like a duck. I want to show you how I kick in
a bedroom door. Sposin' this room is on fire,
and—"

a bedroom door. Sposin' this room is on fire, and—"
The-Secretary entreated him not to indulge in any kicking there.
"Well, then. I won't, but just let ms show you how I bitch a bureau out of the window. For instance, I—"
The Secretary forbid him from heaving out the table, and added that he had better call around in about a month.
"Can't do it—can't wait a single day!" replied the young man. "If you want a healthy old reservoir of sixteen-horse power, I'm your man. if you don't want one, I'm off."
It was deemed best to discourage aim, but he was not cast down. Putting on his hat he said:
"Very well—very well. When the clang of the fire-bells is heard at the dead of night and the lurid flames send their forked tongues heavenward, just remember that an old king bee, with a capacity of 400 gallons per minute, wanted to be thar an' you wouldn't let him !"

A Gentle Remedy.

The action of Kidney-Wort on the torpid unbealtry skin, weak bladder, and one stomach is gentle and constitutional. It acts tumbago and piles, and soothes the district indigestion. Cases of twelve years stathave been perfectly cured. Your druggists ke

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds Firm---Foreign Exchange Flat.

Heavy Currency Movement --- The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Active-Grain Turns Decidedly Downward-Wheat and Corn Weak.

Provisions Buoyant Early, and Very Weak Later, Closing Dull.

FINANCIAL,

There was a fair demand in Government ods. The 4s opened at 1021/4 bid and 1021/4 asked i New York. In Chicago they were 101% bid and 102% asked. The 4%s were 105% and 106, the 5s 103% and 103%, and the 6s of 1881 105% and

Foreign exchange was flat, with no variation in rates. The posted rates for sterling were 4811/4 and 4831/4. Sterling grain bills were 4781/4 and Actual rates in New York were 4804@ and 483. In Chicago they were 480% and French grain bills were 527%. is opened and closed at 97 15-16. Silver

has advanced in London on account of an in-The Bank of England lost \$1,625,000 in bullion

Chicago shipments of currency to the country were again heavy. New York exchange was weak at 80c per \$1,000 discount. Loans were in good demand, and rates remain 6 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings rere \$5,600,000

Finetuations in stocks were severe, and showed oth that there was a great deal of selling of ong stocks and that further attempts were be nade to break prices. New York Central, hitherto the steadlest of all, made a jump of 6, to ing at 181%. Michigan Central aded from 9116 to 98, closing at 92. Lake Shore went above par, vindicating the "point' some time ago by its friends to buy at 90. ned at 98% and closed at 101%. Northwest common was weak, declining from 871/6 to Louisville & Nashville was not helped made %, to 72%. Union Pacific lost %, to 91;
Erie 1%, to 40; the preferred 1%, to 65%. The
Wabash group were especially strong. Wabash
opened at 55% and went up to 57%, closing at
55%. Kansas City common advanced from 40%. 534. Kansas City common advanced from 401/4 and the preferred from 661/4 to 673/4. The coal stocks were variable. Delaware on went from 79% to 81%, closing at 80%; Lackswanns lost 11%, to 871%; Jersey Central

The other gains were Ohio & Mississippi 14, to 2314; Iron Mountain 14, to 49%; Kansas Panine 1, to 85; San Francisco preferred 114, to 344; Northern Pacific common 36, to 3636; the erred 3, to 60%; Ohio & Mississippi pre-

The other losses were C., C. & I. C. %, to 17%; Atlantic & Pacific %, to 42%; Chesapeake & Ohio %, to 13%; San Francisco common %, to 28; Pacific Mail %, to 35%; Western Union 114, to 102%; Minneapolis 114, to 4714; Kansas Texas 34, to 2714; Canada Southern 1/4, to 76; St. Joe preferred %, to 59%; the common %.

Erie second 6s opened at 86, and closed at

In railroad bonds in New York on Saturday the dealings were moderately large. Eric con-solidated seconds advanced to 86, and closed at 85%. Kansas & Texas, Lafayette, Bloomington Muncie, Ohio & Mississippi, Springfield Division. Toledo & Wabash funded interest consolidated convertible, and New York Elevated recorded an advance ranging from 1/2 to 2 per Advices by mail from London show that the

gross carnings of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway in July, 1879, were \$1,273,532, expenses were \$957,683, against \$830,981 in July, 1878; leaving a net revenue of \$315,849 for July, 1879, against \$525,708 in July, 1878, decrease of \$10,859. The net earnings for the first ten months of the present financial year those of the corresponding period of the pre-

There is in Philadelphia, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, but a moderate demand for money, and so full is the supply that most of the banks are investing in New York paper and realizing much better rates than they can by loaning at home. About the current rates here for money range at 4@41/2 per cent, best com mercial paper at 5@6 per cent, four months paper or longer 51/206 per cent, loans on Govment collateral 31/24 per cent, on first-class bonds and stocks 6 per cent, and on second-

class bonds and stocks at all rates agreed upon Louis J. Jennings writes to the New York World that the English public will scarcely be induced to buy Erie stock again at any price, for the conviction has at last been driven into their minds that in touching it they merely put themselves into the hands of thimbieriggers. It has taken some time and a good deal of trouble to bring this truth home to the thick-headed "British capitalist," but the idea being at length planted it will stick and grow. If the London Times is right this morning in asserting that "nearly all the stock" is now held in New York, your readers may depend upon it that it will remain there, for nobody here wants it. The story that has been put affoat that Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Gould is about to take up the road will not cause any demand for the stock, it being pretty well understood that either of those rafiroad magnates would begin by wiping out a large part of the common stock alto-

The speculators who are dealing in Indian-apolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette stock will find the following calculations interesting:

The speculators who are dealing in Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette stock will find the following calculations interesting:

The property of this Company has been in the hands of a Receiver twice since October, 1870. The second time was on Aug. 1, 1878, upon default on the interest of its mortgage bonds which are designated as No. 4 in the accombanying statement. For years the stock of the Company has been considered unterly worthless, and when, last May, dealings in it were renewed at the Stock Exchange at about 3% per cent, the matter was regarded as a great jose. Yet to-day the stock sells from 10% to 12, and the "point" that it will soon sell at 20 is as freely accepted as it is given. The proposed "agreement for the reorganization" of the Company contemplates the sale of all the property and franchises under a decree of foreclosure, subject to the following mortgage liens: (1) Indianapolis & Cincinnati & Indiana first 7 per cent bonds, \$499,000; (3) Cincinnati & Indiana second 7 per cent bonds. \$1.55,000; (4) Indianapolis. Cincinnati & Lafayette 7 per cent bonds of 1867, \$2,870,000; (5) Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette equipment 6 per cent bonds of 1867, \$2,870,000; (5) Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette bonds of 1868 and bonds issued in 1873 for overdue coupons on the same, \$2,687,750; (7) mortgage bonds of Sept. 15, 1873, \$1,419,300; (8) capital stock, \$5,57,150. But the reorganization scheme provides for an issue of consolidating before the proposed of the Trustees for the purpose of retiring the five insues of bonds consolidating prior liens upon the reorganization scheme provides for an issue of consolidating designated as No. 6, \$2,087,150. But the reorganization scheme provides for an issue of consolidating holders of bonds consolidating prior liens upon the reorganized property leaving \$615,000 consolidation designated as No. 6, \$2,087,150. The receive for the holders of bonds No. 7 are to receive do per cent of the amount of the consolidated bonds, and receive therefor that amount of the

pondent. "How shall I stand after the reor-nization if I now buy 100 shares of stock at 11?" is best answered by a sort of account current.

presume our correspondent means 200 shares,
the par value is \$50 per share, and therefore
put the figures in that way, as follows:
Dr.

Dr.
Purchase of 200 shares I., C. & L. (\$50 per share) at 11...
Paid to the Company.... Total.....

including the two which have given the distric its greatest fame, are already practically owned in this city. The Bodie and the Standard were the pioneers of this eastward movement, and they have become favorits with investors both here and in Boston. No district could want better representatives, and the favor with which they were received here opened the way

to more recent comers from the same district.

The Bodie, Standard, Bulwer, South Bulwer South Noonday, Maryland Consolidated, Harrington, and some others are now main yowne in the East or are in process of being transferre to the East. The stocks of several other Bodie mines are largely dealt in on this market, and the permanent investment in this direction is steadily increasing. In view of this fact, it is gratifying to know that all the evidences point to an enlarged bullion production from the

There were no changes since our last quota tions in Government bonds, foreign exchange,

commercial bills, local securities, and coin cer-

The following shows the fluctuations of the leading stocks: Stocks. Opening. Highest, N. Y. Central. ... 127 133 Michigan Central. 914 93 Lake Shore. ... 98% 101% C.& Northwestern 87% 87% Do preferred. ... 103 ... 73% C., R. I. & Pac. ... 148 148% Illinois Central. 96 Illinois Central... C., B. & Q.... Louisville & Nash 72¼ 90 39 63½ 53¼ 28½ 33 59 7714 8514 7714 100 34% 60% 81% 89 80% 101% Del., Lack. & W. 89 N. J. Central. . . . 799 Morris & Essex . . 101 Morris & Essex... 101.
Canada Southern. 761/4
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 281/4
Kan. City & N... 401/4
Do preferred... 681/4
C., St. P. & M... 49
W. Union Tel. Co. 104
Pacific Mail... 351/4
Erie see'd mort... 86
Iron Mountain... 49
Kansas Pacific... 84
St. L. & S. Fran... 281/4
Do preferred... 33
Northern Pacific... 36
Do preferred... 60
O. & M. preferred... 524/4 Canada Southern. Mo., Kan. & Tex. Kan. City & N.... 28% 26% 26 32% 35% 59% 59% 42 3% o preferred orthern Pacific... o preferred. 114 18% 16%

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> COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 100 East Washington-st. Also buy, sell, and exchange U. S. BONDS. 5, 6, 7. and 8 per cent Town, County, City, School, and Park Bonds, and other good INVESTMENT SECURITIES. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Land Warrants, and Scrip.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st.,

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CITY AND COUNTY 5 AND 7 PER CENT BONDS, WEST DIVISION RAILWAY 7 PER CENT CERTIF-ICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Bas for sale a full line of

COOK COUNTY 78,
CITY BONDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 LeSaile-st., near Randolph.

Para the highest price for

CITY SCRIM AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold. UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4% per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money. 6. M. WILSON, Cashier. WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON. 426 California-st Wall-st., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Inquiries cheerfully answered. WILLIAM O. COLE. 105 Washington-st., OFFERS FOR SALE: \$36,000—Dakota 10 percent Bonds, \$14,000—Minnesota 7 per cent Bonds. \$12,000—Kansas 7 per cent Bonds.

\$10,000—Illinois 8 per cent Bonds. \$10,000—Minnesota 7 per cent School Orders Room 20 Tribune Buil FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS UPON ILLINOIS FARMS. SIMPLE INTEREST-NO COMMISSIONS.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corper Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES.

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago Bank Stocks bought and sold: also, all kinds of Local Securities.

Member of New York Stock Exchange.

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Stock Excha markets opened in a whirl of excitement for

41% at the close on Saturday; Lake Shore from 98% to 100; Central, from 126% to 133; Michigan Central, from 90% to 93; Wabash, from 52% to 57; Iron Mouutain, from 48 to 52; Union Pacific, 90% to 92%; Western Union, 103% to 1045. These were the highest prices made during the forenoon, and since the market fluctuated frequently, with the result that a good part of the advance was lost. Erie delined below the opening prices on reports abo some statement appearing which will show Mr. Vanderbilt will not control the management. The two stocks which advanced most were New York Central and Iron Mountain. Concerning the first-named, there were no reports. Concorning the latter, it is said arrangements are making by which fron Mountain will become

the eastern trunk of the new Southern Pacific The Graphic says: "About 1 o'clock the market, which had been very strong, suddenly gave way, much to the astonishment of the street.' Coal stocks led the way in the downward movement. Even Wabash, the central figure of to-day's market, for the moment sympathized in the weakness of the general list. The mystery of the sudden decline was soon explained. It appears that some of the old fory bank-presidents whose banks have been starving on a 2 per cent money market for several years back, had, in a spirit of economy, cut down their facilities for doing business t such an extent that for several weeks they have been hard-pushed to do the growing business of the present revival. Such is the magnitude of the present business with brokers that at several banks, on some days of last week, the Tellers were not able to certify all the checks presented at 3 o'clock until half-past 4. In these circumstances some officers conceived the brilliant idea of restricting the business street to their limited facilities for transacting it. With this object they called a meeting at one of the Wall street banks. The news that a meeting of the bank officers to restrict the certification of checks was being held gave opportunity to the bears to spread wild rumors, under cover of which they attacked the market. From a bank officer present at the meeting we learn it was a harmless conversation between some garrulous old men. who don't appear to know the world of

business is moving. As soon as the barmless

character of the meeting became known, the

Regarding the bank Presidents, the Post says: 'There was this morning an informal meeting of the Presidents of several leading banks to consider the relation of the banks to the Stock Exchange. A committee was appointed to confer with the Governing Committee of the Stock Ex-change in reference to the establishment of a stock clearing-house. Such an institution would obviate the necessity of check certification to as large an extent as now prevals. It would simplify and make easier the Stock Exchange business without involving the banks, even indirectly, in the stock market. The bank committee consists of Mr. Frye, Bank of New York; Hayes, Union; and Tappan, of the Gallatin. It is natural the banks should not wish to bear the brunt, as in one sense they do, of the Stock Exchange speculations, and should now move, not formally, but through representative bankers, for the establishment of clearing-house for stocks. The New York Clearing-House economizes the use of money in the settlement of all transactions, mercantile and otherwise, of this city. Except for this economy, it is doubtful whether the whole volume of currency would be sufficient for the trade and speculation of this city alone. As we understand it, what is proposed is an arrangement by which the same economy applied by the New York Clearing-House to the whole business of New York shall be applied by means of a Stock-Exchange Clearing-House to the rising volume of business at the Stock Exchange. It is, perhaps, impossible for the Stock Exchange to curb speculation in shares, but it is scandalous that the Exchange does not somewhere draw the line of the matter of securities it permits to be dealt in. The last cannot be limited to securities or shares that now pay dividends for obvious reasons, but it is hard to find a good reason for permitting dealings in what is known to be trash, like extinct shares of companies organized, which shares have checks paid and punched. If the Stock Exchange draw the line somewhere, and

establish a clearing-house for its own business, something will be done toward relieving the banks, and placing risks where they properly Mobile & Ohio closed at 20%, Chesapeake &

Ohio 13%. The estimated earnings of the Hannibal & St. Joe for the third week in October are \$53,367, an increase of \$1,224 over the like week last year. The earnings of the Wabash, the third week in October were \$146,480.75, an increase of \$36,-560.38 over the third week in October, 1878.

To the Western Associated Press. New York, Oct. 27 .- Governments firm. Railroad bonds active and strong. Foilowing were the changes compared with the last previous sales: An advance of 1% in Kansas & Texas firsts consolidated assented; 11/4 in Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, Aiton & Terre laute income, and Iron Mountain seconds, preferred income; 1 per cent in Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s, Wabash seconds, ex-coupon, and

ferred income; I per cent in Chesapeake & Onio currency 6s, Wabash seconds, ex-coupon, and Great Western seconds, ex-coupon. St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class B, rose from 60 to 61½; do, class C, from 58 to 60.

In State bonds the feature was the sale of \$3,000 Virginia consolidated 6s at 63½, against 59 at the last previous transaction, Sept. 9. Other issues generally firm.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was on an chormous scale. The speculative race, which is the present sensation was not at all abated this morning, but on the contrary made its appearance in the market with renewed vigor. The assurance of a speedy return to easy rates in the loan market on account of the large disbursements, both on the part of the Government and private corporations, was quite sufficient to sound again the toesin of rising speculation, and bring a multitude of orders from both town and country. The market opened in the midst of great excitement, marked with a very buoyant feeling and sharp upward turn, the first transactions being made at an advance of from ½ to 2 per cent, the stocks of the Southwestern combination leading off, closely followed by Vanderbilt sheres and the coal stocks. As the day advanced the upward movement continued, both investment and speculative shares participating in the improvement, which ranged from ½ to 63 per cent. New York Central rose from 26% (the

the coal stocks. As the day advanced the upward movement continued, both investment and speculative shares participating in the improvement, which ranged from ½ to 6½ per cent. New York Central rose from 126% (the price at the close on Saturday) to 133. Rock Island sold up to 148½; Harlem to 165; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to 122½; Lake Shore to 101½; Wabash to 57½; Lackawanna to 90; New Jersey Central to 80½; Delaware & Hudson to 81½; Michigan Central to 93; St. Joe to 35; Western Union to 104½; Pacific Mail to 30; Kansas City & Northern to 55; Louisville & Nashville to 75½; and from Mountain to 52. After midday money became somewhat more stringent, and reports were circulated that Yanderbilt would not be identified with the Erie management, and that the banks intended to restrict certifications, all of which had an unfavorable influence on the market. A general solling movement followed, and prices declined ½ to 3½ per cent. Erie led the decline, and the weakness in this stock had more or less influence on the entire list. When it was ascertained that, if any measure is adopted by the banks to check certification, no hostile action is contemplated toward the Stock Exchange, prices immediately rallied, and the market became buoyant and excited, with an advance of ½ to 5 per cent. Lackawanna showing the greatest improvement. All the coal shares were conspicuous—in the advance. Lake Shore reached the highest point in 1873. Pacific Mail was noticeably firm throughout, and it is reported that the bulls will soon put the stock above 40. Erie and Southwestern stocks were also prominent in the improvement. Towards the close there was a slight reaction, but the final sales were at generally firm prices. The suggestion to the bank presidents to check certifications is simply a suffice about western stocks were also prominent in the improvement. Towards the close there was a slight reaction 503,000 shares: 56,000 Erie, 50,000 Lackawanna, 23,000 New Jersey Central, 14,000 Ransas City & Northern, 17,000 Kansas & lexas,

tral, 7,000 Northern Pacific, and 2,400 Indianapolis. Cincinnati & Lafayette.

The grand total of specie imports since the reaumption of specie imports 4s \$55,081.971. It is not unlikely that the first year of specie payments will witness gold imports to the amount of \$75,000,000.

Money market active at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Sterling exchange steady; 60 days, 480%; sight, 483.

GOVERNMENTS.

| New 48 | 1054| | Stocks | W. U. Tel. (off.) | 1024| Wabash | Quicksilver (off.) | 194 | Fort Wayne | 1 | Quicksilver, pid. 56 | Terre Hante | Pacific Mail | 354 | Terre Hante | Pacific Mail | 355 | Terre H. pid. | Mariposa | 1044| C. & A. pid. | Mariposa | 1044| C. & A. pid. | 1 | Adams Express | 1057 | Ohio & Mississippi | Stocks | 1058 | Ohio & Mississippi | 1058 | Ohio & Ohio & Mississippi | 1058 | Ohio & Miss STOCKS.

STATE BONDS. Tennessee 6s, old. 38 Virginia 6s, new... 27
Tennessee 6s, new., 33½ Missouri 6s....... 106
Virginia 6s, old... 27 PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Had it not been for the tremendous "bull" movement in New York, that lent confidence to every one, the market in this city would not have been able to hold up. As it was, business reached 63,997 shares, and, if there was no gain, there was no decline. Reading again led the list with over 30,000 Reading again led the list with over 30.000 shares, opening and closing at 29%, after selling up to 30%, falling off to 29%, and again going above 30. There was more strength in Lehigh Navigation, which has been manipulated from New York, and it went to 35, but it closed, as it opened, at 38%. Lehigh Vatley went within 14 of par, and Northern Pacifics barely held their own, closing, as they opened, at 38% for common, and 60 for preferred, common being sold 1 per cent and preferred 26 higher. Northern Central was steady at 25% 25%, and 8t. Paul and Duluth sold up to 57 on reports of increased earnings. The gross earnings for June, July, and August, were \$134,914, an increase of \$55,990, and the evosenes \$128,310; an increase of \$55,990, and the evosenes \$128,310; an increase of \$14,123; making net earnings of \$56,604, against \$14,129; making net earnings of \$56,604, against a deficit in 1878 of \$15,256; net gain \$85,989.

The bank statement shows an enormous vol-ume of business, fully employing the capital of the banks. The loans are up to \$66,000,000, the the banks. The loans are up to \$66,000,000, the highest ever known, and an increase of \$332,000. Debtor baiance with other banks, \$12,107,295, also the highest points and an increase of \$253,744; and circulation to \$11,878,283, a further increase, which has been going on since August, and has brought the circulation up to the highest maximum ever known. Yet against this there has been a loss of \$500,000 in deposits, making a total of \$42,478,799, and bringing the reserve down to \$15,639,404, the lowest point reached this year, and only \$73,000 above the legal requirement. Clearings, \$54,000,000, an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding week last year. Many of the banks are below the legal limit; nevertheless money is not dead, and stocks are car-

heless money is not dead, and stocks are car

ried at 7 per cent, outside margins being only 6 BOSTON. Boston, Oct. 27.—Money market firm and steady at previous rates. The Clearance-House

Rio Grande, 42.

Bonds quiet and prices sustained; Council
Bluffs 7s, 1014 2102 21014; Kansas, Lawrence
& Southern 4s, 79; Little Rock 7s, 69. Foreign exchange steady and dull. FOREIGN.

London, Oct. 27.—Consols for money 97 15-16; American securities—Illinois Central, 1011; Pennsylvania Central, 49%; Reading, 31; Erie, 42%; preferred, 55; second consols, 89.
United States bonds—New 5s, 1051%; 44s, 105%;
PARIS, Oct. 27.—Rentes, 811 70c.
BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The statement of the Imperial Rank of Germany shows an increase in another test Rank of Germany shows an increase in another test Rank of Germany shows an increase in another test Rank of Germany shows an increase in another test Rank of Germany shows an increase in another test and test

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 12.859,000 marks.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £325,000.

Silver is 53 pence per ounce.
Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £182,000 is for New York.

MINING NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO	, Cal.	, Oct. 27The followin
are the closing sto	ock q	uotations:
Alpha	14	Mammoth 6
Alta	514	
Belcher	33	Tioga 3
Best & Belcher	18	North Bonanza 1
Bullion	61/	Argento
California	5%	Bechtel 1
Chollar & Potosi	7	Boston Con 1
Consol. Virginia	514	Balwer 115
Crown Point	31	South Bulwer
Eureka Con	30	Lady Washington. 1
Exchequer	434	
Gould & Curry		Silver King 65
Grand Prize	21/4	
Hale & Norcross		Leviathan
Julia Consolidated	3%	Caledonia 23
Justice	3	Leeds 9
Mexican		McClinton
Northern Belle	5%	
Ophir		Tiptop 13
Overman		Belvedier 11-1
Raymond & Ely		Navajo 7-10
Savage		Caledonia, B. H 2
Sierra Nevada	58	Dunley 13
Union Consolidated	381/4	
Yellow Jacket		Hillside 19
Bodie	1+14	Jackson 4
Potosi		Syndicate 63
Imperial	1	Leopard
Martin-White	12%	Tuscarora 13-16
Mono	7	
Independence		Trojan 5-32
Consol'ted Pacific.	736	

BOSTON. Boston, Oct. 27 .- The closing prices for con per stocks: Calumet & Hecla...220 | Pewabic Copper Falls 7¼ Quincy Franklin 30½ Ridge REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 27:

Lincoln av, 155 ft n w of Centre st, n e f 25 ft to Centre st, dated Oct. 24 (John Wadington to Henry Strassheim)...

Wilson st, s w cor of Clinton, n f, 29 5-10 x110 ft, dated Oct. 21 (Benj. Shourds to Evelyn Brainard)...

Calumet av, 103½ ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 60x125 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Clara Loomisto Robert B, Miller).

West Madison st, 56 ft w of Laffin, n f, 26x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Matthew Laffin to George E, Cook)...

Campbell'av, s w cor of West Congress st, e f, 4x106 ft, cated Oct. 25 (T. D. Clevelandto W. B. Dongias)...

West Mackston st, s w cor of Laffin, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 10 (James Stinson to W. Cullerton).

North av, 164 ft w of Larabee st, n f, 24 x108 ft, dated May 10 (James Stinson to W. Cullerton).

North av, 164 ft w of Larabee st, n f, 24 x108 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Master in Chancery to Max Hellman)...

Calumet av, 141 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 75x180 ft, dated Oct. 24 (M. F. Waltz to Conrad Seipp).

West Madison st, 325 ft e of Elizabeth. s f, 25x200 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Mabel M. Brown to Fred Kruse)...

North Dearborn st, 188 ft n of Goothe, e f, 24x148 ft, dated Sept. 12 (William Loeb to Frindoin Madleiner).

Van Buren st, 121 ft e of Clark, n f, 40x 100 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Davis W. Miller to Elizabeth Pender).

Van Buren st, 121 ft e of Clark, n f, 40x 100 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Davis W. Miller to Elizabeth Pender).

Van Buren st, 121 ft e of The Alice Miller).

Van Buren st, 121 ft e of Clark, n f, 40x 100 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Davis W. Miller to Elizabeth Pender).

Van Buren st, 121 ft e of Clark, n f, 40x 100 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Davis W. Miller to Elizabeth Pender). record Monday, Oct. 27: CITY PROPERTY. 1, 250 2,000 3,900 3,900 2,050

6,750

6, 325

Dean st. 118 ft n w of Paulina, n e f. 24x 100 ft, dated Oct. 27 (J. M. Bryant to John McCaffrey). Dean st. 28 ft s e of Brigham, n e f. 24x 100 ft, dated Sept. 22 (L. W. Sharo to W. Niebahi). W. Niebahi)... wof and near Homan av, 9 acres, dated Oct. 29 (Robert W. Wood to John D. Parker). Warren av. 208 ft w of Robey st, n f, 30x 124 ft, dated Oct. 21 (John W. Heafield to W. E. Swentzel)... to W. E. Swentzel)...og odgwick st, 65 ft n of Chicago av, w f. 20x573 ft, improved, dated Oct. 27 (Lyman Baird to Lydia Wright)....

Sheffield av. n w.cor of Montano st., e t., 25x125 ft. dated Oct. 1 (F. J. Rorke to S. M. Webb)... OUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment

of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, with comparisons:

1 - 1 - 17 10M 307 FOR	RECI	IPTS.	SHILLMENIS.	
Facility of	1879.	1578.	1879.	1878.
Flonr, bris,	16,528	12,517	15,100	10, 377
Wheat, bu	193,862	98,521	31,716	19, 375
Corn, bu	296,081	160,525		211,791
Oats, bu	62,829	51,575	84,255	78, 908
Rye, bu	15,826	9,622	3,850	24,893
Barley, bu	41,044	43, 461	45,714	28, 563
Grass seed, lbs.	470, 402	306, 220	172,857	31,630
Flax seed, lbs	502,000	368, 580	366, 250	974,900
Broom corn, fbg	212,000	78, 240	84,750	67,090
C. meats, lbs	158,920	213,700	2,269,305	
Beef, tes			92	3
Beef, bris			473	219
Pork, bris	665	145	1,341	1,128
Lard, ibs	23,700	William Committee	1,629,3 7	
Tallow, lbs	30,900	24,070	272,975	108,300
Butter, lbs	164, 131	159,710	210,889	87, 725
Live hogs, No.	21, 903	14,966	6,686	2,718
Cattle, No	974	585	1.793	1,399
Sheep, No	743		144	208
Hides, lbs	320, 370	188, 636	255,040	69,210
Highwines, bris	100	100,000	50	51
Wool, 10s	189,704	93, 634	121, 837	63,549
Potetoes, bu	6,735	25,508	1,246	3,842
Coal tons	10, 160	9, 245	2,138	1,683
Hay, tons	120	8:2	59	3
Lumber, mft	5, 798	8,710	3,609	2,764
Shingles, m	2,680	8, 283	1,448	790
Salt. bris	727	5, 156	3,985	3, 264
Poultry, lbs	2,400	5, 269	0,000	17.00
Poultry, coops.	9	15		
Game, pkgs	1.			
Eggs, pkgs	959	453	168	234
Cheese, bxs	5,736	5,536	7,750	2,898
G. apples, bris.	10, 253	10, 731	173	816
Beans, bu	410	1, 193	90	16

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 8,664 bu wheat, 1,235 bu

corn, 2,281 bu oats, 381 bu rve. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 58 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (96 winter), 18 cars mixed, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 316 cars No. 2 do, 234 cars and 2,650 bu No. 3 do, 32 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (704 all kinds wheat); 550 cars and 31,900 bu No. 2 corn, 219 cars and 4,600 bu high-mixed, 124 cars and 4,600 bu rejected, 5 cars no grade (898 corn); 31 cars white oats, 21 cars No. 2 mixed, 36 cars rejected (88 oats); 32 cars No. 2 rve, 4 cars and 400 bu rejected do; 11 cars No. 2 barley, 52 cars No. 3 do, 51 cars extra, 8 cars low grade (108 barley). Total (1,834 cars), 895,-000 bu. Inspected out: 6,130 bu wheat, 246,717

bu corn, 28,010 bu oats, 5,188 bu barley. The following statement shows the distribu tion of the breadstuffs shipped from this city

during the week: Shipped. | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. ... 59, 369 200, 654 129, 847 259, 934 25 11, 961 6, 485 431, 376 794, 131 200

Totals...... 63, 222 643, 991 1, 097, 554 291, 896 Also, 41,388 bu rye shipped by rail, 188,395 bu barey by rail, and 15,000 bu do to Buffalo. The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday. Provisions were very strong advancing 30@35c, but weakened very badly in the latter part of the day, with large selling out by parties who had bought at the top. Wheat and corn were very weak, being almost panicky at times, with advices of large eries of wheat here and in England, and lower quotations from the other side of the Atlantic. Mess pork closed 25c per brl lower, at \$10.20 for November and \$10.90 for January. Lard closed 5c lower, at \$6.621/4@6.65 for November and \$6.85@6.871/4 for January. Short ribs closed at \$5.25 for January, Spring wheat closed 3%c lower, at \$1.15 for spot and \$1.181/4 for November. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.23@1.23% for red. Corn closed 216c lower, at 42%c for November and 43%c for May. Oats closed %@lc lower, at 31%c for November and 35%c for May. Rye was easy at 77c spot and 77% for next mouth. Barley weakened to 83c cash, and to 60@61c for spot extra 3. Hogs were active, and closed 15@20c higher, at \$3.80@4.00 for bacon grades, and at

\$3.50@4.10 for heavy. Cattle were firm at \$2.50 @4.75 for common to choice. Lake freights were in fair demand and unchanged on the basis of 71/2c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 101/2c do to Kingston. The through

The Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade gives the following as the aggregate receipts at

Chicago, Milwaukec, Toledo, Detroit, Cleve-land, and Duluth from Aug. 1 to Oct. 18, in the years named: years named:

1870. 1878. 1877.

Flour, brls. . 1,194,500 1,141,095 1,363,923
Wheat, bu....33,321,342 29,959,310 25,323,323
Corn, bu... 21,016,453 25,042,590 20,972,536
Oate, bu... 6,206,506 8,764,290 6,990,738
Barley, bu... 4,117,811 4,247,436 3,153,733
Rye, bu.... 1,532,703 1,581,284 1,187,962 Total..., 66, 194, 815 69, 695, 029 56, 728, 923

This effectually disposes of the claim that the crop movement is greater this year than last. The totals since the beginning of January are also smaller now than in 1878, but the shipments The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Thursday even-

Ing last, with comparisons:

Oct. 23, Oct. 16, Oct. 24, 1879, 1878, 1879

eading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the Flour, bris ... 1879.

Flour, bris ... 174, 306
Whiest, bu ... 3, 589, 482
Corn, bu ... 998, 961
Oats, bu ... 5, 032
Rye, bu ... 184, 119
Pork, bris ... 4, 695
ard, lbs Week end'g Weekend'g Voc. 25, Oct. 18, 1879, 187 The following table shows the stocks of grain 2,000 in New York on the da es named: Oct. 25. Oct. 18, Oct. 26, 1879. 1878. Wheat, bu... 4,903,000 3,735,000 3,754,000 659,492 Corp. bu... 2776,000 2,185,000 3,481,000 2,983,6-30 Oats, bu... 784,000 6183,00 1,534,000 1,623, 231 Ryc, bu... 131,000 130,000 315,000 313,000 331,118

The following shows the receipts and shipnents of wheat at points named yesterday:
 Detroit
 5,000

 New York
 540,000

 Baltimere
 249,000

 Philadelphia
 36,000

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 547,000 bu, and shipments 260,000 bu. The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Keceipts-Flour, 37,946 brls; wheat, 540,034 bu; corn, 54,050 bu; oats, 76,600 bu; corn-meal, 235 pkgs; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 100,950 bu; malt, 13,300 bu; pork, 289 bris: beef, 7,700 bris: cut meats, 3,286 pkgs; lard, 5,037 tes; whisky, 895 brls.

Exports for forty-eight hours-Flour, 43,000 brls; wheat, 252,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were active and excited, with a very buoyant tone early in the day, and were rather weak afterwards. The local hog market was stronger, and Liverpool reported another advance of 6d in pork and lard. This brought out an active demand for January deliveries, while other futures were comparatively neglected, though there was a fair inquiry for spot lard. The shipping demand was chiefly on domestic account, exporters having few or no orders which they could fill at

Mess Pork-January advanced 35@37%c, and closed 10c above the latest quotation of Saturday, at \$11.25@11.27%. November advanced 30c, and closed 74@10c better, at \$10.624@10.65. Seller the month closed nominal at \$12.75. Sales were reported of 250 bris seller October at \$12.75; 3.000

Short |L. & S. | Short Shoul- | Short | L. & S. | Short | ders. | rios. | clears. | clears. Loose ... \$3,87½ \$5,70 \$5.65 \$5,75 \$50t, boxed ... \$4.12½ 5.90 5.85 5.95 November, boxed \$4.07½ 5.85 5.80 5.85 \$4.20 \$5.60 5.00 5.75 Long clears quoted at \$5.55 loose, and \$5.75 boxeu; Cumorlands, 6% 68% boxee; long can hams. 7@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at \$4.84% for 18 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 6% 66% c; do seller Decamber, 5% 68c; green shoulders, 3% 63% c.

Bacon quoted at 5% 66% for shoulders, 8% 89c for short ribs, 8% 88% c for short clears, 8% 69c for hams, all canvased and packed.

Graisz-Was quiet at 4% 55 for white, 4% 4% for good yellow, and 4% 4% for brown.

BEEF -Was quiet at 38.75 69.00 for mess, \$9.00 69.25 for extra mess, and \$13.00 613.25 for hams.

TALLOW-Was quiet at 6@6%c for city and 5%@

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was dull, owing to the weakness in wheat, which made buyers hold off. There was no material change in prices, however, as stocks are light. Sales were reported of 800 brls winters, partly at \$6,121/4; 1,800 brls springs, partly at \$5.52%@6.75; and 150 brls rye flour, partly at \$5.00. Total, 2,750 brls. Export extras were quoted at \$5. 25@5. 75 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5, 60@6.00.

OTHER MILISTEPPS—Sales were 11 cars bran at \$9.00@9.50 per ton; 6 cars middlings at \$11.50@13.00; 4 cars shorts at \$9.50@10.50; 5 cars feed t \$19.00; and 4 cars barley screenings at \$10.00 @11.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15.75

per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT-Was active and very weak, declining 3%c from the latest prices of Saturday under a general rush to soil. Liverpool and Lon-don holders were reported steady, with not much demand, but English and French country markets were decidedly lower, with a marked increase in the volume of farmers' deliveries. Our own receipts were large, with very small shipments, and apparently no disposition on the part of exporters to take hold of the speculative grade even at the reduced prices. The news from other points, added to rapid increase of stocks here, made the crowd very bearish, and there were sometimes a dozen sellers to one Duper. The weatness was, however, chiefly local. Several lots were sold became and the several control of the sever crowd very bearish, and there were sometimes a dozen sellers to one buyer. The weakness was,

bu by sample at 40@45½c on track: and 8,000 on do at 43@46c free on board cars. Total, 280,000 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet, and ½c lower. The receipts were again liberal. New York was quoted down ½c, and the market followed other grain, with fair offerings and not much demand. Some business was done in settlement, and car-lots were taken to carry against next month at 31½@32c, receipts dated yesterday bringing the outside. November oats opened at 23½c, and fell to 32½c, closing at 32½c. May cats were quiet at 33 at 33½c. Charpet at 33¼c, and fell to 32½c, closing at 32½c. May cats were quiet at 33 at 33½c, closing at 32½c. May cats were quiet at 33 at 33½c, closing at 32½c. Samples were dult and easier under free offerings. Spot sales were reported of 10, 800 bu No. 2 at 31½ 32c; 600 bu rejected at 28¼c; 19, 800 bu by sample at 30@34c on track, 25, 800 bu at 30@35½c free on board. Total, 57,000 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate request and easy in sympathy with wheat. No. 2 sold at 77c, and November at 77½c. Samples were plenty and in better demand. Spot sales were reported of 6, 800 bu No. 2 at 77c; 400 bu rejected at 70c; 3, 200 bu by sample at 72@30c on track, and 1,200 bu at 77@79c free on board. Total, 11,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was slow and easier. The offerings were liberal, but buying orders appeared to be scarce, the difficulty in getting cars hindering the shipping movement. Extra 3 in car-lots soid at 60@801c, the outside for favorit houses, while other grades were duil at 83c for No. 2 and 41@4c for No. 3. Feed brought 34c. Samples were in some local request, but were quoted weak under ilberal offerings, and some parties ordered their lots in afore at the close. November was nominal \$4.

834@84c, and December at 85%c. Extra 3 was quoted at 82c for December. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at 88c; 6,000 bu extra 3 at 60@61c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 41 @42%c; 400 bu feed at 34c; 17,000 bu by sample at .36@80c on track; and 2,400 bu at 50@67s delivered. Total, 28,400 bu.

Wheat—Sales 340,000 bu at \$1.16@1.10% for November and \$1.18% 1.18% for December, Corn.—85,000 bu at 43% 243% for December, 40% for the year, and 44% for May. Oats 20,000 bu at 386 for May. Mess pork.—12,700 hu at \$10.50 for November, \$11.12% 211.25 for January. and \$11.376 for February. Lard—2.000 to at \$7.00% 7.02% for January, and \$7.10 for February. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at \$5.37% for January.

AFTERNOON BOARD. Wheat was fairly active and lower. Novembered at \$1.16%, and closed at \$1.16. Decaded at \$1.26. Decaded at \$1.26. Novembers. opened at \$1.16%, and closed at \$1.16. December sold at \$1.184@1.13%, and closed at \$1.184.

1.18%. Corn declined \$2.6. November sold at \$4.18%. Corn declined \$2.6. November sold at \$4.50. May sold at \$3.60. Affect and closed at the inside. Self-corn declined \$1.18. May sold at \$3.60. Affect and closed at the inside. One were lower at \$1.16. May sold at \$3.60. Affect at \$1.60. May sold at \$3.60. Affect at \$1.60. Affect at \$1.60 Sales being reported of 200,000 los at 30.25 for January.

On the curbstone wheat opened at \$1.18 for December, and closed at \$1.18%; November sold at \$1.19. Core was 42% for next menth, and 43% for May. Sales were reported of 250 bris mass pork for January at \$10.90.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in request and firm. The stock is fair, and the receipts are chiefly consistent to dealers. Advices from the interior are that broom-corn is held by farmers above the quotation BUTTER-A fair local and shipping dem

noted, and the market was firm at the lately advanced quotations. Stocks are small, and holden talk of a further advance. We quote: BAGGING-Only a moderate business was doing. Prices ruled steady, as given below;

features, ruling fairly active and strong at the high-prices of last week. We repeat our list: COAL—A firm market was noted, the adagreed upon at the meeting of dealers Saturday afternoon being very generally adhered to. Trada

was dull. We quote: Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes.... altimore & Ohio... Baltimore & Onto.

Wilmington. 3.23
COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were quoted at \$1.15@1.20, and lard tlerces at \$1.274@1.35.

The outside figures were given for city-made stock.

EGGS—Were casy, owing to warmer weather, which is expected to increase the supply. Fresh were quoted at 15% 0.16c.

FISH—Remain firm as last quoted. A fair volume prices: No. 1 whitensh, \$ 1/2-brl....... \$ 4.153 4.2 3.400 3.5

Fig. 1a years, 1

Citron DONESTIC.

Apples, Eastern Apples, Eastern Peaches, unpared, new, haives Peaches, unpared, quarters.

Raspberries Blackoerries Pitted cherries NUTS.

Filberts NUTS.

Filberts NUTS. 11½0 15½
Almonds Tarragona 20½0 21
Naples walnuts 13 0 15½
Brazils 946 16
Pecans 10¼0 11¼
GREEN FRUITS—Apples are selling rather freely for shipment Cranberries are steaty.
Grapes were more salable. Foreign fruits are a fair request, though oranges are not in very scare request: sirups, rice, and spices especiall owing quotations were furnished.

JAYA.
Costa Rica
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice...
Rio, good...
Rio, fair...
Rio, common...
Rio, roasting...
Rio, roasting...
SUGARS... Patent cut loaf.....

Choice corn or sugar.

Prime corn or sugar.

Fair to good corn or sugar.

Black strap.

Choice New Orleans molasses: .46 0.43 42 0.45 .36 0.40 .24 0.25 43 0.45 .38 0.40 .32 0.35

Lard, extra winter
Lard, extra
Lard, No. 1
Lard, No. 2
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached.

basis of \$1.09 per gall

The "boom" has structured was an unusually list and prices were higher all hogs amounting to 15@200 ber of visitors present was pearance of elegant coas alled to mind the prosp CATTLE—Received duri 5,541; same time last we week, 27,083. It was a for sellers. There was a fi-mand, and a firm set of pretty large for the first of wants of the different class

wants of the different classatistical there remained in Prices were strong not a few instances sprices by 56210c than sold at on Saturday, but general as to warrant a characteristic of prices of prices of the strong of prices of the strong major part of the supply, of fair to good natives, wh and en Western and Texa ruling figures were \$2.756 of Colorado natives were

QUOTATIONS AT Scota.

Best breeds.
Second quality
Coarse and inferior
These prices are for estin
offal is not reckoned.
Shirkr—The supply of sments, and value has reced
Heavy sheep are especially
realize proportionately low | Real |

Skips and inf

SHEEP—There was a shippers and the local were firm at \$2.75@4.50 oice grades. Income time previous. EAST LIBERTY, PA., Oct. since and including Frid through and I, 898 of yard a ending this day, I, 804 through and 3 before; the supply for the heavy; thouch of not so goo considered a little off, and Best, \$5.00; fair te good, \$3.10@3, 75; sales to-day, Hoos-Receipts, 16, 665 h 20, 040, against 22, 885 the \$3.7673, 90; Philadelphias Singer-Receipts, 7, 600 h 15, 000, against 6, 500 the steady at last week's prices. BAST

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—B day and to-day; 5,200; ns layed stock-trains; openes Friday's figures, and closes \$1.00 per head; poor to 1 10c; extra 1046/2010/c: Colorado steers, 6/4074/ abipments for the week, 6/4074/ abipments fo

KANSAS

ON BOARD. and closed at \$1,180 Acc. November sold at \$2.50 Acc. Acc. November sold at \$2.50 Acc. at the inside, and at which diosed at \$2.50 Acc. at the inside, and at which diosed at \$2.50 Acc. at the inside, and at \$2.50 Acc. at the inside at \$10.35 and the inside at \$1.00 Acc. at \$11.15 Acc. at \$1.00 Acc. at \$1.00 Acc. at \$2.50 A opened a \$1.18 for De-184; November sold at or next month, and 43% ported of 250 bris mess MARKETS. in request and firm. The ots are chiefly consi ks are small, and holders was noted, the advance ting of dealers Saturday erally adhered to. Trade ...\$ 6.00 supply. Fresh 7.00@ 7.2 6.25@ 6.5 46 @43 42 @45 36 @40 24 @25 43 @45 38 @40 32 @35 P D 91610 .. 17 @18

ilvery at an anyance of Sainriay's quotations of 10 % 15c, and very soon moved up another 5c, where it remained strong to the close. Trading was not checked by the advance, and by the middle of the foremon most of the hogs had changed hands, sales making at \$3,80@4.00 for common to prime bacon grades, and at \$3,50@4.10 for noor to extra heavy. Skips and inferior heavy sold at \$3,00@, 3,40. All sales were made subject to a shrinkage of 40 the for piggy sows and 80 ins for stars.

see at \$5.75@6.50 per dozen. Grouse were \$1.25@5.50, and wild ducks, \$2.00@2.75. The seather was warm for game.

ShEDS—Clever opened quiet under free offerings, with buyers and sellers apart; but later there was more trading, prices ranging from \$5.00. \$5.00, and prime closed ar about \$5.30. Timo-thy was quiet \$2.45@2.55, prime being about \$2.50. Pure flax sold at \$1.34@1.36, closing at \$2.50. Pure flax sold at \$1.34@1.36, closing at \$2.50. Pure flax sold at \$1.34@1.30, closing at \$2.50. Pure flax sold at \$1.34@1.30. 1.30 ordinary coarse salt, \$2.50. \$1.30 ordinary coarse salt, \$2.50. \$2.30.2.90

"HilkY—Was in good demand at Saturday's "Wilsky—Was in good demand at Saturday's "Bassale. Sales were reported of 400 bris on the wilsky—was in good demand at saturday's

20. Sales were reported of 400 bris on the

sais of \$1.09 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was sicady and fairly active. The

took is light, and some think the Western supply

is now no more than sufficient to meet the Western trade till the time for another clip: Tub-washed, choice. LIVE-STOCK. The "boom" has struck the Stock Yards. Yes. The "poom as at une stock-Yards. Yes-terday was as unusually lively day in that suburb, and prices were higher all around, the advance in and price with the man-hog mounting to 15@20c per 100 lbs. The num-hog mounting to 15@20c per 100 lbs. The num-ber of spiors present was large, and the rean-perance of elegant coaches and tandem teams alled to mind the prosperous times preceding the CATTLE-Received during Sunday and Monday. CATTLE Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,541; same time last week, 5,098; official last week, 27,083. It was a satisfactory market-day for sellers. There was a fairly active general demand and a firm set of prices. The supply was pretty large for the first of the week, but after the wants of the different classes of buyers had been satisfied there remained but little unsold stock. Prices were strong all around and in not a few instances sellers obtained better prices by 5610c than the same qualities sold at on Saturday, but the advance was not so general as to warrant a change in quotations. A number of private droves were incinded in the of-terness, and sales at \$4.50@4.75 were noted. The ferings, and saies at \$4.00@4.75 were noted. The major part of the supply, however, was made up of fair to good natives, which sold at \$3.40@4.35, and on Western and Texas cattle, for which the major agures were \$2.75@3.25. Some good lots of colorade natives. ruling figures were \$2.75@3.25. Some good lots of colorado natives were taken by shippers at \$3.30@3.50, and in two or three instances higher figures were paid. Native butchers' stuff and stockers were in moderate supply and firm. The former sold at \$2.15@3.25, and the latter at \$2.50@3.10. The market closed steady and firm. The propers' Journal London special of Oct. 27 says: Cartle.—Our market continues exceedingly depresed, on account of the overabondant supplies of dead meats, and the very low prices of that from amprica. There is little or no difference in the tone of the market, as compared with last week, but yalues have declined 4a per stone of 8 lbs on the best quality of cattle. more timber the coming senson than any pre-ing winter, in all sections of the pine region." QUOTATIONS AT ISLINGTON:

Per stone of 8 hs. CATTLE SALES, HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 25, 372; same time last week, 20, 660; official last week, 158, 526. The boom struck the hog market yesterday, and prices went kiting. Trade opened

HOGS SALES.

SHEEP-There was a good demand for sheep, shippers and the local trade buying, and prices were firm at \$2,75@4.50 per 100 ms for poor to choice grades. The quality was better than for SHENP SALES. BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., Oct. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday last, 833 head of through and 1,898 of yard stock; total for the week using this day, 1,804 through and 5,146 of local, sajast 2,074 through and 3,299 local for the week before: the amply for to-day's sales has been heavy, though of not so good a quality; prices are comidered a little off, and all nearly sold out. Best \$5,09, fair to good, \$3,594,65; common, \$3,199,3,75; sales 10-day, 1,596 head.

Hous-Receipts, 16,665 head; total for the week, 2,046, arainst 22,885 the week before; Yorkers, \$1,703,90; Philadelphias, \$4,0024,15.

SEEF-Receipts, 7,600 head; total for the week, 15,000, against 6,500 the week before; selling steady at last week's prices.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Oct. 27.—Beeves—Receipts vester-day and to-day. 5,200; market interrupted by delayed stock-trains; opened with a fair demand at Frilay's faures, and closed heavy at a reduction of 51.00 per head; poor to prime native steers, 70 lic. ettra. 104,@10½c; Texas, Caerokee, and Celorado steers, 6,207½c; exporters used 800; shipsens for the week, 600 quarters and 170 live. Suere-Receipts, 15,700; trade dail, with townsard tendency; sheep, \$3.00@5.00 per 100 lis. inmbs. 55.00@6.30; shipments for the week, 1700 carcasess.

ns, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Supply fair and cood: values firm; good to choice beavy \$4.104.60; light do, \$3.50@4.00; ex-70@4.83; stockers and feeders, \$2.62% mass Texans, \$2.25@3.12%; native cows, rs, \$2.00@3.00; receipts, 2,600; ship-Surpr-Scarce and higher; fair to good, \$3.00@ 1.50; prime, \$3.00@3.80; exports, \$3.90@4.15; excepts, 70.; shipments, none.

Hest-Active and higher; mixed packing, \$3.60 3.50; Vorkers and Baltimores, \$3.60@3.75; although to selects, \$3.75@3.90; receipts, 11,700; highest to selects, \$3.75@3.90; receipts, 11,700;

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Current Frootia: Receipts, 3,280; shipments, 1,082; fairly active; native shippers, \$3,3024.35; maire stockars and feeders, \$2,502.3.35; native cover, \$2.002.85; Colorados, \$2.3523.25; Term, \$2.002.75.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—BEEF CATTLE—Only a fair temand and prices on tops unchanged; others %c off; very best, 4%-5%c; first quality, 4%-4%c; medium, 2%-3%c; ordinary, 2%-6%-2%c; most alies at 3%-64c; receipts, 6, 493; sales, 3, 340.

Frade fair to good; quotations, 5%-5%c; medium, 2, 601.

AC; lambs, 8%@5%c.
UNCINNATI.

ing. \$3.60@3.90; butchers' grades, \$3.90@4.00; receipts, 5,500; shipments, 670. COUNCIL BLUFFS. COUNCIL BLUFFS. Ia., Oct. 27.—CATTLE—The total receipts at the stock-yards here to-day were 3, 700 head; shipments, 2,000; sales, 300; averaging from \$2,90@3.15,

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS. Oct. 27.—Hogs—Strong at \$2.90
@3.85; receipts, 4,100; shipments, 2,000. LUMBER.

The yard dealers are talking of raising prices 500@\$1.00 per 1,000 feet, and some have already marked up their figures for uppers and flooring. The stock here is said to be badly broken, and deficient in uppers and choice stuff of all kinds, which is also scarce at manufacturing points.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27-11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No.
1, 16s 9d; No. 2, 14s 6d.

GRAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 6d; spring, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 10d; white, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s

Provisions-Pork, 53s 6d. Lard, 38s. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Corron—Firm at 7%@ 7%d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 4,500. CLOVER-SEED—American, 48@50s. PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 54s. Lard—American,

Tallow-Fine American, 39s 6d. LINSEED OIL-29s 3d. RESEN-Common, 5s@5s 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-298.

LONDON, Oct. 27. -REFINED PETROLEUM-7@ LINSEED OIL-298.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-28s 6d@29s. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—11:30 a. m. —Flour, 14s 6d
@16s 9d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d@11s 9d; spring,
10s 10d@11s 2d; white, 10s 9d@11s 10d; club,
11s 7d@12s 3d. Corn, 5s 10d. Pork, 53s 6d. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27-1 p. m. -Pork, 54s. Lard,

38s. Rest unchanged. London, Oct. 27.—Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn quiet and steady. MARK LANE-Wheat stead ly held; not much demand; fair average No. 2 spring, 58s; fair average red winter, 56s 6d@57s; fair average California, 58s. Corn flat. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Not much demand. Corn flat. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 57s 6d: nearly due, 57s. Fair averaged American 28s 6d. Country markets for wheat-English generally is to 2s cheaper; French 50c to 1f per 100 kilogrammes cheaper. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 35,000@40, -

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat much de pressed, receding 24@4%c per bu under pressure to place supplies, in good part on speculative account, with rather active movement in the option line, closing irregularly. No. 2 red met with the most attention, especially for December 'delivery,' which option rallied at the extreme close about 1/20 per bu from the lowest point of the afternoon. Western reports were of much lower markets. Cable advices were also of a less favor-able tener. Sales 120,000 on December option at \$1.47@1.48%, closing at \$1.47 bid; 75,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.43%@1.46; 328,000 bu do November options at \$1.43%@1.46%. No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring were quoted at \$1.35@1.37; 40,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring. November option, \$1.36\%@1.37\%, closing at \$1.36\%. Corn less freely dealt in, and quoted down \%@1\%c per bu, options showing the most depression, and closing generally weak; mixed Western ungraded, 614@6824c. Rye held with firmness, but without animation; No. 2 Western, 90c. Oats declined about 1/2c per bu on freer offerings, leading to more about %c per bu on freer offerings, leading to more active movement; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 42c.
Phovisions—Hog products much excited, with a further sharp advance noted in prices, but yielded shagoly during the afternoon, and closed irrezularly. Mess pork in good demand at higher prices, but closed weak at \$11.37%@11.50 for ordinary brands; option line active, business in mess closing for October at \$11.40; November, \$11.40; December, \$11.40; January, \$11.65, for seller's ing for October at \$11.40; November, \$11.40; December, \$11.40; January, \$11.65, for seller's option, old or new. Cut meats in good request at full rate. Bacon moderately active, and quoted firm; long clear, 6%c. Western lard more sought for; early delivery at sharp rise; forward delivery quite brisk at a further improvement of 250,27%c; subsequently breaking sharply, and closing irregularly: October. \$7.27%; November, \$7.32%@

larly; October, \$7.27%; November, \$7.32%@ 7.35; December, \$7.35. Tallow -In active demand and higher; 60,000

lbs at 7% 67%c.
Sugara—Raw stronger and active; fair to good refining Cuba quoted at 7% 67%c. WHISKY-Held firmly at \$1.15, without move-

FREIGHTS-Tame market in nearly all cont tions. Berth rates are quoted heavy and irregular; the offerings of room for early use are comparatively tame, and the demand unusually spiritless. In the charter contracts there is a steady range of quotations on a light offering of desirable tonnage, but the improvement is slow. For Liverpool, en-gagements by steam, 1.600 brls flour (through freight and November shipment) reported 2s 10½d @3s; 32,000 bu wheat at 7d.

freight and November shipment) reported 28 10/24

@38; 32, 000 bu wheat at 7d.

10 the Western Associates Press.

New York. Oct. 27.—Corron—Quiet at 11/26.

11/3c: Intures weak: October, 11. 21c; November, 11. 01c; December, 11. 00c; January, 11. 12c; February, 11. 26c; March, 11. 41c; April, 11. 55c; May, 11. 69c; June, 11. 81c; July, 11. 191c.

FLOUR—Irregular; receipts, 38, 000 bria; super State and Western. \$5. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; St. Louis, \$6. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; St. Louis, \$6. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; St. Louis, \$6. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; St. Louis, \$6. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; St. Louis, \$6. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; No. 10; good to choice, \$6. 10.67. 75; white wheat extra, \$5. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; No. 10; good to choice, \$6. 10.67. 75; white wheat extra, \$5. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; No. 10; good to choice, \$6. 10.67. 75; white wheat extra, \$5. 00.66. 50; extra Ohio, \$5. 90

67 75; No. 2 50/28. 70.

68 11. Wheat unestiled, but generally lower; receipts, \$6. 10. 90

69 1. 45; No. 3 do, \$1. 35; No. 2 do, \$1. 44.61. 46; No. 1 do, \$1. 46; 13. 70.1. 39; No. 2 amber, \$1. 43

61. 44; ungraded white, \$1. 38.01. 43; No. 2 do, \$1. 44; ungraded amber, \$1. 37.01. 39; No. 2 amber, \$1. 43

61. 44; ungraded white, \$1. 38.01. 43; No. 2 do, \$1. 45; No. 2 red, October (sales of 72. 000 bu), \$1. 44.01. 45; No. 2 red, October (sales of 72. 000 bu; ungraded, 62c; No. 2. 61/40.63c; round yellow, 65. 90. 90. 90

65/4c; Now mixed, 64c; vellow Western, 65c; No. 2. October, 61/40.63%. Outs heavy; receipts, 80. 000 bu; mixed, 64c; vellow Western, 65c; No. 2. 0ctober, 61/40.63%. Outs heavy; receipts, 80. 000 bu; mixed, 64c; vellow Western, 41.642c; white do, 43.644c.

Hax—Demand fair and market firm at 50c.

80.000 bn; mixed Western, Figures, which do, 43@45c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 50c.

Hors—In good demand.
Gaogenes—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 14%@18c; job lots, 14%@19%c. Sugar—Demand active; fair to good refining, 7%@7%c. Moisses quiet but firm.

PERSOLEUM—Market dull and unchanged; United, 89%@00c; crude, 6%@7%c; refined, 7%c.

TALLOV—7%@7%c.

RESIN—Firm at \$1.65@1.70.

Esss—Firm; Western, 17@20c.
PROVISIONS—Pork unsettied; mess, \$12.75. Bost

trong. Cut-mests more active; long clear mi anuary, \$6.50; short do. December. \$6.75. sore active; prime steam, \$7.35@7.42%. Burren—Firm; Western, 12@30c. Carassa—Steady; Western, 8@13c. Whitskr—\$1.15.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—The warehouse s follows:

Oct. 27, Oct. 20, 1879, bu. 63, 937 295, 732 197, 499 40, 325 37, 913 604, 727 562, 346, 357 24, 345 2, 336 3, 638 96, 932 90, 810 63, 879 23, 548 379 1, 772 8, 488 953, 106 96, 862 36, 898 15, 780 21, 795 19, 309 Total1, 519, 012 1, 226, 647 1, 161, 834 Total 32, 216 16,569 46,647 39,307 Total 39,748 27, 255 17, 792 48,477 7,235 753 13, 508 1, 765 56,457 15, 273 308, 177 28, 293 64, 915 1, 378 61, 519 353, 624 30, 974 90, 522 1,878 53, 819 No. 2 No. 3 Extra No. 3 530, 817 464, 282 711, 430 To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27 .- FLOUR-Dull and easier. MILWAUKER, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Dull and easier.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened ½c higher, and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 31.10; No. 1
Milwaukee, \$1.18; No. 2 do, \$1.15½; October, \$1.15½; November, \$1.16½; December, \$1.18½; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.07; No. 4. 98c; rejected, 88c. Corn declined 2½c; No. 2. 43c. Oats lower; No. 2, 31½c. Rye declined 1c; No. 1, 75c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 73c.
Pravisions—Quiet but firm. Mess bork quiet at \$10.00 cash; \$11.30 January. Prime steam lard, \$7.00 cash; \$7.10 January.
Francetts—Wheat to Buffalo dull and nominal.
RECEUTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 160,000 bu; barley, 40,000 bu.
Shifmants—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE. Oct. 27.—Flours—Dull and weak; Western super, \$4.75@5.50; do extra, \$5.75@ 6.50; do family, \$6.75@7.50.

GBAIN-Wheat-Western dull; No. 2 Western red, spot, \$1.42\%@1.43; October, \$1.42\%@1.42\%; November, \$1.43\%@1.44; December, \$1.48\%@\$1.49. Corn-Western dull; Western mixed, spot, 65\%c; October, \$36. November, 62\@62\%c; December, 59\%@60c. Oats higher and firm; Penn-December, 59%,60c. Oats higher and firm; Pennsylvania, 43@44c; Western white, 46@46%c; do mixed, 40@42c. Rye firm at 95@96c.
Hay—Firm; prime to choice Pennsysvania, \$15.00
Phovisions—Firm and active. Mess pork, \$10.00.
Buik meats—Loose shoulders, no offerings. Clear rip sides, no offerings; do packed, 4%,605%c.
Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rip sides, 8%c. Hams 10@11c. Lard, refined, tcs, \$7.25.
Burren—Firm; prime to choice Western, packed, 15@18c.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western, packed, 15618c.

EGOS—Active and firm at 20c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude nominaly 6½@7½c; refined nominally 7½@7½c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 15@18c.

SUGAB—Firm; A soft, 9½@9½c.

WHINKY—Firm at \$1.13.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamet, steady; cotton, 5-16@24; flour, 3s 3d; grain, 8½@9d.

RECEITTS—Flour, 3, 970 bris; wheat, 249, 100 br; corn, 63, 900 br; oats, 9, 500 br; rye, 1, 200 br.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 149, 800 br; corn, 14, 000 br.

SALES-Wheat, 484, 900 bu; corn, 36, 300 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Flours—Quiet but firm; superfine, \$4.5024. 75; XX, \$5.25@5.50; XXX, \$5.75@6.00; high grades, \$6.25@7.00.
GRAIN—Corn firm; yellow mixed, 64@65c. Oats quiet and weak at 41@42c. Conx-Meal—Scarce and firm at \$2.80.

Hax—In fair demand; ordinary, \$30.00; prime, \$22.00@24.00; choice, \$25.00@26.00.

Provisions—Pork scarce and firm; held at

Provisions—Pork scarce and firm; held at \$12.00. Lard—Demand fair and prices higher; tierce, \$7.25@7.37½; kez, \$7.37½@8.00. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 4½c; packed, 4½c; clear rib, 6½@6; clear, 6¾@6;c. Bacon steady, with good demand; shoulders, 5½c; clear, 8½c. Hams, sugar-cured, demand fair and market firm at 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 @1.10. GROCERIES—Coffee active, firm, and higher; job-bing, ordinary to prime, 15@18%. Sagar in good demand at full prices; common, 6%c: fully fair, 7%c; yellow clarified, 8%@8%c. Molasses scarce and firm; quoted, common, 35e; fair, 55e; prime to choice, 57@59c. Rice quiet but firm at 5%@

71:6.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at 80c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, \$1
per \$1,000 discount.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western extras, \$5.87%; Minnesöta extra family, good, \$0,75; eboice, \$7.00; fancy, \$7.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7.75@8.75. Rye flour less active at \$6.00.

Grain—Whest—Market dull; No. 2 red, elsy and October, \$1,41.60.

tor, \$1.44; No. 2 red, cash and October, \$1.41½ bid, \$1.44 asked; November, \$1.43 bid, \$1.44½ asked, (Corn-Market dull; mixed, on track, 62@ asked corn-market dan; mixed, on track, one of the constant of

Onts-Market dull; mixed, \$304375; waite, 42 (46%c. Phovisions-Steady. Prime mess beef, \$12.50. Mess pork, \$11.75@12.00. Hams-smoked, 9@ 10c: pickled, 7%@8%c. Lard-6%@7c. BUTTER-Scarce and firm; creamery, extra. 30 (331c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extra. 20%28c; Western Reserve, extra, 22@24c; do good to choice, 18@21c. Eggs-Strong; Western, 23c. CHEKSZ-Market dull. PETROLEUM-Firm; refined, 6%c. Whisht-Firm. Heckipts-Flour, 3, 900 bris; wheat, 6, 000 bu; corn, 78, 000 bu; cats, 16, 000 bu; rye, 2, 000 bu. Shipments-Wheat, 43, 000 bu.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Flour-Lower; XX, \$5,15 @5.35; XXX, \$5.50@5.70; family, \$5.80@5.90; choice to fancy, \$6.00@6.75.

Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, \$1.26@124

cash; \$1.26%@1.23% November; \$1.31%@1.27%

December: No. 3 do. \$1.16%. Corn lower; 37%

©37%c cash; 37%@37c November; 37%@36%c December; 38@57%c January. Oats lewer; 27% @27%c cash; 30%@29%c December. Rye lower at 72%c. Barley dull and unchanged.

Whisky—Quiet at \$1.09.
PROVISIONS—POTARTM at \$12.50. Dry salt meats strong; nothing doing; loose lots, jobbing lots, and boxed, \$4.00@4.10, \$8.2%d.30, \$6.45@6.50.
Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard strong; \$6.85 asked cash; \$7.00 asked year.

RECRIPTS—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, 95,000 bn; barley, 12,000 bu; cats, 25,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bn; barley, 12,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. 374c cash; 374@37c November; 374@36%c

BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Oct. 27.—Flous—Quiet; Western supers, \$5.25@5.75; common extras, \$8.00@6.50; Wisconsin extras, \$6.25@7.00; Minnesota do, \$6.75@8.50; Winter wheat, Ohio and Michido, \$8.75@8.50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$7.00@8.50; Illinois and Indiana, \$7.00@8.70.07, 75; St. Louis, \$7.00@8.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent spring wheats, \$7.75@9.25; winter wheat, \$7.50@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 68%@70c, Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 49@51c; No. 2 white, 45@48c. Ryc. 23@45c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, \$0.00 bris; corn, 25,000 bu; wheat, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,800 bris; corn, 12,000 bu; wheat, \$7,000 b.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. O., Oct. 27.—Cotton—Steady at

11c.
FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat easier at \$1.26@1.30. Corn steady at 40@50c. Oats firm at 33@36c. Rye duil at 85 @87c. Barley active and firm at 93@05c.
PROVISIONS-PORK firm at \$11.50. Lard firm at \$8.60; January, \$7.00. Bulk meats quiet, but unchanged.
WHISKY-Steady, with a fair demand at \$1.08.
LINERRO OIL-Steady at 70c.
BUTTER-Quiet, but firm; fancy creamery, 32@ 33c; choice dairy, 22@23c; prime Western Reserve, 17@18c; prime Jentral Ohio, 14@16c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27. -Floure-Kasier.

GRAIN-Wheat unsettled and lower; extra, no sales; No. 1 white. \$1.30 asked; October, \$1.30 asked; November, \$1.30; December, \$1.32%;

January, \$1.35%; milling No. 1, nominal.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 5,000 bm.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 28,000 bm.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 27.—Grain—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 3 white Wansah, \$1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.28½; amoer Michigan, spot. \$1.29½; No. 2 red winter, October, \$1.29½; No.

rember, \$1.30; December, \$1.334; January, 1.36; Western amber, \$1.31; No. 2 amber Illinois, 3.314. Corn dull; No. 2 December, new or old, 2c; rejected new, 42c; damaged new, 37c. Oats

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—Corron—Firmer at 10%c.

FLOUR-Quiet.
GRAIN-Whest quiet; red amber and white,
\$1.27. Corn firm; white, \$2c; mixed, 50c. Oats
quiet but steady; white, 38c; mixed, 35c. Rye quiet but steady; steady at 90c.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at \$10.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, \$8.00; do keg, \$8.50. Bacon firm: shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 8%c; clear, 8%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9@10%c. Whisky—Market dull at \$1.08.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Demains to The Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts at 56, 216 bu; shipments, 30, 615 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, \$1.12½; October, \$1.11½; No. 3 cash, \$1.03½; October, \$1.03. Com-Receipts, 19, 205 bu; shipments, 12, 520 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 30c; October, 31c. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; sales, 10,000 bu No. 1 hard Milwaukee at \$1,31%; 1.000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.32. Corn dull; nominally at 55c for car-lots of No. 2 mixed Western. Other grains entirely egiected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; 11c for wheat, 9c for orn; to New York. INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 27.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, \$1.25@1.28. Corn steady at 45%@ 46%c. Oats firm at 32@34c.
Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. OSWEGO.

OswEGO, N. Y., Oct. 27.-GRAIN-Wheat quiet, Corn-No. 2 Western. 61c. PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 27.-HIGHWINES-Firm; 200 bris old at \$1:081/a. PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 27.—PETROLEUX—Market opened quiet, with sales at 90c; declined and closed with 88% c bid strictly; shipments, 56,000 bris, averaging 46,000; transactions, 175,000.

PITTSSURG, Pa., Oct. 27.—PETROLEUX—Dull; crude, 94% c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7% c for Philadelphia delivery.

(LEVELAND, O., Oct. 27.—PETROLEUX—Firmer; Standard white, 110 test, 8% c.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27. - Cotton-Easy; middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c: net receipts 15, 204 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5, 352 sales, 5,000; stock, 160,728.
St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Corron—Steady; middings, 104c; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 7,600; shipments, 4,200; stock, 43,300.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Oct. 27.—Cotton goods market continues active and excited, and many makers of brown, bleached, and colored cottons are further advanced. Prints in better demand, and very firm. Dress goods in fair request. Clothiers are placing liberal orders for light weight fancy cassi-meres, cheviots, and worsted coatings. Foreign goods singgish.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 27.-SPIRITS OF TUB-PENTINE-Firm at 41c.

MARINE NEWS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—The Commercial Line prop Nebraska arrived here this morning in a dis-abled condition. When crossing Saginaw Bay abled condition. When crossing Saghaw Bay yesterday morning her port-side engine crank-bin broke. She was enabled to make the river without much difficulty by working but one wheel. A tag will tow her to Lake Erie, and then she will make her way to Buffalo, where repairs will be made.

The schr William Home has been seized by the Canadian authorities at Windsor on a claim com-Canadian authorities at Windsor on a claim comprehending the mortgage of a portion of the season's profits as part ownership, all amounting to a little over \$7,000. The Home has been controlled by Capt. John Demas, of this city, and Detroit is her hailing port. The mortgage covers seven-sixteenths of the schooner, and the ownership claim one-eighth more. The mortgage is held in Windsor, and, as the craft is, now there, fears are entertained that she will be taken to the Weiland Capal, out of the reach of Capt. Demas. who owns the remaining seven-sixteenths. Really it is a case where the libelants seek to get con-

The big prop Buffalo was aground in Lake St.
Clair this forenoon, but was got off after lightering about 600 bits of flour.
The Canadian schr Prince Edward is ashore on Cockburn Island, at the head of Lake Huron, but, Cockburn Island, at the head of Lake Huron, but, it is not thought, in a dangerous place. She is lumber laden. The schr Rising Star nad her jibboom taken out on Lake Eric. Sunday forencon. Hereafter the steamer Flora is to run between Au. Sauble and Detroit, leaving the latter port, bound up, every Monday, after Thursday evening. There is a probability that the tag Crusader will not go to Chicago again, but will return to towing through the rivers.

A grain cargo to Buffalo at 5c was chartered to day, but the blockade is not broken by any means.

The schr Oliver Culver has been chartered to take lumber from Harrisville to Chicago at \$3.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Pribure.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—The schr Moonlight mad her appearance here this morning from below. She passed the rivers early last week, and kept banging away at it until her destination was reached while others that had been several days ahead of her rode quietly at anchor waiting for a change of

weather. These have yet to arrive.

The steam-barge to be built by the Milwankee Shipyard Company for the Messrs. Cantield, Manistee lumber-men, will cost about \$25,000. She is to be ready for business by the 15th of next April. A Pittsburg firm are to furnish the engine, which will have a thirty-inch cylinder, with thirty-six

inches stroke.

The wrecking tug Levinthan had at last accou The wrecking tug Levisthan had at last accounts succeeded in placing a steam-pump on board of the schr E. M. Davidson, ashore on the rocks at Pilot Island, but continued sontherly winds prevent any effort to pull the craft into deep water. Besides seas are increasing the amount of damage daily, by causing her to move about on the rocks. It is altogether likely that the exponditure for repairs will aggregate a considerable sum.

The schr Guido Pfister come out of dry-dock at Messrs. Wolf & Davidson's shippard this evening, and will load to-morrow.

Lake freights continue quiet. The charter of the prop Nyack for 23,000 but of wheat on through rate to the seaboard by lake and canal, is reported. This afternoon the schr Guido Pfister was chartered for wheat to Buffalo at Sc. Capacity, 44,000 bu.

AN ALLEGED DEFAULTING LAKE SKIPPER. If the reports concerning Capt. William Gamble, late of the schr Floretta, are true,—and they come from interested and responsible men,—that lake and ocean skipper would be set down by honest

and respectable persons as a wicked, cruel, and thieving man. Yesterday Mr. J. V. Taylor, the well-known vessel-owner, received a telegram from Stephen Murphy, made of the Floretta, at Buffalo, stating that Capt. Gamble was missing, and with him \$1,400, the amount received as freight money on the Floretta's last cargo of corn, which was un-loaded at Buffalo last Tuesday, and the elevating the Floretta's last cargo of corn, which was unloaded at Buffalo iast Tuesday, and the elevating and shoveling expenses only paid,—bills that Gamble had to settle before he could get the freight money. A reporter called on Mr. Taylor, and that gentleman confirmed the rumors that were afloat concerning Gamble's conduct, and said he had reason to believe that the latter had appropriated the proceeds of the ocean voyages made by the Floretta last fall and winter, for the reason that he (Mr. Taylor) had never received any returns over expenses during the whole time the vessel was away. A mariner who knew Gamble well desired the reporter to write him up as a man of the worst description, and said he spoke by the card when he stated that Gamble, who has a respectable family—a wife and three daughters—living on the North Side, picked up in Rotterdam, when over the ocean with the schr Thistic a few seasons ago, a German woman, with whom he has consorted to the neglect of his family, and when the Floretta was reported last winter as having ran into a South American port on account of the illness of Gamble's paramour, who accompanied him on his sea voyages.

Capt Gamble is a red-faced, portly man of about 250 pounds avoirdupois, and is 42 years old. He is well known by lake navigators, and an old skipper remarked yeareday that their knowledge of him was not favorable; for he remembered an occurrence some years ago wherein Gamble was charged with getting away with the proceeds of a trip of the schr Harriet Ross, which he commanded at the time. met a dark-eyed Spanish cenorita at Cadiz when the Floretta touched at that port, and had probably gone over to Spain to join her.

Mr. Taylor, immediately on receipt of the telegram from Buffalo announcing Gamble's long-continued absence, and the fact that he had the freight-money with him, telegraphed his agent at that city to acquains the police authorities with the facts in the matter, and take such steps as would bring the absconding or defaulting Captain to justice; and Mr. Taylor, who is a wealthy and influential gentleman, and Vice-Preedent of the Hide & Leather Bank, does not intend to allow Gamble to escape if he can prevent it.

It was surmised by some persons yesterday that the skipper has left for Europe. Others conjectured that he was in Buffalo spending the Floretta's freight-money in rictous living.

Some more very bad stories concerning Gamble were also given yesterday. His arrest is expected. It may be that the slieged culprit can give an explanation of his conduct, but certainly none that will satisfy his family and the owner of the Floretta.

Grain vessels were in good demand yesterday at previous rates. —7% on corn and 8c on wheat to Buffalo. Charters to Kingston are rare, and Canadian vessels have been kept badly out in the cold. The rate to the last-named port was quoted at 9c on corn yesterday, -a great difference as compared with the Buffalo figure. The cause of this poor business in Kingston charters is attrib-ated to the lack of ocean steamship room at

uted to the lack of ocean steamship room at Quebec.

The engagements yesterday were as follows:
To Buffalo—Prop Commodore, corn at 7½c; prop Starucca, wheat, and Colorado, corn, through; schr West Side, corn at 7½c, and schr American, wheat at Sc. To Port Colborne—Prop Lake Eric, corn. In the afternoon the Guiding Star and Caldwell, for corn at 7½c, and the San Jacinto for fax-seed. Also rumored that a steamer had been taken for corn. Capacity, 58,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, and 17,000 bu flax-seed.

Lumber freights were not very plentiful yesterday, and rates were unchanged according to reports of some, but others reported a failure to obtain previous rates on cargoes from some ports. The scow S. P. Wilson ootained \$2, 12½ on a cargo from Muskegon to Michigan City.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO. N. Y., Oct. 27.—Cleared—Props B. W. Blanchard (mdse), Chicago; Canisteo (mdse), Green Bay; Jarvis Lord, Escanaba; Missouri, Bay City; schrs J. O. Thayer (620 tone coal), Duluth; John Schuette (500 tons coal), Milwaukee: W. H. Oates, C. H. Burton, F. J. Dunford, Detroit; A. P. Grover, Wabash, Toledo; Cossack, Bay City; P. Grover, Wabash, Toledo; Cossack, Bay City; Emen, Sandusky; A. M. Peterson, Acorn, Brooklyn, Ida Keith, Swallow (560 tons coal), H. C. richards (1,100 tons coal), G. Marray (1,100 tons coal), Fleetwing (570 tons coal), Golden Fleece (650 tons coal), W. I. Preston (550 tons coal), A. Bradley, S. H. Foster, atverside, Chicago; M. Fillmore (1,000 brls salt), Claveland; barges Dictator, Escanaba; E. Cohen, A. Walton, Bay City.

Coal freights declined. Charters—Anna M. Peterson, coal, Chicago; Thomas W. Ferry, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, \$1.25; M. Fillmore, 1,000 brls salt to Cleveland at 5c.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 27. —Arrived —Welcome, Utica, 4,700 bu corn; Georgia, Utica, 6,400 bu corn; T. Rigburn, Utica, 5,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu wheat; Phonix, Lockport, 5, 200 bu corn, 5, 162 lbs seed; Ed Heath, Hennepin, 4,600 bu corn; Andrew Jackson, Hennepin, 4,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu wheat, 51,000 lbs scrap-iron; Whale, Otiawa, 2,500 bu corn, 874 bu wheat; Friendship, Ottawa, 6,500 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn; Imperial, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 7,500 bu oats; Lilly, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn, 20 bu rye, 6,400 lbs seed; Ningara, Depue, 4,000 bu oats, 700 bu corn; Messenger, Depue, 5,000 bu corn; Omaba, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; City of Henry, Henry, 4,800 bu corn; Iladore, Henry, 6,000 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 5,000 bu corn, 1,800 bu oats.

Cleared—Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,655 bu wheat.

THE S. G. ANDREWS AFLOAT. Capt. Freer has succeeded in getting the schr S. G. Andrews afloat, as will be seen from the fol-

lowing dispatch sent to her owner:

"LELAND, Mich., Oct. 27.—To George C. Finney: Vessel in Northport, very little damaged, but making considerable water. Big anchor and chain here. By sending etcam-pump, either with or without tug, can load vessel and bring her home, or leave her in Northport, as you like.

"Jouns Freen."

Late yesterday afternoon the Captain again telegraphed that he could get the vessel here by the aid of a steam-pump, and Mr. Finney, sent Capt. Jonas Richards pump down last night by propeller. The Andrews will be fully repaired on her arrival here. lowing dispatch sent to her owner:

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., Oct. 27—10 p. m.—Down
—Props Atlantic, Cuba, Arctic, Newburg, Egyptian
and consort, China; sents John Kelderhouse,
Porter, S. Anderson, Scotia.

Up—Props Oscoda, Vanderbilt, Michigan and
barges, D. F. Rose and barges, Abercorn and
barges, Belle P. Cross and barges, H. B. Tuttle
and consort, Antelope; schrs R. B. Hayes, H.
Bissel, H. G. Cleveland, Typo, Angus Smith, D.
Stewart, Queen City. Wind-Southwest, fresh; weather cloudy.

WATERLOGGED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PENETANQUISHENE, Oct. 27.—Last Wedne while off Owen Sound Bay, on her way to Sarnia with a cargo of lumber, the schr Antelope became waterlogged and also disabled through losing her steering gear. After losing 15.000 ft of lumber she was towed into this harder to-day by the stmr Mystic, where she now lies. It is expected she will be a total loss; uninsured,

BAST SAGINAW.

Energia Dispatch to The Tribuna.

RAST SASTNAW, Mich., Oct. 27.—Only one charter is reported to-day, at \$2.85 to Ohio; one to Chicago at \$3.00. Rates to Buffalo firm and unchanged, at \$4.25 from Saginaw, and \$3.75 from Bay City. A large number of vessels are expected in to-morrow. There is fully 100, 000, 000 feet of lamber on the docks to be moved before navi-gation closes.

DAMAGED BY FIRE. DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The seew Green Bay was badly damaged by the planing-mill fire Sunday morning. Her Captain estimated the damage at \$800. The top-sail, square foresail, and staysail, a portion of the fore-and-aft foresail, foretopmast, and forerigging, and running gear were burned. The vessel is owned at Racine by Messrs. Hill & Meiller, and is not insured. Repairs were made so that the craft was enabled to leave for Green Bay last evening.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispetch to The Pribuna.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 27.—Lake Michlgan report—Passed down—Schr J. R. Noyes, Milwankee to Cape Vincent, wheat. Up—Schr J. T. Nott, Oswego to Milwankee,

Wind-Southwest; fresh. CLEVELAND.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 27.—Vessel charters—Schr Ganges, coaf. Cleveland to Chicago, \$1.25; schrs Thomas Gawn, J. T. Johnson, and C. N. Ryan, all ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at \$2.75.

THE GARDNER AGAIN.

The echr F. B. Gardner, which went aground at Wind Mill Point on Lake Erie, is believed to be off ere this, and has not been damaged. The vessel is familiar as the one that laid so long on the beach at Lincoln Park.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The sohr Mystic Star was in Doolittle's dry-sock yesterday for recalking.

Large quantities of eorn have been coming down the Illinois & Michigan Canal for some time past.

The stmr Grace Grummond has gone to Detroit, and will run on the river there until the close of

the season.

The arrivals and departures of vessels were few in number again yesterday, and most of the tugs did not get tows.

It is said that 500 tons of coal can be discharged from a vessel in twelve hours with the new machinery at Dewey's coal-dock.

The new stmr Nonantum belongs to Milwankee men, who will take her to New Orleans as soon as the water rises in the Illinois River.

A telegram received yesterday announced that the schr Mary L. Higgie had been chartered to load coal at Ashtabula for this port at \$1.25 per ton.

The steam yacht Fred Wild, of Racine, broke down early yesterday morning off Highland Park, while coming to this port, and the tag Rebel towed her in and landed her at Clark street bridge.

ELSEWHERE. did not get tows.

BLSEWHERE. The tng Crussder's tow was broken up on Lake Eric lately.

The cargo of the schr Scud was insured in the pool for \$5.000.

Propellers coming down report anow in the Sault River and on Lake Huron Thursday.

Wheat at Duluth is not so plenty as it has been, and but 11c is offered on it to Buffalo.

The new steam-barge Edwards has left Cleveland for this port, with the schr M. W. Paige in tow.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port during the twenty-four hours end-ing at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr Grimsby, Port Colborne, light, Rush street.
Schr Gen. Worth, Ledington, lumber, Samps
Silp.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
ACTUAL SAILINGS.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, aundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugainek, sundries.
Schr Starlight, Alpena, sundries.
Schr Richard Mott, Geonto, sundries.
Schr Richard Mott, Geonto, light,
Prop Misc Grob, Ruskegon, light.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, light. Schr Ethan Ailen, Menominee, 1936. Schr Ethan Ailen, Menominee, 1936. Schr S. P. Walson, Grand Haven, light, Prop Dean Ricamond, Daffalo, sundri

CATABEH OURE

Catarrhal

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh ex-plains the following important facts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finelly constitutional. 2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is be-youd the reach of mere local remedies.

 That impurities in the nostrils are necessas swallowed into the stemach and inhaled into lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respirate and Gento-urinary organs. d. That Catarrian virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness. Dyspeysia, Chronic Diarrhea, Bronchitis, Leucorthea, and Consump-

6. That an autidote for Catarrh must possess a

Based upon these pinin theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infal-lible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., cured of Chronic F. J. HASLETT, 859 Broadway, N.Y., 4 years' Catarrh.

G. L. BRUSH, 448 Broadway, N. Y., 10 years' Catarrh. S. BENADICT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (lady friend); cured of Chronic Hay Fever. MRS. EMMA C. Howrs, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years' Chronic Catarrh. REV. CHO. A. REIS, 169 Jay-st., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. L. "Worth

ten times the cost."

REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y. "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. NEWMAN, 303 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrin.

MRS. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren-st., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrin.

do., do., &c., &c., &c. A real cure for this terrible maiady is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering since vaccimation. Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Drugglats, or delivered by D. B. Daway & Co., 48 Deyest. N. Y., for \$1.50 a package. To Glube, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wel De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is postpaid and sent free to anybody.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Linimients, the world's great Pain-elieving agents for Man and Beast.

HALL'S BALSAM.

BALSAM

Cares Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

the Most Powerful Healing
Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worse
tores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain
of burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all eruptions
curry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples
and blotches.
curry's Carbolic Salve will cure outs
and bruises. Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.

JOHN F. BENRY, GURRAN & CO., 94 College Place, New York.

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OCTAN MAVIGATION. NORTH BERMAN LLOYD.

SYATE LINE To Glascow, List pool, Bublin, Beithas, and Lessonderry, from N. R., every Tuursday. First Cabin, see to 575, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 540. Steerage, 86.

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New York and Glaszow.

DEVONIA. Nov. 1, 8 a m. ANOHUMIA. Nov. 15,6 a m. BOLIVIA. Nov. 8, noon ETHIOPIA. Nov. 22, noon ANATIA. Nov. 8, noon ELYSIA. Nov. 8, noon Cabina, 83 to 250. Kacursion Ticketsat reduced rates. HENDERSON BRUTHERS, 56 Washing CUNARD MAIL LINE.

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BAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices. 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots

Pullman Hote Cars are run through between Chi-ago and Council Blums, on the train learing Chicago. 10:33 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or say other form of otel cars west of Chicago. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINOY RATURDAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st, and at depts.

Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:25 am 7:20 pm
Nebraska & Kansas Express. 9:20 am 4:05 pm
Eccktori & Freeport Express. 10:00 am 8:20 pm
Dubuque & Sloux City Express. 10:00 am 8:20 pm
Pacifac Fast Express. 10:30 am 8:20 pm
Kansas & Colorado Express. 10:30 am 8:20 pm
Ransas & Colorado Express. 10:30 am 1:35 pm
Aurora Passengir. 21:55 pm 7:35 am
Aurora Passengir. 4:35 pm 7:35 am
Aurora Fassengir. 10:40 pm
Aurora Fassengir. 10:40 urora Passenger. 5:50 pm 8:55 am bowner's Grove Accommodation 8:15 pm 7:115 sm receport & Dubt que Express. 9:30 pm 9:35 am maina Nicht Express. 9:30 pm 9:35 am cans fast Express. 9:35 pm 6:35 am ansas City & St. Joe Express. 9:35 pm 6:35 am C. E. CQ. Pasice Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-when Sleeping-Cars ru- between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madlson and Canal-sts. Tieges Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

All trams ron via Milwaukee. Tickets for %. Paul and Minnespolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winons.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES,
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Tickes Office, so South Clark-st.
Leave. Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Past Ex. 12:35 nm 3:30 nm
Kansas City Night Express. 12:35 nm 7:700 am
Sc. Louis, Springfeld & Texas. 200 nm 7:55 pia
Mobile & Kew Origanter Spress. 2000 nm 7:55 pia
Sc. Louis, Springfeld & Texas. 2000 nm 7:55 pia
Sc. Louis, Springfeld & Texas. 2000 nm 7:55 pia
Sc. Louis, Springfeld & Texas. 2000 nm 7:55 pia
Sc. Louis, Springfeld & Texas. 2000 nm 7:55 pia
Sc. Louis, Springfeld & Texas. 2000 nm 7:55 pia
Sc. Louis, Springfeld & Texas. 2000 nm 7:55 pia
Scholaro & Paducah R. R. Ex. 2000 nm 7:55 pia
Screator, Lacon, Washingt n Ex. 21:255 pm 3:350 pm
Joilet & Dwight Accommodation 5:00 pm 9:10 nm

St. Louis & Terris Express ... 8:30 am '6:45 pm ft. Louis & Terris Fast. Line. ... 8:30 am '6:45 pm ft. Louis & Terris Fast. Line. ... 8:30 am '6:45 am Relative & Terris Fast. Line. ... 8:30 pm ft. 6:30 am Springsfield Knicht Express ... 8:30 pm ft. 6:45 pm Springsfield Knicht Express ... 8:30 pm ft. 6:35 pm Feoria, Burliagton & Keokuk ... 8:30 pm ft. 6:35 pm Feoria, Burliagton & Keokuk ... 8:30 pm ft. 8:30 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RATIROAD.

epot. foot of Like-st. and foot of Twenty-secondTicket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Facilite Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (vie Main &id Air Line) ... 7:00 am * 8:50 pm Day Express ... 9:00 am * 8:50 pm To Day Express ... 9:00 am * 7:40 pm Atlantio Express (Ially) ... 6:15 pm \$ 8:00 am Night Express ... 9:10 pm \$ 8:00 am Night Express ... 9:10 pm \$7:30 am

heLTINORE & OHIO.

Depois, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second:

F. Ticket Office St. Clark-tt., Palmer House, Grand
Facilie Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive, PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Fall.)

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Tw Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAR.
""Danville Boute."
""Danville Boute."
"Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., und Po-

NO CUBE DR. KEAN

Leave. | Arriva

173 South Clark. at. Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on thronic, nervous, it special diseases. Dr. J. Ram is saily physician in the city was warrants core or neg PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Benning Westman isabood, and all disorders brought on by fa-tion or excess. Any drugglat has the ing-

POROUS PLASTER. BENSON'S CAPGINE

BACK TAXES OF 1873-'4.

The Effort of Aldermen and the School Board to Seize Them.

Controller Gurney States His Position with Great Clearness.

The Absurdity and Palsity of the Demand Made for Them Exposed.

Even Were New Buildings Erected, They Could Not Be Used.

There is a sort of triangular fight going on just now between the Controller, the School Board, and some of the members of the Council who desire to acquire personal solidity with their constituents. The fight has grown out of the recent collections of the back taxes of 1873 and 1874. The Board of Education want to get old of some \$115,000, which they claim belongs to them as part of appropriations made in the years mentioned, and which were never used or ro. The Aldermen who are in the controversy want he money credited to the Sewer Fund to apply upon back appropriations on the same plea. The Controller argues that the appropriations for the years 1878 and 1874 have lapsed, and, more than that, that they have

BEEN SATISFIED AND MORE TOO appropriations of later years, drawn upon supposititious new improvements, but really used to pay up past indebtedness incurred in years previous. He would like to see the reources from the back taxes go toward liqu ng the floating indebtedness of the city, re luce the interest, and take an onward step tothe dollar. He claims that the several funds for which appropriations were made in the years 1873 and 1874 are indebted to the city now, and mid be if they drew these back appropriations and paid their debts.

The School Board being the most clamorou for back appropriations, Controller Gurney sen for back appropriations, Controller Garney sents for a detailed statement of the appropriations made and of those not used, in order to get at the bottom facts in the premises.

A reporter for this paper dropped into the Controller's office yeaterday afternoon and had an interest with him upon the subject, and he made fits position very plain, with a little assistance from Frank Barrett in regard to figures,

astes, etc.

"I understand there is a slight difference of opinion between yourself, some of the Aldermen of the Council, and the School Board, with the points of the lances all directed at you?" and the reporter.

"Yes, they are claiming what does not by rights belong to them, and I am trying to fight

them off. I don't claim to be Mayor or any kind of Executive officer except Controller, but as such I feel in duty bound to guard the avenues to the City Tressury, so that nobody shall take a cent out of it that does not belong to them," "In regard to the School Board's demand,-

now is it about that?"
Controller Gurney called Mr. Frank Barrett in to assist him in details, and while Mr. Barrett was looking up dates and appropriations, Mr. Gurney was asked to make a statement re-THE SEWERAGE DEMAND, etc.

He complied with the request, and the statement was about as follows:

In 1875, the Council pooled the funds, in consequence of the defalcations of Gaze and others, and dealt them out as they were demanded,—first come, first served. The balances have have exercised on ever since from one very time. first come, first served. The balances have been carried on ever since, from one year to another. July 31, 1875, the Board of Public Works had overdrawn its appropriation \$1,689,617; the Police Fund was overdrawn \$559,254; the Sewerage Fund, \$579,901; the Sewerage-Tax Fund, \$13,291; the School Tax Fund, \$434,385, the Water-Tax Fund, \$434,385,—in fact, pretty much all the funds had been overdrawn, as approach from the Transulvaria, balances for those buch all the lunos had been overdrawn, as appeared from the Treasurer's balances for those tenrs, -1873 and 1874. From 1875 up to July 31, 1879, the Board of Public Works had paid back a portion of their indebtedness, so as to leave \$412,021, which now stands against them. The School Board had paid back all its indebtedness; the Police Department had paid has a real leave it in debt to the cityes the up so as to leave it in debt to the city at the present time \$205,591; and the Sewerage Fund is still in debt to the city to the amount of \$198,901.

Mr. Gurney said that he gave these amounts to show that if the Council should order these several department funds to be paid their appropriations on the back taxes of 1873 and 1874, there would not be enough to pay up what they owed the city, to say nothing about having money to spend.

THE CONTROLLER FURTHER ILLUSTRATED by saying that the Sewerage Fund was in debt to the city to the amount of \$198,901. If it should get the appropriations of 1878 and 1874 it would have to wipe out its indebtedness before it could go on spending more money. Mr. Gurney whought the appropriations had lapsed, and gone by, and that it would be preposterous for the Council to give teem what they called for, and allow them to go on and make new improvements with the money. It would be downright stealing from the taypayers, when the departments already owed the city for the work done in the years referred to.

"What figure did

THE DEPALCATIONS OF GAGE AND VON HOLLEN rut?" asked the reporter."

"The defalcation of Gage," answered the Controller, "amounted to \$450,590; the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$37,737. The defalcation of Von Hollen amounted to about \$200,000, but that was not charged to the City Treasury. If you take these defalcations, together with the indebtedness of the departments consequent upon a failure to collect the tarse of 1878 and 1874, they would about pay up all we owe. All these things were left on the city's floating indebtedness of those years. By this time Mr. Barrett and completed his search for references, and the conversation reveried to

THE SCHOOL-BOARD DEMAND,

and the following statement was made: and the following statement was made:
In 1873 there was an appropriation made of
\$257,000 for new sites and buildings. The Board
of Education completed all those buildings
called for with the exception of one on a site on
Line street, which, although they had made the
purchase, they considered was not adapted for
the school building. This was provided for elsewhere, and the site was paid for out of the appropriation of 1878.
Another quilding, on a site at the corner of
Centre avenue and Twelfth atreet, is now in

Another building, on a site at the corner of centre avenue and Twelfth street, is now in course of erection, payable out of the appropria-In 1874 there was an appropriation made for

an isor there was an appropriation made for new buildings, grounds, and sites of \$225,000. All that remains is at the corner of La Salle street and North avenue, and one at the corner of Walnut street and Kedzie avenue. The remainder have all been erected or are in the course of erection, and the contracts therefor are na able out of the appropriations of 1877 and 1878. year the Council asked for an appropria-

tion for sites and buildings of \$149,000. The Sengol Board have not touched a portion of that appropriation yet, and the three sites mentioned are to be paid out of that appropriation, and also have leading of 1872.

Brate dance of 1878.

Sir. Gurney further said that the School Brate dance but ask for appropriations to supply deficiencies, but they asked for appropriations for new sites "to be located," and appropriations for new sites "to be located," and then used the money to pay up for the old sites TO SUM UP,

TO SUM UP,
a cording to the statements of Controller Gurney and Mr. Barrett there is now to the uredu of the School Board \$220,000 for new buildings and sites, and the Board have not asked for a new building or site, but the money is to be used to build upon sites already selected and appropriated for. They have now got \$220,000 to their credit, and all the tots and tunisangs that were asked for in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879, and not bought or build, will only amount to \$133,500. And still the Board ask for \$115,000 more from the taxes of 1873 and 1874, which they had virtually given up as lost. The amount appropriated in 1875 for sites and buildings was \$142,000; the amount to \$32,500, leaving a balance of \$85,000 to their credit for new sites and buildings, which is all they can use next year. "It coars the city nearly \$50,000 a year," said Mr. Gurney, "to carry its Interest on bounded indebtedness."

IF YOU ARE LET ALONE!"

has been in the hands of parties to whom this city has been indebted since 1876, and known as the Hayes and Colvin certificates."

"What next?"
"Then I want to pay the semi-annual interest due on the lat of January next, amounting to \$312,000, instead of borrowing from bankers and paying them 8 per cent interest for nearly

the entire year."

"Any more?"

"Then I want to place the city upon a good footing, by having means enough to pay for supplies for the City Government, and be relieved from the necessity of the city issuing scrip at a cost of \$200,000 a year. I believe that if the money collected from the taxes of 1873-4, together with the savings of 1878-79 upon the together win the savings of 1878-w upon the tax-levies for those years, be used judiclously in paving off debts, we shall be in a condition before the expiration of 1880 to carry on the affairs of the City Government without resort to scrip, which is consuming the life-blood of the city. Every appropriation for the years 1873 and 1874 has been satisfied and wiped out."

the back appropriations, amounting to \$115,000, which the Board of Education demand, should be ordered paid over by the Council for new sites and school buildings, and the Board should actually use the money so appropriated for that purpose, the new buildings would have to remain idle until appropriations could be made at the regular time in next year for furniture and for teachers to put into them; so the money would be locked up, anyhow, where it could do sobody any recedent nobody any good.

"OLD PROBS" DOINGS.

Summary of the Appual Report of the Chie Signal Officer of the Army, Gen. A. J. Myer-What Has Been Done in the Cause Meteorological Science-The Necessity for the Co-operation of Scientists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-Brig.-Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the army, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of War. It shows that during the past year the course of drill and instruction in military signaling and telegraphy, meteorology, other signal-service duties at the School of Instruction and Practice at Fort Whipple, Va., has been improved by useful additions. During the year 122 men have been instructed as as sistant observers and nine for promotion to the grade of Sergeant. 'The whole active force of the Stonal Corns, officers, and enlisted men, it practiced at this post in the general drills with arms and with telegraphic equipments. The act of Congress provid-

ing 150 Sergeants, thirty Corporals, and 270 privates has, it is said, been productive of good results, and has opened the service to the best class of young American citizens. The office files are crowded with applications for en listment. The clause in the act providing that two Sergeants may in each year be appointed to be Second Lieutenants" gives, by assurance of permanent service and promised reward, that stimulus to exertion so long and earnestly sought for. One hundred and sevent stations have been maintained during the year to fill the system of stations of observati from which reports are deemed necessary to enable proper warnings to be given of the approach and force of storms and other meteoric changes for the benefit of agricultural and commercial interests. Twenty-five stations of a second class, hitherto described as "sunset stations," have been continued in opera-The series of daily graphic reports from stations in the West Indies, extending from Cuba by

Islands, has, in view of the small amount of appropriation available, remained suspended. except in seasons of especial danger, when special reports have been called for. These reports are at times of importance for the preamodancement of cyclones approaching the Galf of Mexico and threatening the coast of the United An examination of the daily forecast for indi-

cations as to the accuracy of the preannounce-ments of the state of the weather shows an average percentage of 90.7 per cent verified. A minute analysis of the same forecast and a careful comparison with the weather and the instrumental changes afterward occurring withit the time and within the district to which each forecast has had reference has given an average percentage of accuracy of 88.6 per cent. An average of 90 per cent to sallow this comparison. age of 90 per cent to fellow this comparison also believed to be attainable.

Since the date of the last annual report a railway bulletis service on railways has been established in co-operation with the Signal Office. The different railway companies receive at the time of the midnight report and by telegraph a copy of the report, which is disat the time of the midnight report and by telegraph a copy of the 'Eport, which is distributed under supervision of the Superintendeat of the railway telegraphs to designated stations along the lines. Thirty-six railways, with a total of 1,212 stations, are now co-operating in this service. The reports when received are bulletined. The display of causienary day and night signals by flags and lights upon the lakes and the great ports of the United States, upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, has been made systematically on occasions of supposed especial danger at ninety-four different sea and lake ports and cities. There were added on Jan. 1, 1878, to the display of day and night signals at the ports which had eech "cautionary" alone up to that date, the display by day or night of the "cautionary of shore; bigh and there might be danger, the winds to follow were expected to blow off shore; I to important utility in the management and for the safety of vessels to be thus preadvised as to coming winds. The adopting of this signal—first made, so far as is known, at the ports of the United States—has much increased the usefulness of the service. Of the rotal number of the signal of the safety of the rotal number of the supervise.

first made, so far as is known, at the ports of the United States—has much increased the usefulness of the service. Of the total number of cautionary signals thus displayed, 80.1 per cent have afterward been reported as justified. In the cases reported as fallures of justification following the display, the wind did not attain, at the place of display, a violence held to justify it. No great storm has swept over any considerable number of the ports of the United States without preasurement.

it. No great storm has swelt over any considerable number of the ports of the United States without preameethement.

By an arrangement with the Post-Office Department, 6,142 printed "farmers" builteins," on which appear daily the forecasts of this office, have been distributed, and displayed in frames daily at as many different post-offices. The telegraph lines of the Signal and Life-Saving Service are on the immediate sea-ceast, and in positions to command a view of the sea, and are in reach of disasters to occur from ship-wreek. The reports of weather conditions and the state of the eca had by them, and not attainable in any other way, are necessary. Vessels assuing in view can be at once warned by signals of coming danger or can be aided if in distress. The watch kept by the Service and the prompt transmission of a few messages have, in times of danger, saved property amounting to more than the cost of the lines. There has been added to the sea-coast line during the year, as an auxiliary, a telephonic line, extending from Kitty Hawk to Cape Hearry, and connecting the intermediate life-saving stations. ry, and connecting the intermediate life-saving stations, a distance of about sixty-two miles. This connection has proved a successful experi-ment, and, in cases of emergency, has been very

ceable. legraph lines in Arizona, New Mexico, and Telegraph lines in Arizona, New Mexico, and upon the Texas frontier, to be used for the protection of the populations from Indian and other depretations, are nearly completed. Lines in the Northwest are being pushed rapidly forward. A total length of 4,467 miles of telegraph lines, including 543 miles on the sea-coast, were in operation, and maintained in the care of officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps, on June 20, 1879.

lune 30, 1879.

The Chief Signal Officer recommends that there be just provision by legislation for the permanent employment and grages of the officers of the corps. The increase of the enlisted

force of the corps is recommended as a measure of economy.

In concluding his report Gen. Myer says;

"The co-operation of scientific men, at home and abroad, has been continued. A world-wide study has become possible. The popular confidence and the support of the press have been steady and considerate. There is the assurance of success in achieving a public good to encourage earnest labor."

"LONG" JONES' SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springpield, Ill., Oct. 27.—Now that the Hon. A. M. Jones has received his appoint nent as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, he will, of course, resign his position as one of the Commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary, and the politicians are speculating as to who will succeed him. Jones will resign within a week or two, as soon as he can close up that part of the business which can close up that part of the business which was specially in his charge. There are half a dozen applicants for the place, Gov. Cullom says that he has decided upon the coming man, and will make the appointment as soon as Jones' resignation is received. Until then he declines to announce his name, but it is reported that a Chicago German is the man decided upon. Gov. Cullom leaves to right for Chicago, where he will spend to-morrow, devoting the rest of the week to the campaign in Wisconsin. He will probably speak in Chicago to-morrow night.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

its Profitable Manufacture Settled in the Affirmative.

A Visit to Crystal Lake, and the Works There.

The Process of Turning Out the Sugar

Fully Described. The Superior Quality of the

Article Produced.

Discouraging Circumstances Under Which the Trials Were Made.

For the past eighteen or twenty years farmer and sugar-refiners have been trying to make sugar out of sorghum, and, up to two years ago, every one who tried the experiment pronounced it a failure, and gave the verdict, "Sugar car not be made from sorghum." The only reason given for this was that it could not be made to grain or crystallize, and when boiled in the ord! pary open pan, and subjected to an intense heat, the sirup simply caramellized, or burned down to spent the consistency

sugar, without granulating, making only a sticky, gummy mass of sugar and molasses. The planters of the West Indies take the common sugar-cane and make sugar of it in this way with comparative success, although Northern ingenuity has discovered the fact that the success of the planter is only partial, after all, and for years there have been refiners it the East who take the common West India nolasses after the planter has extracted all the sugar he can from it by means of open pane, boil it down, and actually get more sugar from a gallon than the planter did originally.

Up to about two years ego it was thought that suger could not be made of sorghum under any circumstances. Still, it was evident to practical refiners that

THERE WAS SUGAR IN IT from the fact that a bottle of sirup left standing for a year or two was found to collect in the bottom a sort of sediment, which was nothing more nor less than glucose, or grape-sugar, and a sticky paste, which would half melt away

then it came to be washed. But different men went to work in several points of the country and spent considerable money in experimenting with sorgham, the tesult being that a pretty fair quality of sugar has been extracted from the songouth cane at differ ent places.
The point, however, which has attracted the

most attention is CRYSTAL LAKE. where are located the works of F. A. Waidner & Co., located in the old pickle factory.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE has just returned from Crystal Lake, whither he was dispatched for the purpose of learning all the particulars of the experiment which has been made this season with almost complete success. The fact hat been demonstrated beyond adoubt that sugar can be made from sorghum, and those most interested in the experiment say it can be obtained in paying quantities and with-

out great expense.

Mr. A. J. Russell, associated with F. A. Mr. A. J. Russell, associated with F. A. Waidner & Co., the firm formerly controlling the pickle-works, induced a number of the farmers in that beality to plant sorghum seed last soring. It might be supposed that they will hot have a great deal of faith in the article, having tried it years ago, the result of their labor being a few gallons of inferior sirup, with a sickening sorghum "tang" to it, which was anything but agreeable to the taste.

However they went into the scheme with as much taith as they could muster up, buoved up, doubtless, by the cheering promises of Mr. Russell, who had recently attended a convention of sorghum-sirup manufacturers at St. Louis, had been elected Secretary of the Association, and most likely felt eathusiastic over the subject.

was of the Early Amber acceles, and it was planted late in May. Much of it did not come up, and was reclaited as late as June. The semmer #22 an unusually cold one, and in the Early part of September heavy frosts came, followed immediately by a warm rain and warm weather, causing a new growth of julce THE SEED warm weather, causing a new growth of julce and the starting of suckers, which took the strength from the sap, and the julce was soured. When the cane reached the refinery it was dead. our, and almost rotten. It never ripened, and t was soaked full of water. And this was the news source full of water. And this was the material from which the sugar was made, a sample of which the reporter brought back, and which may be seen at this office. Nearly two car-loade have been made alto-

mill, last Friday, the firm were just preparing to ship a car-load to Chicago, intend-ing to send samples to the Board of Trade, and in this way to introduce it among the merchants of this city. It was thought that, when, everything was in proper running

days.

Air. Russell, whom the reporter visited Crystal Lake to interview upon the subject of sugar-making, was not in the place, having gone to his home in Janesville to remain over Sunday: his home in Janesville to remain over Su but another gentleman was found at the who knew all about the process, he, in fac

THE REAL EXPERIMENTER, the man who had made all the sugar, and the man who had made all the sugar, and the only one who knew all there was in it. This gentleman was Mr. John B. Thoms, of Baltimore, who appeared to be regarded as a soft of benefactor by the folk in Crystal Lake. Mr. Thoms wis lately of the firm of Eccles, Thoms it Co., of the Canton Sugar Remarks, of Baltimore,—from which came the well-known brands of "Canton C C" sugar-cane, familiar to process and dealers throughout the familiar to grocers and dealers throughout the country a few years ago. He has been in the business of refining sugar since the year 1850, having spent seven or eight years in making sugar from cane in the West Indies. Of late rears he has been engaged in boiling down West India molasses, and stated that he actually got more sugar than the planter did from the

The reporter scraped acquaintance with Mr.
Thoms immediately after breakfast Sunday
morning, and proceeded to interview him upon sorghum sugar in particular. He chanced to be in a mood for talking, his narrow escape from having his head clipped from his shoulders aday or two before having a tendency, no doubt, to soften him toward his fellow-man.

"What does this talk we hear about VACUUM PANS, OPEN PANS, AND CENTRIFUGALS

VACUUM PANS, OPEN PANS, AND CENTRIFUGALS mean?" asked the reporter, after the subject had been broached.

"I have never yet seen the thing feported correctly," said Mr. Thoms. "A good many papers have tried to write upon the subject, but every one that I have seen has got all mixed up before it got through with the article, and has made it worse than though nothing had been said about it. I tried to give something correct to a Baltimore paper, but they made a failure of o a Baltimore paper, but they made a failure of to a Battimore paper, but they made a failure of it. Some of the country papers around here have tried to get at the facts, but they, too, have not got things straight. And yet the process is very simple. I suppose the matter has not been made plain enough to the writers so as to enable them to understand it perfectly."

"I came to get the bottom facts, and if you give than to me approach and say what you give them to me correctly, and say what you mean, I will get it right," returned the scribe.

"Well, I will try you, then," said Mr. Thoms, and he proceeded to give the area to the same the same the same the same the same than the same that he proceeded to give the reporter a full ory of the process of refining sugar first, as

MAKING SUGAR FROM WEST INDIA MOLASSES, with which he was perfectly familiar. Said he:

"There is a vast difference between boiling sirup in the open pan and the vacuum pan. The Jamaica, or open, pan is the most common in use, in fact the only process known in making sugar until quite recently. Sirup is boiled in this by means of fire or steam-colls, which subjects the juice to so ritense a heat that it caramelizes, or, in other words, the sugar, being burnt, darkens the sirup, hence coats the grain with the caramel, and, the grain being so fine, it cannot be washed off without a large percentage of the sugar being wasted. In boiling in the open kettles or pans, the sirup attains a heat, when ready for granulation, of from 285 to 288 degrees Fahr, the sugar thus controlling the boiler insteal of the boiler controlling the sugar. The sirup or molasses made by this process is always dark, and possesses a ray inste. the color being my MAKING SUGAR FROM WEST INDIA MOLASSES, the boller controlling the sugar. The sirup or molasses made by this process is always dark, and possesses a raw taste, the color being produced by the large percentage of sugar which is burnt or carsmellized. By this process, also, only about 40 per cont of sugar is obtained, from the julice, and that is of a gray or dark yellow color, which is only suitable for the refiners. It rarely comes into family use. The grain is always tine. Those who boil the molasses which comes out after this sugar is made, in

A VACUUM PAN,

preliminary explanation of the pr

from bis cane-juice originally, the latter reiting from 35 to 40 per cent and the former from 40 to 50 per cent, according to quality. A gallon to 50 per cent, according to quality. A gallon of molasses will weigh about eleven pounds, and from this I have obtained 5.35 pounds of sugar, testing 82 on the polariscepe, after the planter had obtained about 5.55 pounds. A gallon of noclasses will show ordinarily over 50 per cent of sugar and about 33 per cent of sirup. The other 12 per cent is water, which evaporates in the process of rendering the dry sugar."

"Why do not the planters yet out all of this sugar themselves, fistigal of shipping the molasses to the North to be boiled by refiners before."

That question can be answered in this way

That question can be answered in this way:
The refiners in the North use vacuum pans,
which boil sugar at a temperature of from 130
degrees upward, thereby forming the grain during the process of heating. In other words,
they take the came in the morning, extract the
juice from it, reduce it in open pans to a
strup, weighing from 25 Beaume upward,
which is then called sirup and is ready
for the vacuum pan. But previous to its being
reduced, it is defecated, limed, and clarified.
The grain is formed as is desired in point of
size to suit the market, and in three hours from
the time it enters the vacuum pan it has been the time it enters the vacuum pan it has been purged in the centrifugal, barreled, and is ready for the market. This whole process can be gone through in one day, taking the cane in the morning and in the evening it is ready for the market."

"How no You PRODUCE THE SHADE?" "The shade or color of the sugar is regulated in the centrifugal, by sprinkling water into it and washing it to any shade desired." you tell me, Mr. Thoms, how you came to try the experiment in sorghum sugar-making in Crystal Lake?"

making in Crystel Lake?"
"Being for a time out of business, and desiring to see the West, and an opportunity presenting itself, I yielded to a request made by Messrs. Waidner and Russell, and came here. It might be well to state here that I came without the slightest knowledge of sorghum, never having seed the plant in my lije, and without a particle of faith in it as a sugar-producing "Then, when you first entered upon your ex-

NO THOUGHT OF SUCCEEDING?" "Why should I bave? Hadn't practical

sugar manufacturers been trying to make sugar from sorghum for the past twenty-five years, and experimenting without success?"

"Did you have any encouragement to believe "Did you have any encouragement to believe that there was sugar in sorghum cane before you actually commenced the test?"

"I saw samples of the sorghum sirup that by long standing had formed sugar, and I fisade tip my mind there was sugar in it, and told Mr. Russell so. He and his partner were getting ready to make sirup with the intention of converting it into sugar by open-pan process. They went way off up into Minnesota, where an old German was making sagar in that way, and they took the exact dimensions, of his paus and formed their own upon a similar pattern. I told them that if they would get me the proper adpliances, such as a vacuum pan and a centrif ugal, I would remain with them and give it a proper trial. To this they readily assented."

"When did you arrive here?"
"I came about the 20th of August. They were almost ready to begin to grind cane when "And when did you actually commence to

make sugar?"
"Well, we talked the matter over, ordered a vacuum pan, air pumps, centrifugal, etc., from New York City; three or four days were wasted in closing the bargain, two weeks were con in closing the bargain, two weeks were consumed in getting the machinery here, putting
the vacuum pan in place, setting the pumps,
arranging for water for condensing purposes, etc., and we were not ready to
go to work until about three weeks
ago. Time did not permit us to make arrangements for a proper supply of water, and we only
had enough to boil about one-third of the
vacuum pan full at one time, which accounts
for the grain of sugar being finer then it ought. for the grain of sugar being finer then it ought

"HOW DID YOU COMMENCE OPERATIONS?" "I first took some sorghum strup and boiled It ill his open pan as an experiment, and pro-duced a sugar, which had been tried by many How did you manage it!"

By a peculiar manipulation of the juice."
'After making this experiment, then what?" Discovering that there really was sugar in it, I decided in my own mind that the juice of the sorghum was stronger than West India mo-lasses. I treated the juice as I thought it re-quired to be treated, and a beautiful sugar was produced from the very start."

The proprietor of the hotel here produced a sample of the sugar made. It was light in color, with a delicate orange tinge, such, Mr. Thomas stated, as has been produced by Domier & Dacastro, of New York. It had a peculiar parter, the great was bright and snarking. The

ustre; the grain was bright and sparkling. The of the hotel went to his store-brought out a fair sample of room and brought out a fair sample of yellow "C" coffee sugar, and the two were compared side by side. The odds were found to be greatly in favor of the new sugar. It was much lighter and brighter, and beside the sor guim specimen the yellow "C" looked dark, dingy, gummy, and lustreless.

Mr. Thoms desired it to be understood that this sugar was made without the use of a patticle of boneblack or poisonous chemicals of any kind. It was absolutely pure sugar.

"Could you not make

"Could you not make A PERFECTLY WHITE SUGAR?"

asked the reporter.
"It was my intention," said Mr. Thoms, "to have made what we call an 'off A.' and then a yellow sugar from the strup which came from it, similar to the Louisiana sugar; but, owing to an sufficiency of water,—not being able to both ore than a third of a pan at a time,—I was un able to control the size of the grain, so the nex best thing to do was to show what yield I could produce, and also what grade. The grain of the sample is now large enough for the color. made the color to suit the grain."
"Now, Mr. Thoms," said the reporter, "haying told me all about your experience, I want you to tell me exactly.

What! You want me to tell you the pro ess by which I made sugar from sorghum?

"That is what I came here to find out."

"If a doctor should discover a secret for cuing cancer would be tell it to anybody? Would

"Do you mean to say that nobody but you self knows how to make angar from sorghun

"You say you are going back to Baltimore; how will they get along the rest of the season without you?" They will not start up again this season

"How will they run next year? Will you "They will have to engage me or somebody else, or else go all over the ground again them-selves. I want to say that Mr. Rassell deserves the greatest amount, of credit for his indefati-gable exertions in bringing this about. If it had not been for him there would have been no "Can you not give me the process?"

"It is the modus operandi you want, is it?"
"That's it."
"The modus operandi of the Crystal Lake Sugar Refinery is as follows: The juice is ex-tracted from the cane by means of iron rollers, tracted from the cane by means of fron rollers, as everybody knows. It is then pumped into the defecators and defecated or purged of everything foreign to the substance, the juice, strange to say, coming from the bottom of the tank, if well defecated, as clear as spring water. The faucet at the foot of the defecator remains open until the last drop is out. Not a particle of the soum passes out of the defecator through the faucet, it assuming the consistency almost of liver. The juice is then reduced to sirup in open evaporators, then then reduced to sirup in open evaporators, then it is clarified, after which it is ready for the vacuum pan, and is reduced to sugar therein. Then, it is put into the centrifugal, where it is purged, and when it comes out of there it is thrown into a bin, barreled, and is ready for the market."

Now, describe the centrifugal to me."

"Now, describe the centrifugal to me."

THE CENTRIFUGAL

is quite a machine. A drum or cylinder is made of wrought-iron, about thirty inches in diameter and sixteen inches deep. This cylinder is perforated with holes about an eighth of an inch in diameter and about half an inch apart. The iron of the drum is about a quarter of an inch in thickness. On the inside of the drum is a coarse wire screen or sieve, and inside of this is a brass plate perforated with very line holes, small enough to retain the grains of sugar, the centrifugal force being so great that the sirup is forced out of the sugar through the brass plate, and out of the larger holes in the drum. Outside of all there is a casing, also of iron, which checks the sirup, conducting it to a hole in the bottom, where a pice is connected, leading it to a tank, where it is pumped up into another tank, called a 'pan-receiver,' and then it is reboiled, making an inferior grade of sugar. This drum makes from 1,000 to 1,200 revolutions a minute. The cylinder of the centrifugal is encased with iron bands, an inch in thickness by half an inch in width, placed about two inchesapart. This is the strongest centrifugal made, and, being so strong and heavy, it takes a much greater power to run it than it does to revolve the lighter ones. It costs about \$750."

"ARE THEY LIABLE TO BURST, or is this one you have been operating an exce "Mt, this was no exception. They are all liable to burst. I have had three burst with me, but this is the first one that killed anybody. I had a great deal of confidence in this one; I would

have been willing to run it at almost any rate of speed five minutes before it went up. But the centrifugal force is tremendous. An article placed inside the drum is mereased in weight 840 times when the cylinder is revolving at a rate of a thousand revolutions a milinte." This explanation of Mr. Thoms leads one to reflect upon the machine, and the more one reflects the more one is convinced that one would rather somebody else than one's self should work it assembly the think the more one's self should work it assembly it is the more one. rather some body ease tune one where one has seen it; especially is this the case where one has seen the terrible evidence of its power. The young it; especially is this the case where one has seen the terrible evidence of its power. The young man Wheox was buried last Sunday, without su laquiry as to the faute of his death or an it vestigation as to the faute of his death or an it vestigation as to the faute of his death or an it vestigation as to the engage might not have had something to do with it. The physician who attended the logured man was asked by the writer on Sunday whether an inquest had been held. He said there was no Coroner. The reporter suggested was no Coroner. The reporter suggested that a Justice of the Peace would have anthe young man came to his end, and he thought an inquest would have involved the Town of

Crystal Lake in a tiseless expense:
An intelligent jury, while they would not have done the young man or his parents any particular good, inight possibly have condemned the engine of death, which, according to the statement of an interested party, was liable to "go off" at any moment, and kill everybody who chanced to be within a quarter of a mile of it. Or, they might have suggested a way by which its power could be guarded or broken, so as to prevent a wholesale statement is should first wholesale slaughter in case it should fly to pieces. For instance, why, with some extra ex-pense, could not the iron guard which stoos the sirup as it comes from the drum be made of wrought iron, strong enough and high enough wrought from strong enough and high enough to resist almost any power from the centrif-ugal. It seems as though the machine, if such it may be called, was susceptible of im-provement; so that death would not be almost a moral certainty to those who engage to work

And yet, although the centrifugal finally exploded, killing one man and crippling another, the fact has been amply demonstrated that sugar of a superior quality can be made of sorghum, and that no doubt with profit; for, according to the estimates of Mr. Thoms, an acre will yield twenty-eight tons of cane, capable of producing 300 gallons of sirup, 65 per cent of which is sugar.

DEFIANT MORMONS.

Utah Grand Jury Making Life Uncom fortable for Polygamists Several Influen-tial Lenders Indistract the Disciples of C.d Brigham Say They'll Do as They

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- A Salt Lake special says: The Grand Jury of the Third District of this Territory has adjourned for three weeks to afford the District-Attorney time to procure evidence against the polygamists. The body is composed of thirteen Gentiles and two Mormons. Those Mermons who avowed their be-lief in polygamy and in Mormon revelation, and determined that they would obey God's law before the law of men, were challenged and excluded from the jury. Among the indictments found is one against a Mormon elder named Birmingham, who was appointed a missionary to Europe at the last Mormon Conference. He was arrested on the day before the party of misstonaries, of whom he was to have been one, started for Europe. He will be tried during the present term of the court. He has lately taken a polygamous wife.

John W. Young, counselor to the twelve apostles, is also indicted. This much-married young

man is now in Arlzona.

Apostie Wilford Woodruff has been in hiding for two months. In an encyclical letter to the Church: he declared he would never abandon his wives and children at the demand of a Na-tion steeped in sin and ripe for the damnation of hell. He married Dors, daughter of the late brigham Young, and several other girls, whom he shortly afterward discarded.

he shortly afterward discarded.

The Mormon leaders are still defant. Five of the apostles have avowed their determination to defy the Government and live up to their principles. Apostle Erastus Snow said: "In spite of the President and Government, and its officials, we will do as we please. We will not submit to the President', nor to the Government, nor to any Judge, Marshal, Sheriff, Constable, or any Government official. We will see them in h—l first." To this there was uttered a hearty amen by a large assembly of Mormons.

MILITIA TARGET PRACTICE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27 .- An order was ssued to-day providing for a general target practice by all members of the Illinois National Guard, at such times as may be designated by the commanding officers of each regiment of company. The order sets forth that "The commanding officers of regiments and companies will direct the issue of ten rounds of ammunition to each enlisted man of their commands to be used for target practice, under the direct tion of the Department of Rifle Practice, and in conformity to circular No. 1, as issued by Col. J. A. Shaffer, Inspector of Rifle Practice." It is by order of the Commander-in-Chief, and is signed by H. Hilliard, Adjutant-General. Following is the roster of Inspectors of Rifle

First Brigade-Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. Apple ton, Chicago; First Regiment, Capt. George H. Gibson, Caicago; Second Regiment, Capt. John E. Dovle, Chicago; Sixth Battalion, Capt. D. B. Freeman, Chicago; Ninth Battalion, Capt. B. V. Wilkinson; Tweifth Battalion, Capt. Silas V. Wilkinson; Twelfth Battalion, Capt. Silas W. Ruger, Ottawa. Second Brigade—Lieut.-Col. James M. Rice,

Second Brade-Interaction, andes in Rice, Peoria; Fourth Regiment, Capt. Hiram W. Belden, Galesburg; Fifth Regiment, Capt. S. M. McKnight, Ta.lorville; Seventh Regiment, Capt. William J. Fort, Lacon; Eighth Regiment, Capt. H. C. Nichols, Quincy; Fourteenth Battalion, Capt. James J. Parks, Rock Island; Education, Capt. James J. Parks, Rock Island; Fourteenth Returning Capt. William L. Capt. Capt. Fitteenth Battalion, Capt. William L. Orr, Carrollton; Seventeenth Battalion, Capt. W. E. ell, Greenup.
Third Brigade—Lieut.-Col. O. C. Palmaters,

Olney; Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Richard Wangelin; Thirteenth Battalion, Capt. C. S. A record will be kept of the score of each ompany.

A SUGAR REFINERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuni DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 27 .- Just now Mayor Ha orth and the leading business-men and capitalists of the city are deeply interested in a huge enterprise which will probably be located here. It comprises the erection of a large eight-story brick building, 150 by 200 feet, to be used as a glucose factory or sugar refinery. It will give daily employment to from 500 to 800 men, and will consume daily 7,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn, and will require 1,000,000 gallons of water a day. Col. Carver, of Chicago, who represents the pro-jectors and proprietors of the enter-prise, a firm from New Jersey, with an unlimited capital, and highly recommended by a Chicago National Bank, is now in the city, and has been shown several very desirable sites for the building and preseases grounds. This for the building and necessary grounds. This is the great corn-producing section of Illinois, and no better location could be selected for the factory.

STEAM STREET CARS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 27.-A decision rendered in the Supreme Court to-day by Judge Severs, pertaining to street railways. It was given in the Davenport Steam Motor case. He holds that the city has no legal right to allow its streets to be used for motor purposes, and that damages therefrom can be claimed of the

WANTS TO GET OUT ENTIRELY. SPRINGFIELD, 111., Oct. 27.—The Virginia State Insurance Company, of Richmond, Va., which withdrew from this State in October, 1878, has notified the Auditor that it has now no outstanding liability in Illinois, and has made application for the surrender of its depost in this State.

THE MERRY MILLERS. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27 .- The Chamber of Com-Millers' National Association to hold an exhibition of machinery and products next June in Cincianati, and appointed a committee of five to make the arrangements.

Matrimonial Intricacy.

"Yes, dear."
"Where is my viniagrette?" "I think you left it on the bureau, my love."
"There! that's just like you; you're always
orgetting everything I've got to carry." THE COURTS.

Some Unimportant Decisions by Judge Blodgett.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

JUDGE BLODGETT'S OPINIONS. Judge Blodgett resterday morning decided several cases, of little general interest, however. The case of Carlisle, Assigned of Wanner, vs. The National Bank of Elgin was a bill flied to enjoin the collection of a judgment against the bankrupt rendered by the Kane County Circuit Court the same day on which the petition in bankruptcy was filed. It was claimed the judgment was irregular, and entered by collusion with the bankrupt, but the Judge found for the defendant on all the points. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that, if the creditor ascertained from the bankrupt the facts on which the creditor proceeded in obtain ing his judgment, that constituted in itself fraudulent collusion, but the Judge held that collusion was to be understood in its ordinar; sense, and that that information was to be given by the bankruot with a view of enabling the creditor to obtain a prefrence. In the present case the bankrupt ap-olied to the bank for further accommodations, and the latter, suspecting he was in trouble,

made inquiries, which resulted in entering up judgment immediately against him.

The Judge also disposed of the motion to remand to the State Court the cases of Waller vs. Cambeld and others, and Troop vs. Waller and others. One was a bill to compel an accounting of the sales of certain lands near Englewood; the other to foregoes a mortrage on some Aug. the cheet to foresloss a mortgage on some Austin property. Both were suits begun in the State Courts, between practically parties of the same State, about land in the State, and, under all the circumstances, he thought the State Courts ought to retain control.

A SETTLEMENT WANTED.

James Hamilton filed a bill yesterday against his partner, Robert McClelland, asking for an account. He states that in the summer of 1878 he obtained the contract for paving Michigtii street from Clark to Kingsbury, and let McClelland into the job on certain conditions. The latter in particular was to advance the necessary money and find all the blocks. He necessary money and find all the blocks. He failed to keep his contract, resulting in a large loss, but has been diligently engaged, as is charged, in collecting the firm funds. Complainant does not find this a very satisfactory way of running a partnership, and he most energetically asks for an account of the busigetically asks for an account of the busilendant from making any more collections.

DIVORCES. Johanna Waller filed a bill yesterday against her husband, John Waller, asking for a divorce, on the ground of his cruelty. Caroline A. Tripp asks for a like decree against Charles J: Tripp, on account of his drunkenness

and wife-beating propensities. Lastly Harriet E. Wing complains that ber usband, Edward Wing, deserted her in 1874, under pretense of sending her home to her mother for a visit, and that he is not worthy to be her husband any longer. mother for a visit, and that he is not worthy to be her husband any longer.

Judge Moore yesterday granted decrees of divorce to the following parties: Milton T. Zimmermann from Frances E. Zimmermann, on the ground of adultery; Charles O. Taylor rom Maria C. Taylor, for desertion; and Affee Heinald from Casper Heinald, for drunkenness

and cruelty. ITEMS. In the case of the City National Bank, the ale of the lot and building No. 156 Washington

strest to Matthew Laffin, for \$124,000, was confirmed by Judge Blodgett. Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday in hearing a motion to remand to the State Courts the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. The Chicago, Pekin & Sout hwestern Railroad Company. This case has twice been in the omes up again under both the acts of 1867 and 1875. The grounds for objecting to the re-moval are, first, that the road has been sold under foreclosure, and the purchasers not made parties, which was necessary; and, second, that only part of the case can be brought up, as part of it is now pending in the Appellate Court. Judge Drummond will decide the matter this

The Appellate Court heard a few motions

BANKRUPTCY. Discharges were issued yesterday to Edwin H. Keen, Lyman G. Hunt, John E. Sayles, and Nathan Ehrlich. The proceedings against William Garne dismissed for non-payment of costs.

John McKeough was elected Assignee of W.

H. Rice.
Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Charles A. Hoyt. R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of Robert M. Turner. George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Eno J. Ives. Assignees will be chosen this morning for Augustus Bluch, Samuel Kauffman, Samuel A. Spencer, and Alexander B. Height.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Sprague, Warner & Co. began a suit by at achment yesterday against Fleming & Co., of Baltimore, Md., to recover \$1,830. Charles W. Card commenced a suit in trespass against James H. Cisney, claiming \$5,000

CIRCUIT COURT. Julian Kune commenced an action in trespass for \$10,000 damages against John W. Gates. It is for alleged libel and malicious prosecution growing out of a barley transaction-Mary Ferguson began a suit against John W. Ostrander, claiming \$5,000 damages.

PROBATE COURT. proof-of will was made, and letters testamenta ry issued to Fred Rathsack under bonds of

In the estate of John Pilate, deceased, letters of administration to collect were issued to Virginie E. Brunet and bonds of \$2,000 approved. ginie E. Brunet and bonds of \$2,000 approved.
Letters of administration in the estate of
William B. Pancoust were issued to Clara W.
B. Pancoust, and bond of \$10,000 approved.
In the estate of Robert Bartels et al., minors,
guardians' letters were granted to Maria Bartels under bond of \$1,300.
In the estate of Rose E. Keville, minor, letters of guardianship, under bonds of \$1,700,
were granted to Danlel K. Steele.

THE CALL JUDGE DRUMMOND-In chambers, JUDGE BLODGETT-General busines

morrow.

Judge Gary—2,500 tp 2,560, inclusive, except 2,544. No case on trial.

Judge Jameson—Assists Judge Gary. No. 6,-406, National Life-Insurance Company vs. City, on JUDGE MOORE-31, 32, 33, 35. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—169 to 180, inclusive, except 171 and 173. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—103, 104, 109, 110, 111, 113, 115, 116, 120, 123 to 134, inclusive, except 126, 127, 133. No. 3,207, Fisher vs. Hoffman, on JUDGE TULEY-1, 4, 6, 7. No case on hearing.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Mercantile Trust Company vs. Samuel H. Harris, \$249.

Trust Company vs. Samuel H. Harris, \$249.

JUDGE GANT-John H. Nolan vs. George T. Farmer, \$861.—A. Magnes vs. Ernst Funk, \$75.24.—Hayman Bros. & Co. vs. Henry D. Ohlsen, \$364.12.—First National Bank vs. J. Henry Truman, \$804.40.

JUDGE JAMESON-Winthrop Hematite Company vs. M. D. Ogden; verdict, \$1,448.28.—C. E. Anthony vs. William Garner; verdict, \$3,370.20.—George II. Lucke et al. vs. W. H. Phelps; verdict, \$80.78.—George C. Ball vs. Jerry Sheahan; verdict, \$54.69.—Dent & Black vs. The Brighton Company; verdict, \$882.90.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS. Special Dispatch to The Tribute.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—License to organ

ize has been issued to the Chicago Gas & Construction Company. Capital, \$50,000. Corporaors, George B. Dunn. William York, A. B. Baldwin. The object of the proposed corpora Baldwin. The object of the proposed corpora-tion is to construct and operate gas-works. Also, to the Mounteney Water-Meter & Manu-facturing Company, of Chicago. Capital, \$18,-000. Corporators, Fred D. Raymond, Charles L. Rismg, Benjamin T. Lewis. Its object is the manufacture of water-matera.

HADWAY'S BEMEDIES. HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAYS Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, rour bones sound, without carries, and your combeting fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN

GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is ally a victory in the healing art; that reasoning ally a victory in the healing art; that reasoning all a samples a large as a lar "To care a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerus defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degree—the body which his been slowly attacked and weakened by an institution of the companies of the body which his been slowly attacked and weakened by an institution of gratificial. Dr. Radoway has furnished mankind with that wooderful remedy, Radoway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who dray out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, was him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Cafies of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofnious Diseases, Bad or Unsatural Habit of Body, Sphilis and Veneral, Fever Sores, Caronic or Old Ulcera, Saif Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Canwers, Glendular Swellings, Noder, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspessa, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the currative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cares step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to heir sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been steed, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate baye accumulated and become deposited in the bones.

In cases where the system has been ated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Subimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarasparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the lawstem.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Sorofulous, or Sypnillitic diseases, however slow may be the cure. 'feel better,' and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inscrive: if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsarantitian makes the patient 'feel better,' every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these temors by Radwar's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by ail parties. Witness the cases of Hannap P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; elso that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Invaids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and polency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Radway's R eady Reief, In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to re-lieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excraciating the pan the RHUEMATIC. Bed-ridden, Infirm. Crippled, Nev-

afford instant case.

Inflammation of the Ridneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Hesdache, Toothachs, Neuralgia, Rhematism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There's not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (sided by Rabway's Pills) so quick as Rabway's Raby Reliev.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a battle of Rad-

Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, onlum, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small-doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most exeruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant of adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. Pifty Cents Per Botile.

Radway's Regulating Pills. Perfect Pargatives, Soothing Aperients, Without Pain, Always Reliable and

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALQUEL

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

Ranwar's Fills. for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach. Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsis, Bildouness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drags, \$\frac{\pi}{2}\Tobserve the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Pries, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acicity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heartburg, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in alying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Web Before the Sight, Fever and Duil Pais in the Head, Deficiency of Persolration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat. Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the affected from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box. We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their care, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. READ " FALSE AND TRUE." Send a letter stamp to RAD WAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, Cor. Church-st., New York.

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and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

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ments, sleeves and bott correspond, and finished nille fringe.

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